湿度感覚・知覚 社会湿度

大塚いわお

HUMIDITY SENSATION / PERCEPTION, SOCIAL HUMIDITY

Iwao Otsuka

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A bite explanation-Dry and wet feelings, personality and
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society
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[Relation with physics]
The relationship between dry and wet interpersonal
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[About skin sensation and interpersonal sensation]
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About dry / wet behavior -OHP diagram

How to become a dry / wet person

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The relationship between dry and wet interpersonal

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A Study on "Gas / Liquid-type Behavior" -Molecular Kinetic Understanding of Human Behavior-

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Extraction of dry / wet behavior patterns

About Values Domino Array

Advantages and disadvantages of dry / wet attitude

Grasping by dry / wet personality classification by 4 types

Factor analysis of dry and wet personality and attitude

Significance of knowing dry / wet behavior

□Document□

Existing literature on humidity perception

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[Commentary: Application] Dry and wet sensations,

personalities, and society

Sensory and perceptual psychology

On the relationship between dry / wet and warm / cold / darkness

Wet / dry and sweetness, sharpness and roundness

On the relationship between dry and wet and shade

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Heat / coolness / dry / wet

Weight / lightness, up / down, high / low, dry / wet

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Smoothness, unevenness / projections and wet, dryness

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About shade

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Dry wet and love

About "heaven" and dry and wet

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<u>Dry and wet interpersonal relationships and stress</u>

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Are Japanese people dry or wet?

Source: Japanese traditional nationality: details of the

<u>literature survey</u>

<u>Japan is getting dry</u>

Constitution of Japan as a dry law and religion

Japanese and authoritarian

Men Women

Which character is more wet (dry), male or female?

[Relationship between gender differences in gender behavior and interpersonal dry / wet: Summary table] [Wetness of behavior and biological value (summary table) Dry / wet and gender relations The essence and wetness of love, marriage, sex Japanese Male Liberation Theory (Critique of Japanese Women's Studies and Feminism) Necessity and gender of both dry and wet ways Men, women and social humidity Society in general The relationship between dry and wet in the natural environment and dry and wet in society Which is the international standard (international authority), dry-wet attitude? Which of the dry-wet attitudes is considered better (preferred, desirable)? Dry and wet society and modernization Dry intelligence, wet intelligence Social dry / wet and ideological acceptance / faith On the concept of "group privacy" Dry and wet and urban and rural areas Proposal of "dry functionalism" Dryness and wetness About dry interpersonal relationships in a wet society About the balance between dry and wet Dry / wet circulation Email, phone and dry, wet Optimal social humidity System, dry and wet Wet research, dry research Friend choice and dry and wet

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<u>Weather, weather and molecular particle representation</u>
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About using the Web for questionnaire surveys

Definition in the Japanese dictionary of "dry and wet"

<u>Definition of gas, liquid, intermolecular force, etc. in</u>

conventional scientific dictionaries

[Commentary: Data] About dry and wet sensations,

personalities, and society

Background of dry and wet research

(Old edition 2nd edition) Dry and wet personality and attitude (1998/12 edition)

(Old edition 1) What is a dry / wet behavior pattern (attitude)? (1997/07 edition)

Examination of "gas / liquid type behavior" (1992/05 edition)

Gas / Liquid Molecular Motion Styles-Tables and Figures-(1992 edition)

A study on the correlation between Japanese interpersonal relationships and the sense of "wet / dry" (1993/09 edition)

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About Relationship between Dry, Wet Personality and Moving Speed, Direction

Summary [

To clarify what point of gas, liquid molecular motion pattern is felt dry, wet as human personality, WWW based question survey was held. 207 subjects observed 4 online computer simulation movies that vary particle's moving speed (slow, fast) and direction (leave, approach another particle) and answered how much each particle's motion on each movie was felt dry or wet, as human behavior. As the result, subjects felt the motion of particle dry when motion is fast and leaving another particle, wet when motion is slow and approaching another particle, as human behavior.

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A3.1		
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A4.1		
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B1.3		
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				10[20[30[40□	50[60□	70[
Α	222	54.505	45.495	19.369	68.018	9.459[]	0.901	1.351	0.450	0.450□
В	220	53.182[]	46.818□	25.455[]	63.182[]	9.091	1.818	0.000	0.455[]	0.000
С	221	46.154	53.846	18.552	69.231	9.955	1.357	0.452[]	0.000	0.452
D	231	45.887[]	54.113	24.675	67.100	4.762	2.597[]	0.866[]	0.000	0.000
Е	245	54.286	45.714	28.980	61.633[]	8.980	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.408
F	222	51.802[]	48.198□	23.423[]	65.766	9.009	1.802	0.000	0.000	0.000

z=ABS(AP-UAP)/SQRT((AP+UAP)/n)

(c)1999-2000□□

DryorWet (1999.5(7))

□A1.1□							
	0000 00000000	-000-		-000-	0000 00000000	-000-	
A1		72.072	15.766	12.162		9.726	0.01
A14						8.460	0.01
B1						6.802	0.01
B12		65.000	17.727	17.273		7.805	0.01
B20		64.545	18.636	16.818		7.848	0.01
C13	0000000	66.063	11.312	22.624	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	6.857	0.01
D28	00000000000	60.173	14.286	25.541	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	5.685	0.01
D29		65.368	18.182	16.450		8.220	0.01
A19		57.207	18.018	24.775		5.337	0.01
B22		48.636	18.636	32.727		2.616	0.01

		<u> </u>	10010	14434		0.747	0.01
A3						8.747	0.01
A16						9.811	0.01
C29				-		6.928	0.01
C3				17.195		8.220	0.01
E32			-			4.489	0.01
E35		55.918	21.633	22.449	00000000000000	5.918	0.01
F22		51.351	22.973	25.676	000000000000	4.359	0.01
F24		46.847	25.225	27.928		3.260	0.01
□A1.3□					000000000		
A7		62.613	13.964	23.423	0000000000000000	6.295	0.01
A20	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	60.360	16.216	23.423	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	6.013	0.01
B6		54.091	24.545	21.364		5.588	0.01
B17		70.909	11.818	17.273		8.472	0.01
		П	П	П			
B9		51.364	25.455	23.182		4.841	0.01
C8			-			6.524	0.01
C34						7.919	0.01
D22				12.987		9.043	0.01
E7				23.265		6.247	0.01
E23		-	-	24.898		3.143	0.01
E11				24.082		6.721	0.01
E30				18.776		7.323	0.01
E36						3.518	0.01
∏A1.5∏		D1.429	I / .JJI	D1.020		5.510	0.01
E38		62 440	10 194	19 367		7.675	0.01
D24	 					4.735	0.01
E15	U 	50.612	16.327	33.061		3.003	0.01
E34		66 122	15 102	18 776		8.043	0.01
						3.043	0.01
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						5.746	0.01
C10		51.131	17.647	31.222		3.261	0.01
C16		48.869	17.647	33.484		2.520	0.01
C26		52.489	23.077	24.434		4.755	0.01
E18	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	55.918	14.286	29.796	00000000000000	4.416	0.01
E22		60.408	12.653	26.939		5.605	0.01
E27		53.061	11.020	35.918		2.845	0.01

E19		61.224	17.551	21.224	000000000000000	6.895	0.01
F16		55.856	18.919	25.225		5.068	0.01
F25		46.847	24.324	28.829		3.086	0.01
F28		65.315	18.919	15.766		8.199	0.01
F42	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	49.550	22.523	27.928	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	3.660	0.01
A2.2							
A4						7.805	0.01
B14						9.191	0.01
C24		51.584	14.480	33.937		2.837	0.01
C23	00000000000	57.466	17.647	24.887	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	5.337	0.01
C25	000000000000000	67.421	17.647	14.932	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	8.598	0.01
D30		70.130	15.152	14.719		9.143	0.01
	0000 00000000	-000-		-000-	0000 000000000	-000-	
A5	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	59.910	19.820	20.270		6.596	0.01
A18		57.658	16.216	26.126		5.133	0.01
B23		82.727	8.182	9.091		11.398	0.01
B4	00000000000000	71.818	12.727	15.455	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	8.949	0.01
B15	0000000000000000	64.545	18.182	17.273	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	7.752	0.01
D4		55.411	17.316	27.273		4.703	0.01
D14	00000000000000000	72.727	9.091	18.182	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	8.695	0.01
D20		79.654				12.183	0.01
D23		61.905	18.615	19.481			0.01
						8.036	
E5		67.347	12.245	20.408		7.843	0.01
F7	000000 00000	54.505	17.568	27.928	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	4.361	0.01
□A4.1□							
A2							0.01
A15							0.01
B2							0.01
							0.01
D32		52.814	16.450	30.736		3.671	0.01
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		-000-		-000-	0000 00000000	-000-	
A23		65.315	17.568	17.117		7.910	0.01

E26	11 D 1 9 1	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	67.273	18.182	14.545	0000000000	8.646	0.01
C17			56.327	12.245	31.429		4.160	0.01
C28							8.702	0.01
C38	E20		51.429	22.041	26.531		4.414	0.01
C38	C28		49.774	25.792	24.434	0000000000000000	4.373	0.01
A5.10	C38						6.539	0.01
A5.10								
December December								
B24	III II I				-000-		-000-	
B7	A21		76.577	12.162	11.261		10.384	0.01
D7 0000000000 52.814 23.810 23.377 00000000 51.26 0.0 D13 00000000000000000 46.320 21.212 32.468 00000000000000000000000000000000000	B24						3.608	0.01
D13	B7						10.616	0.01
D17	D7						5.126	0.01
D27 []]]]]]]]]]]]]]]] 50.649 20.346 29.004 []]]]]]]]]]]]]]]]]]]]]]]]]]]]]]]]]]]]								0.01
F35								0.01
E3	D27		50.649	20.346	29.004		3.686	0.01
E37 00000000000 51.020 20.816 28.163 00000000 4.021 0.0 IQA6.10 0000000000 0	F35						7.472	0.01
Table Tabl								0.01
DA6.1 DOCUMENTO DAGE DOCUMENT DOC	E37		51.020	20.816	28.163		4.021	0.01
A9 000000000000000000000000000000000000								
A9 000000000000000000000000000000000000	□A6.1□							
A22 000000000000000000000000000000000000	III II I				-000-		-000-	
B18 0 57.273 20.455 22.273 0	A9						6.801	0.01
D34 000000000000000000000000000000000000	A22		58.108	24.324	17.568		6.944	0.01
[A6.2] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []	B18	00000000000000000000000000000000000000						0.01
C6 000000000000000000000000000000000000	D34		64.069	19.048	16.883		7.971	0.01
C36 000000000000000000000000000000000000	□A6.2□							
C15 [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [C6						10.219	0.01
C31 000000000000000000000000000000000000	C36						5.972	0.01
D8 000000 54.113 20.779 25.108 0000 4.953 0.0 D36 000000 77.922 16.017 6.061 0000 11.918 0.0 F17 0000000000 60.360 26.577 13.063 000000000 8.224 0.0 000 000 0000000000 00000 00000 0A7.10 00000 0 0 0 0 0 0B0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0B1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0B2 0<								0.01
D36 0000000 77.922 16.017 6.061 000000 11.918 0.0 F17 00000000000 60.360 26.577 13.063 0000000000000000000000000000000000								0.01
F17 000000000000000000000000000000000000								0.01
0000 00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 00000								
A7.10 D <td>F17</td> <td></td> <td>60.360</td> <td>26.577</td> <td>13.063</td> <td></td> <td>8.224</td> <td>0.01</td>	F17		60.360	26.577	13.063		8.224	0.01
DD DDDD -DDD- DDDD -DDD- DDDD -DDD- DDDD -DDD- DDDD DDDDD -DDD- DDD- DDD- DDDDDD DDD-								
F1 000000000000000000000000000000000000	□A7.1□							
B21 0000000000 59.545 15.000 25.455 0000000000000 5.485 0.0	III II I I				-000-		-000-	
B21 000000000000000000000000000000000000	F1						5.073	0.01
			59.545	15.000	25.455		5.485	0.01
	D33	0000000000	54.545	17.316	28.139	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	4.414	0.01

F20	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	49.550	16.216	34.234	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	2.493	0.01
F31						6.198	0.01
F37		62.613	15.766	21.622		6.655	0.01
□B1.1□							
	0000 00000000	-000-		-000-	0000 000000000	-000-	
C4		56.109		25.792		4.980	0.01
C1		63.348	12.670	23.982		6.262	0.01
C19		50.679	23.982	25.339	00000000	4.320	0.01
C14		50.226	20.362	29.412		3.467	0.01
E1		49.388	17.143	33.469		2.737	0.01
F36		50.450	17.568	31.982		3.031	0.01
A11		50.450	20.721	28.829		3.618	0.01
B10						7.733	0.01
C2						7.046	0.01
C33						2.469	0.01
D15	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	49.784					0.01
D10		50.649	17.749	31.602		3.192	0.01
D21						3.184	0.01
D25						3.647	0.01
		П	П	Π		3.0.7	0.01
A12		51.802	22.072	26.126		4.334	0.01
B11		53.182	16.364	30.455		3.686	0.01
C22						4.486	0.01
C30						6.857	0.01
D37						2.400	0.01
E12						4.540	0.01
E17						3.652	0.01
E28							i
						2.453	0.01
F30		56.306	18.018	25.6/6		5.040	0.01
	0000 00000000	-000-		-000-		-000-	
C12		46.154	24.434	29.412		2.863	0.01
F11		64.414	19.369	16.216		7.998	0.01
C9		57.466	26.697	15.837		7.228	0.01
A13		65.315	18.468	16.216		8.102	0.01
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E25	52.245	17.959	29.796	3.879	0.01
F19	69.820	12.162	18.018	8.235	0.01
E40	63.673	22.041	14.286	8.755	0.01
F18	54.054	23.423	22.523	5.369	0.01
F27	45.946	22.973	31.081	2.524	0.01
E31	52.653	11.429	35.918	2.783	0.01
E39	53.469	11.020	35.510	2.980	0.01
F40	77.928	14.865	7.207	11.420	0.01
F41	50.901	23.874	25.225	4.385	0.01

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F2		41.892	13.514	44.595		0.433	x.xx
D31		35.931	22.078	41.991		1.043	x.xx
F9		42.793	20.721	36.486		1.055	
F38		33.333	19.369	47.297		2.317	-0.05
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		46.606 46.753	17.195 15.152	36.199 38.095	0000 00000000 00000000		0.05
000 00 C5	0000 0000000 0000000	46.606 46.753 38.528	17.195 15.152 19.913	36.199 38.095 41.558	0000 00000000 00000000 0000000000	1.700	0.05 0.10
C5 D6		46.606 46.753 38.528	17.195 15.152 19.913	36.199 38.095 41.558	0000 00000000 00000000	1.700 1.429	0.05 0.10 x.xx
C5 D6 D12		46.606 46.753 38.528 49.784 44.082	17.195 15.152 19.913 10.390 10.612	36.199 38.095 41.558 39.827 45.306		1.700 1.429 0.515	0.05 0.10 x.xx 0.10
C5 D6 D12 D26		46.606 46.753 38.528 49.784 44.082	17.195 15.152 19.913 10.390 10.612	36.199 38.095 41.558 39.827 45.306	0000 00000000 00000000 0000000000 000000	1.700 1.429 0.515 1.599	0.05 0.10 x.xx 0.10 x.xx
C5 D6 D12 D26 E14		46.606 46.753 38.528 49.784 44.082 49.796	17.195 15.152 19.913 10.390 10.612 11.020	36.199 38.095 41.558 39.827 45.306 39.184		1.700 1.429 0.515 1.599 0.203	0.05 0.10 x.xx 0.10 x.xx 0.05

F6		42.793	14.865	42.342		0.073	
A17	0000000000000	45.946	13.514	40.541	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	0.866	
E9		$\overline{}$				1.321	0.10
F3						0.290	
F32		36.036	13.514	50.450		2.309	-0.05
	0000 0000000	-000-		-000-	0000 00000000	-000-	
C20		38.462	19.005	42.534		0.673	x.xx
C27	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	38.462	21.267	40.271	0000000000	0.303	x.xx
D2						1.857	0.05
D9		37.662	25.108	37.229	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	0.076	
E8	00000000000000	37.551			00000000000000000000000000000000000000	1.063	x.xx
E16		44.898	17.143	37.959		1.193	
	000 0000000	-000-		-000-	0000 00000000	-000-	
A10	000000000000	47.748	10.811	41.441	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	0.995	
D18	0000000000000000	49.351	12.987	37.662		1.904	0.05
D19	0000000000000000000	30.736				3.733	
D39						1.085	
E6		46.939				1.672	
E24		41.633	13.469	44.898		0.549	X.XX
<u> </u>		41.622	17.551	40.016		0.1.41	
		_	_			0.141	
	<u>000000</u>				<u>000000</u> 0000000	1.197	
-		40.000				1.668	
						0.424	
				37 959	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	1.147	
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D11		46.753	8.658	44.589		0.344	 ===
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B8		46.364	20.909	32.727		2.274	0.05
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C7		42.081	25.339	32.579	00000000	1.635	0.10
D1	00000000000000	45.455	14.719	39.827	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	0.926	
D5						0.076	
D16					0000000	2.111	
F39		45.045	22.973	31.982		2.218	0.05
		20.462	24.424		<u> </u>	0.222	
C21 F23						0.232 1.971	
C35	<u> </u>					1.025	
		55.464	27.143			1.023	^.^^
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F5						1.479	=
F8		47.297	11.261			0.926	
F13	000000000000000000	41.892	15.766	42.342		0.073	x.xx
F14	0000000000			58.108	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	5.723	-0.01
F34	0000000000000000	47.748	17.117	35.135	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	2.064	0.05
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A6	0000000	29.279	16.667	54.054	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	4.044	-0.01
B5	0000000000	44.091	23.182	32.727	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	1.923	0.05
B16	00000000000	41.818	20.455	37.727		0.680	
		-000-		-000-		-000-	
C32		44.796	21.719	33.484	000000000	1.901	0.05
C18		35.294	28.959	35.747		0.080	x.xx

E10	28.571	39.184	32.245	0.737	x.xx
F10	39.640	27.477	32.883	1.182	
C37	35.294	20.362	44.344	1.508	-0.10
F12	44.595	18.919	36.486	1.342	0.10
F15	39.189	28.378	32.432	1.190	
F21	33.333	17.117	49.550	2.654	-0.01
F29	42.342	13.964	43.694	0.217	x.xx
D3	$\overline{}$	16.883		1.443	0.10
D38	38.528	20.779	40.693	0.370	x.xx

(c)1999.7-2001.11□□

(c)1999-2004□□

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Table2000000000000000000000000000000000000
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Table.1

0.85 (1.17)	2.09
(1.17)	(1.50)
1.60 (1.46)	1.15
(1.46)	(1.24)

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Table.2

t	
t(205)=8.74	p<.01
t(205)=3.21	p<.01
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Ondand stickiness

Zigler, M. J. An Experimental Study of the Perception of Stickiness. American Journal of Psychology, 34, 73-84, 1923 →The perception was analyzed into a "pull" phase, which was a dull, deep-seated pssure and which was only an incidental part of the experience, and a "breakaway" phase, which was the essentially sticky part of the experience. The "breakaway" phase consisted of a field of light contact or pssure points, whose attributes showed determinate characteristics; the intensity of the light pssures or contacts showed a gradual increase and then a rather sudden decrease to a low or zero level of intensity; the duration of every sticky point in the field was noticeably sustained; and the point of maximal clearness shifted constantly and rapidly among the different pssures or contacts constituting the pattern. The "pull" without the "breakaway" failed to give the perception, and was frequently confused with a pssure.

○□□□□ Clamminess

Zigler, M. J. An Experimental Study of the Perception of Clamminess. American Journal of Psychology, 34, 550-561, 1923

→Clamminess proved to be a complex tactual perception consisting of cold and softness so combined as to give rise to a simple sensory perception of moisture together with a central or imaginal component of unpleasantness which attaches to associative connotations of rather definite kinds of stimulus-

objects.
Lauterbach, C. E.; Crouser, R. E Sensation cues to moisture. Journal of Experimental Psychology, 16 , 328-338 , 1933 →(1) temperature is a moisture cue in the case of many, but not all, individuals; (2) moist is not necessarily a blend of touch and cold, but may be a blend of touch and warmth as well; (3) it is possible that other cues such as density, capillary attraction, and evaporation are often interpted as concomitants of wetness.
Thom, E.C. (1959). The discomfort index. Weatherwise 12:57-59. Bosen, J.R. (1959). Discomfort index. Reference data Section, Air Conditioning, Heating, and ventilating.
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Li Y.Perceptions of temperature, moisture and comfort in clothing during environmental transients. Ergonomics. 2005 Feb 22;48(3):234-48. →The perception of dampness appears to follow Fechner's law more closely than Stevens' power law with a negative relationship with skin temperature, and is nonlinearly and positively correlated with relative humidity in clothing microclimate. □□□□□□Stevens□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

ONDONAIR Quality

Reinikainen LM, Jaakkola JJ, Seppanen O.The effect of air humidification on symptoms and perception of indoor air quality in office workers: a six-period cross-over trial. Arch Environ Health. 1992 Jan-Feb; 47(1):8-15.

The primary outcome--dryness symptom score--was characterized by dryness, irritation or itching of the skin and eyes, dryness or irritation of the throat, and nasal dryness. The dryness symptom score was significantly smaller during the humidified phase than during the reference phase (paired t test; p less than .05). Allergic symptoms that were considered as a separate outcome, a sensation of dryness, and draft were also significantly less frequent during the humidification phase (p less than .05).

Nordstrom K, Norback D, Akselsson R.Effect of air humidification on the sick building syndrome and perceived indoor air quality in hospitals: a four month longitudinal study. Occup Environ Med. 1994 Oct; 51(10):683-8.

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Fang L, Wyon DP, Clausen G, Fanger PO.Impact of indoor air temperature and humidity in an office on perceived air quality, SBS symptoms and performance.Indoor Air. 2004;14 Suppl 7:74-81.

Perceived air quality (PAQ), sick building syndrome (SBS)

symptoms and performance of office work were studied in a real office space at three levels of air temperature and humidity and two levels of ventilation rate (20 degrees C/40%, 23 degrees C/50%, 26 degrees C/60% RH at 10 l s(-1) p(-1) outside air, and 20 degrees C/40% RH at 3.5 l s(-1) p(-1) outside air). Performance of office work was not significantly affected by indoor air temperature and humidity. However, several SBS symptoms were alleviated when the subjects worked at low levels of air temperature and humidity, which implies that a longer term exposure to low indoor air temperature and humidity might help to improve the performance of office work.

Reinikainen LM, Aunela-Tapola L, Jaakkola JJ. Humidification and perceived indoor air quality in the office environment. Occup Environ Med. 1997 May; 54(5):322-7.

Humidified air was found to be more odorous and stuffy (paired t test P = 0.0001) and less acceptable than the non-humidified air (McNemar's test P < 0.001).

An untrained panel of 20 members is able to differentiate a slight malodour and stuffiness in indoor air. The results suggest that steam air humidification decreases the perceived air quality. This effect is strongest in women and young subjects.

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Reinikainen LM, Jaakkola JJ. Significance of humidity and temperature on skin and upper airway symptoms. Indoor Air. 2003 Dec; 13(4):344-52.

Skin dryness and rash, pharyngeal dryness, and nasal dryness and congestion are alleviated in higher humidity. Steam humidification results in a risk for increased perception of odor and stuffiness.

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Li Y, Plante AM, Holcombe BV. The physical mechanisms of the perception of dampness in fabrics. Ann Physiol Anthropol. 1992 Nov; $11(6):631-4.(\square\square\square\square\square\square\square$ The Annals of physiological anthropology)

http://www.toyobo.co.jp/seihin/kaiteki/sports/index.htm

→The detection of dampness in hygroscopic materials has been investigated both by subjective tests and by the application of a model of the physical mechanisms involved. Subjects were asked to rate the degree of dampness of a range of materials of different moisture contents after a short period of contact with the inner

forearm. Skin and fabric inner surface temperatures were recorded. It was found that highly hygroscopic wool fabrics were perceived as being dryer and maintained a higher temperature at the skin surface than polyester, a less hygroscopic fabric, during fabric-skin contact. A physical model of the sorption/desorption process in hygroscopic materials has been developed from knowledge of fibre sorption kinetics and used to study the physical processes which take place at the skin-fabric interface during transient contact. These pdictions agree well with the subjective responses and the measured temperatures.

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Sweeney, M., & Branson, D.H. (1990). Sensorial comfort part I: A psychophysical method to assess moisture sensation in clothing. Textile Research Journal, 60(7), 371-377.

Sweeney, M., & Branson, D.H. (1990). Sensorial comfort part II: A magnitude estimation approach for assessing moisture sensation. Textile Research Journal, 60(8), 447-452.

Plante, A. M., Holcombe, B. V., & Stephens, L. G. 1995, Fibre hygroscopicity and perception of dampness, part I: subjective trials. Textile Research Journal, 65, pp. 292-298.

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Lee, Wei Yung. umidity sensations in relation to moisture gradients between clothings. Chinese Medical Journal , 64 , 203-208 , 1946

(1) the moisture content between the layers of clothing is closely related to the wet-bulb temperature of the air with maximum amount of moisture found in the innermost layer and minimum in the outer garment; (2) with higher humidity sensations there was higher moisture content in the air next to the skin and diminution towards the outer garments.

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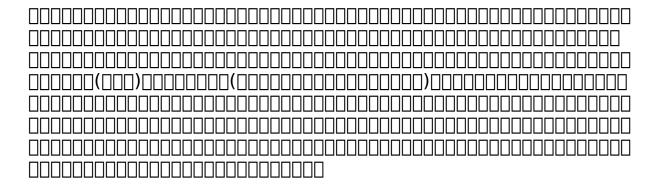
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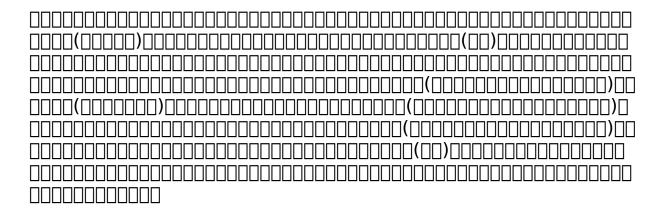
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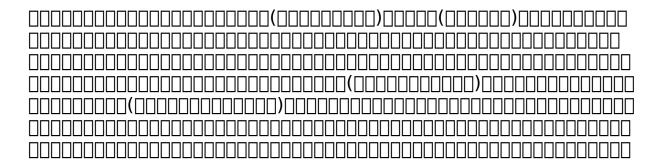
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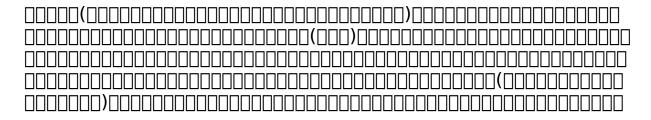
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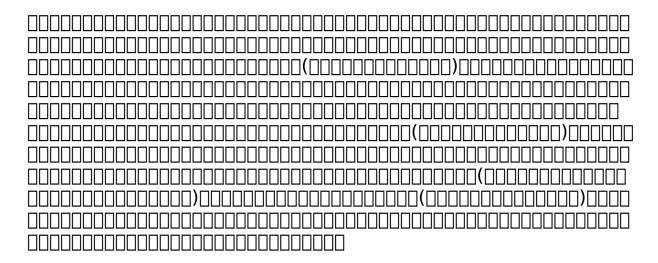


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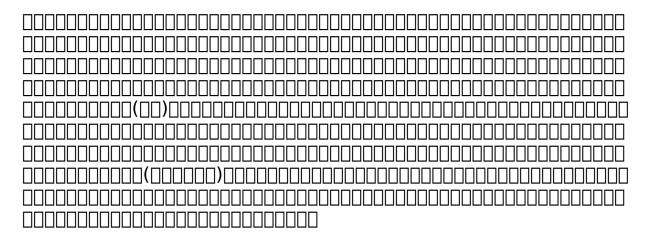
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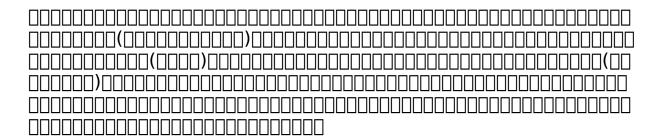
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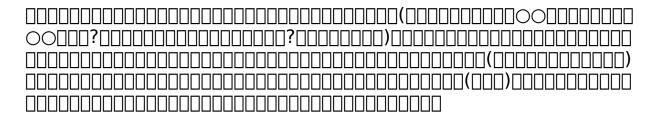
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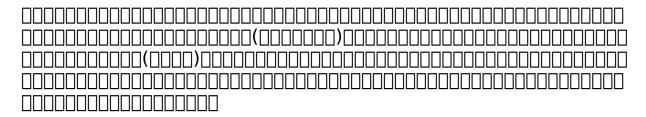
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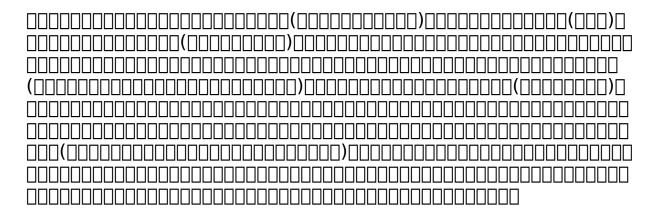
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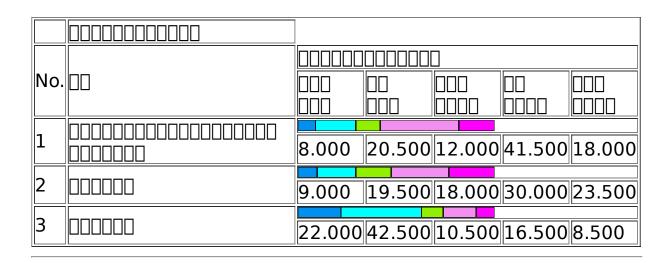
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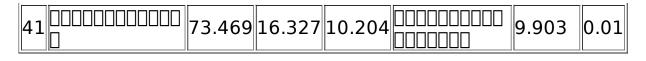


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3		65.714	14.694	19.592		7.219	0.01
20		63.265	16.327	20.408		6.708	0.01
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9		58.367	23.673	17.959	000000000	6.325	0.01
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28	0000000000000 00000	60.408	24.898	14.694	0000000000 000000	7.155	0.01
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13		55.918	24.082	20.000		5.622	0.01
29		43.673	28.163	28.163		2.428	0.01
14		37.551	26.122	36.327		0.192	
30	00000000000	46.939	17.551	35.510	0000000000 0	1.789	0.05
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15		60.408	17.551	22.041		6.005	0.01
31	0000000000	55.510	24.490	20.000	0000000000 000	5.558	0.01
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16		51.429	31.020	17.551		5.303	0.01
32	0000000000	55.510	20.408	24.082		4.919	0.01
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17		70.612	10.612	18.776	0000000000 0	8.114	0.01
33	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	66.939	12.653	20.408		7.283	0.01

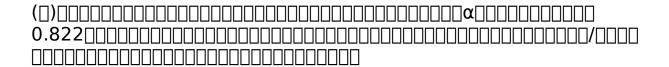


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$$0.6 <= v <= 1.0)$$
 26.1 $0.0 <= v < 0.6$ 52.7



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1	1.802	16.667	18.468	42.793	20.270	-0.631
9	2.252	9.459	25.676	36.486	26.126	-0.748
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2	2.252	11.712	15.766	33.784	36.486	-0.905
10	4.955	5.405	16.216	35.586	37.838	-0.959
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3	6.306	33.333	36.036	17.117	7.207	0.144
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11	<u>00000</u> 00000000 00	2.252	7.207	24.324	43.243	22.973	-0.775
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4		5.405	14.414	11.712	41.441	27.027	-0.703
12	0000	1.351	4.955	18.018	39.189	36.486	-1.045
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5		4.955	22.523	16.667	32.883	22.973	-0.464
13		6.306	17.117	20.721	32.883	22.973	-0.491
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6		4.505	12.613	17.568	36.937	28.378	-0.721
14		3.153	6.757	18.018	31.532	40.541	-0.995
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 7							0.036
		13.514	25.225	22.973	27.928	10.360	
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15		8.108	23.423	31.532	27.027	9.910	-0.072
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34		32.850	15.459	51.691		2.948	-0.01
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2		28.019	14.976	57.005		4.523	-0.01
19		22.705	17.391	59.903		5.888	-0.01
35		33.333	13.043	53.623		3.130	-0.01

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3		33.333	16.908	49.758		2.592	-0.01
20		34.300	15.459	50.242		2.495	-0.01
36		36.232	17.391	46.377		1.606	-0.10
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4		30.918	15.942	53.140		3.487	-0.01
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17	39.130	22.705	38.164		0.158	
33	36.715	15.942	47.343		1.668	-0.05
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12		17.000	34.000	12.000	26.000	11.000	0.200	(x.xx)
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13		15.500	23.000	16.000	36.500	9.000	-0.005	3.683
13		8.000	21.500	16.000	36.500	18.000	-0.350	(0.01)
14		24.500	23.500	15.500	28.500	8.000	0.280	4.582
14		8.500	23.500	15.500	35.000	17.500	-0.295	(0.01)
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15		50.000	30.000	13.000	6.500	0.500	1.225	11.829
		13.000	26.500	18.000	24.500	18.000	-0.080	(0.01)
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16		45.000	37.500	8.500	7.500	1.500	1.170	14.563
		10.000	17.000	11.000	39.500	22.500	-0.475	(0.01)
17	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	31.000	26.500	14.000	22.500	6.000	0.540	4.780
		15.000	28.500	19.000	26.500	11.000	0.100	(0.01)

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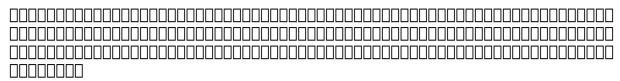
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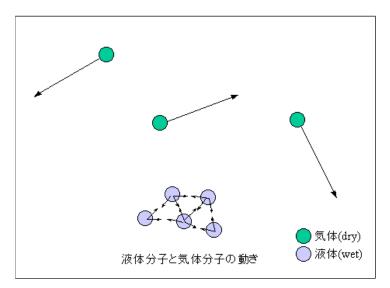
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Α	100	47.000□	53.000	14.000	76.000	10.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
В	100	46.000□	54.000	15.000	71.000	13.000	1.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
C	100	57.000	43.000	20.000	69.000	8.000	3.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
D	100	45.000□	55.000	19.000	73.000	8.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
E	100	48.000□	52.000	16.000	74.000	6.000	4.000□	0.000	0.000	0.000

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A1		79.000	11.000	10.000	000000000000	7.314	0.01
A14		75.000	15.000	10.000		7.050	0.01
B1		82.000	7.000	11.000		7.362	0.01
B12		80.000	10.000	10.000	000000000	7.379	0.01
B20		82.000	11.000	7.000	000000000000	7.950	0.01
C13	0000000	76.000	9.000	15.000	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	6.395	0.01
D28		72.000	11.000	17.000	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	5.830	0.01
D29		72.000	17.000	11.000	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	6.696	0.01

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A2	82.000	8.000	10.000		7.507	0.01
A15	65.000	16.000	19.000		5.019	0.01
B2	78.000	8.000	14.000		6.672	0.01
B13	82.000	10.000	8.000		7.800	0.01
D32	70.000	9.000	21.000		5.137	0.01

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А3		76.000	8.000	16.000		6.255	0.01
A16		76.000	15.000	9.000		7.267	0.01
C3		83.000	4.000	13.000		7.144	0.01
C29		70.000	14.000	16.000		5.823	0.01
D31		54.000	21.000	25.000		3.263	0.01
E32		58.000	20.000	22.000		4.025	0.01
E35		62.000	18.000	20.000		4.638	0.01

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A7	75.000	12.000	13.000		6.609	0.01
A20	68.000	11.000	21.000	00000 00000	4.982	0.01
В6	68.000	19.000	13.000	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	6.111	0.01
B17	79.000	12.000	9.000		7.462	0.01

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В3		72.000	13.000	15.000		6.111	0.01
C5		61.000	16.000	23.000		4.146	0.01
C10		66.000	16.000	18.000		5.237	0.01
C16						4.249	0.01
C26						5.892	0.01
D6						4.745	0.01
D12		56.000	17.000	27.000		3.183	0.01
D26		70.000	7.000	23.000		4.874	
E9		50.000	13.000	37.000		1.394	0.10
E14		53.000	14.000	33.000		2.157	0.05
E18	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	58.000	20.000	22.000	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	4.025	0.01
E19		72.000	10.000	18.000		5.692	0.01
E22	000000	65.000	12.000	23.000		4.477	0.01
E27	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	58.000	9.000	33.000		2.621	0.01
E33	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	57.000	10.000	33.000		2.530	0.01

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Α4		67.000	11.000	22.000		4.770	0.01
A17		49.000	15.000	36.000	0000000000000000000	1.410	0.10
B14		79.000	14.000	7.000		7.764	0.01
B21	000000000000 <u>00</u>	65.000	14.000	21.000	0000000000000000000	4.745	0.01
C24		63.000	13.000	24.000	000000000000000	4.181	0.01
C23	000000000000	59.000	18.000	23.000	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	3.976	0.01
C25	000000000000 0000	81.000	13.000	6.000	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	8.041	0.01
D30		82.000	11.000	7.000		7.950	0.01
D33	00000000000	65.000	15.000	20.000	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	4.881	0.01

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A5	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	69.000	20.000	11.000		6.485	0.01
A18	000000	63.000	20.000	17.000		5.143	0.01
B4	0000000000000	72.000	13.000	15.000	00000000000 0000000000000 00	6.111	0.01
B15		80.000	9.000	11.000	00000000000 00000000000000 00	7.233	0.01
B23	0000000000000000	89.000	4.000	7.000		8.369	0.01
C20		56.000	12.000	32.000		2.558	0.01
C27		53.000	17.000	30.000		2.525	0.01
D2	00000000	59.000	9.000	32.000	00000000000 0	2.830	0.01
D4		72.000	10.000	18.000		5.692	0.01
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D14	0000000000000000	82.000	11.000	7.000	7.950	0.01
D20		06.000	C 000	0.000	0.045	0.01
		86.000		8.000	8.045	
D23		62.000	23.000	15.000	5.356	0.01
D35	0000000000000000	64.000	16.000	20.000	4.801	0.01
E5	0000000000000	75.000	12.000	13.000	6.609	0.01

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A23		76.000	15.000	9.000		7.267	0.01
B19	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	83.000	11.000	6.000		8.162	0.01
C17	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	87.000	4.000	9.000	000000000000000 000	7.961	0.01
D18	00000000000000000	67.000	9.000	24.000		4.508	0.01
E11		75.000	9.000	16.000		6.185	0.01
E20		56.000	14.000	30.000		2.804	0.01
E26		67.000	9.000	24.000		4.508	0.01

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В9	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	63.000	25.000	12.000		5.889	0.01
C8	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	72.000	19.000	9.000		7.000	0.01
D22		76.000	16.000	8.000		7.419	0.01
D39	00000000	59.000	13.000	28.000		3.324	0.01
E7		66.000	18.000	16.000		5.522	0.01
E23		40.000	39.000	21.000		2.433	0.01
E29	0000000000000	52.000	16.000	32.000		2.182	0.05
E30		65.000	22.000	13.000		5.888	0.01
E36	00000000000	59.000	17.000	24.000		3.842	0.01
E38		75.000	14.000	11.000		6.901	0.01

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D24	0000000000000000000 000	63.000	20.000	17.000	 	5.143	0.01
E2		56.000	12.000	32.000		2.558	0.01
E4		44.000	28.000	28.000		1.886	0.05
E15	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	66.000	14.000	20.000		4.960	0.01
E34	0000000000	65.000	16.000	19.000	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	5.019	0.01

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A6	000000000	55.000	14.000	31.000	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	2.588	0.01
A19		77.000	12.000	11.000	000000000000	7.036	0.01
B5		59.000	24.000	17.000	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	4.818	0.01
B16		52.000	22.000	26.000	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	2.944	0.01
B22		67.000	10.000	23.000		4.638	0.01

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A8		51.000	14.000	35.000		1.725	0.05
A10	000000000000	60.000	11.000	29.000	000000000000000 00000	3.286	0.01
A21	000000000000000	78.000	16.000	6.000		7.856	0.01
B7		82.000	11.000	7.000		7.950	0.01
B24	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	70.000	11.000	19.000	000000000000000 0000000	5.406	0.01
C11		51.000	11.000	38.000		1.378	0.10
D7		48.000	32.000	20.000		3.395	0.01
D11	0000000000000000000		10.000			3.162	0.01
D13		64.000	15.000	21.000		4.664	0.01
D17		68.000	13.000	19.000		5.253	0.01
D27		65.000	16.000	19.000		5.019	0.01
E3		59.000	15.000	26.000		3.579	0.01
E6		51.000	12.000	37.000		1.492	0.10
E24						1.528	0.10
E37		62.000	20.000	18.000		4.919	0.01

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A9		75.000	8.000	17.000	6.047	0.01
A22	000000000000000000	68.000	15.000	17.000	5.532	0.01
В8	00000000000000000	64.000	17.000	19.000	4.939	0.01
B18	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	71.000	21.000	8.000	7.088	0.01
D34		71.000	16.000	13.000	6.328	0.01

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A11	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	58.000	22.000	20.000	00000000000	4.303	0.01
B10		75.000	16.000	9.000		7.201	0.01
C2		66.000	11.000	23.000		4.558	0.01
C22	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	65.000	18.000	17.000	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	5.301	0.01
D10	000000000	70.000	10.000	20.000	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	5.270	0.01
D15		55.000	17.000	28.000	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	2.964	0.01
D21		63.000	19.000	18.000		5.000	0.01
D25		57.000	12.000	31.000		2.772	0.01

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A12	00000000000000	65.000	22.000	13.000		5.888	0.01
B11	0000000000	73.000	11.000	16.000	00000000000000 000	6.042	0.01
C30	00000000000000	60.000	21.000	19.000		4.613	0.01
E12		68.000	8.000	24.000		4.587	0.01
E17		52.000	17.000	31.000		2.305	0.05
E28	000000000000000000 00000	44.000	27.000	29.000		1.756	0.05

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C6	87.000	7.000	6.000	8.399	0.01
C9	70.000	21.000	9.000	6.863	0.01
C15	72.000	8.000	20.000	5.421	0.01
C31	80.000	10.000	10.000	7.379	0.01
D8	64.000	15.000	21.000	4.664	0.01
D36	75.000	14.000	11.000	6.901	0.01

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C4	70.000	16.000	14.000		6.110	0.01
C1	75.000	10.000	15.000		6.325	0.01
C7	53.000	20.000	27.000		2.907	0.01
C19	58.000	19.000	23.000		3.889	0.01
C14	61.000	12.000	27.000		3.624	0.01
C28	69.000	14.000	17.000		5.607	0.01
D1	59.000	7.000	34.000		2.592	0.01
D16	59.000	16.000	25.000		3.710	0.01
E1	51.000	16.000	33.000	000000000000	1.964	0.05

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C32		58.000	21.000	21.000	4.163	0.01
C12		53.000	26.000	21.000	3.720	0.01
C18			33.000		 4.032	0.01
E10		39.000	38.000	23.000	2.032	0.05
C33		57.000	21.000	22.000	3.938	0.01
A13		73.000	15.000	12.000	6.616	0.01
E25		53.000	22.000	25.000	3.170	0.01
E40		70.000	19.000	11.000	6.556	0.01
E31			12.000		 2.345	0.01
E39		56.000	13.000	31.000	2.680	0.01
D3		60.000	19.000	21.000	4.333	0.01
D38		56.000	13.000	31.000	2.680	0.01

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Fenigstein, A., Scheier, M.F., & Buss, A.H. 1975 Publicand private self-conscious ness: Assessment and theory. Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, $43,522-527$.
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Wicklund, R.A., & Duval, S.1971 Opinion change and performance facilitation as aresulto fobjective self-awareness. Journal of Experimental Social Psychology, 7, 319-342.
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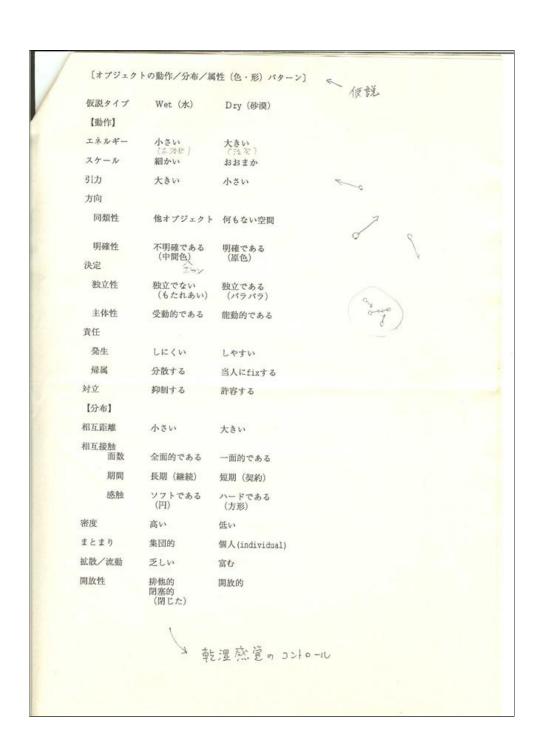
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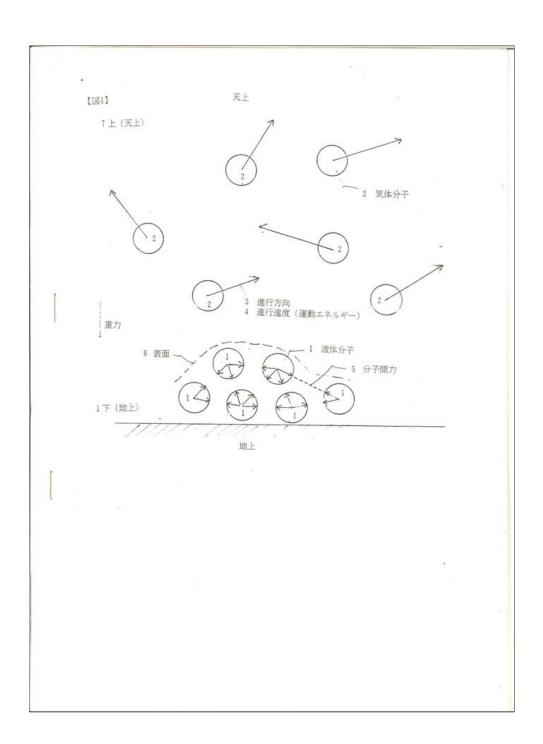
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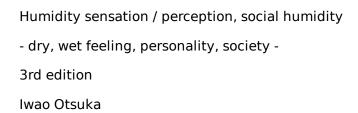
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wrap up

This document is a collection of insights on the sensation of humidity in dry and wet (dry, wet) and humidity perception.

It is a collection of many documents on the website created by the author, organized into one document.

It details the relationship between dry and wet sensation of humidity, perception of humidity (perception of wet and dry) and the properties of physical gases and liquids.

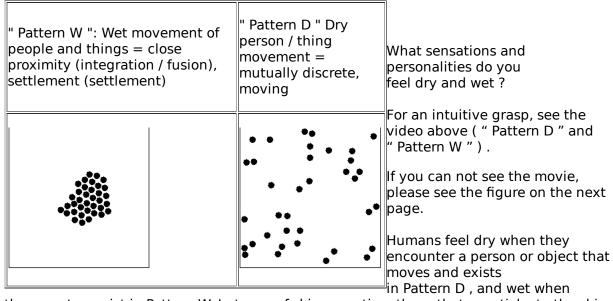
A summary of questionnaire surveys on the WWW.

A bite explanation-Dry and wet feelings, personality and society-

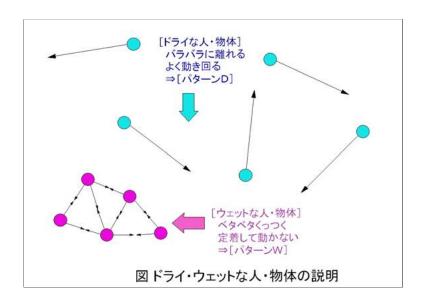
(c) 1992-2005 first appearance

Explanation with video ↓ The

following video is based on the molecular motion program of "Molecular toy box" (mike 's site) . All rights reserved.



they meet or exist in Pattern W. In terms of skin sensation, those that are sticky to the skin and do not leave are perceived as wet, while those that are detached and sharp are perceived as dry . A person with a wet personality in an interpersonal relationship should: (1) `` attractive " or `` join " with other people in the vicinity, not approaching the opponent, sticking sticky (proximity, adhesion, fusion) power "such as (mainly psychological) forces, and prefer to work, (2) has a not move stopped in one place" fixing and sedentary " is a person. On the other hand, a person with a dry personality: (1) does not try to exert psychological "gravitation" or "coupling" with other people around him = does not approach or stick to the other person, prefer to leave apart from each other, (2) having a "movement, activities and mobility" to be actively Ugokimawaro without stopping in one place is the people. In summary, " dry = mutual discrete, moving " = " pattern D ", " wet = mutual proximity (integrated-fusion), the fixing (settlement) " = "pattern W" (the moving reference) will be called . Psychological "attractive, binding power" is the substance of the human mind, psychologically approaching each other around you (shortening the psychological distance to zero, connecting and connecting, one become it in) and "psychological proximity oriented" will be considered to be. Become emotionally attached mother to give it a hug and children, such as human relations of feeling to stick sticky each other in, among them, the "psychological proximity oriented" has worked, wet human relations can be said to be. People in Japanese and East Asian societies that work mainly in agriculture and maternity (female) are wet, while those in Western societies that work mainly in nomadism and livestock and paternity (male) are dry . . Dry - wet to learn quick how to become a person of character, "classification list in table form - to become a man of dry-wet personality - (1999/11 -) " Please refer to the item of.



[Commentary: Basics] Dry and wet feelings, personality, and society

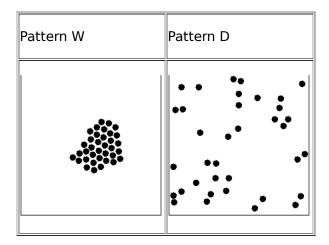
[Summary]

Pattern D and Pattern W-Law of perception of dry and wet (humidity)-

2005.09 First appearance

The movement or behavior of humans or objects feels dry when moving away from the pattern equivalent to gaseous molecular motion (pattern D) = high speed, and wet when moving closer to the pattern (pattern W) = liquid speed. This can be called the law of dry-wet (humidity) perception. You can immediately experience what Pattern D and Pattern W look like by playing the video.

The motion pattern of the analysis target (group) is distinguished into the following pattern D and pattern W. D is dry = Dry (dry) , W is wet = Wet (wet) is an acronym for. Hereinafter, the movements of the pattern D and the pattern W are shown by a moving image (Windows Media Video) . The following video is based on the molecular motion program of "Molecular toy box" (mike 's site) . All rights reserved.



(In the above movie, the pattern W was originally created by computer simulation of liquid molecule motion , and the pattern D was created by computer simulation of gas molecule motion .)

[Law]

Humans

- (1) When you encounter, hit, or touch pattern D , you feel dry (dry) .
- (2) pattern W meet, hit, touch and, wet (Wet, moist) feel. The pattern D and the pattern W are universal patterns that commonly apply to the movements of the molecule group and the object group to human relationships.

The features of the pattern D and the pattern W can be expressed in words as follows.

Analysis perspective	Pattern W	Pattern D
1. Operating direction	Proximity	Discrete
(1) approach	Stick together. Get closer.	Separated from Sarari. Break away.
(2) Connection	Continuous. Connect. To adhere.	Disconnect (relationship) .
(3) Landing	Stick. Stick.	Peel off.
(4) Cling	I cling to it. Entertain.	break up.
(5) Set	get together. High density.	Scatter. Low density.
(6) One	Integrate and fuse. Become one.	It is apart. Independent of each other.
(7) Same	Is the same.	Wrong. Take another path.
2. Operating speed	Low speed	high speed
(1) Speed	Be slow.	fast.
An example	Liquid molecular motion. Freshly made mochi.	Gas molecular motion. Silica gel grains, marbles.

Analyte (perceived) humidity, the pattern D lower toward the (dry in) becomes, the pattern W high toward the (wet on) becomes.

The moving speed of the object is higher as approaching pattern D, and lower as approaching pattern W. The directions in which the objects move move away from each other as they do not attract each other as they approach the pattern D, and they approach each other because they approach each other as they approach the pattern W. Thus, the analyte (perceived) humidity, the speed of movement of the-subject, fast enough moves at low, low speed as running on high becomes. - the subject of the moving direction, each other away from the more low, ~ stick approach as high made. This is true whether the analysis target is natural, natural, or human.

In the human skin tactile sensation, audiovisual object perception, molecules- objects of pattern D (separate from each other, not sticking together, scattered individually, move at high speed) hit (contact) the skin , see, ear It feels dry when it is confirmed . A group of molecules or objects of pattern W (dense, dense, distributed in groups, moving at a slow speed without sticking to each other) hits (contacts) the skin , is visible, and can be felt wet when its presence is confirmed by ears .

When a human

hits (contacts) a human relationship in Pattern D (discretely separate from one another, becomes independent, and moves around freely and at high speed) in a social relationship, the person feels dry inside the mind .

Pattern W personal relationships (haunting stick integrated with each other, moving at low speed together) hits the (contact) with, inside the heart wet feel on.

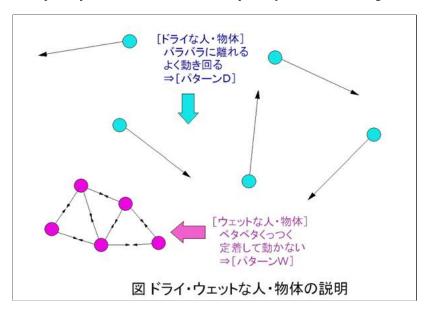
The source of the pattern D and the pattern W is the actual gas / liquid molecular motion pattern.

Pattern D and Pattern W, it is, skin touch, visual, in case of occurrence interpersonal and psychological distance perception such different modes of perception are also common pattern recognition field in the nervous system (Pattern D and Pattern W a field of discrimination) activates the said to bring the humidity determining output.

2005.09 First appearance

Brief summary (dry / wet feeling / character)

[Overview] The following figure summarizes the movement (behavioral patterns) common to dry (dry) / wet (wet, wet, dizzy) objects (including molecules) to humans .



The contents of this website, when the human personality, attitude is what, dry (dry) , wet (moist, wet, damp) What kind of a mechanism in the feeling, the people who are around It is clear what to give in.

Until now, it has not been well known when dry and wet feelings are felt in human characteristics and attitudes . (I checked various references, but they were not listed.)

The author first investigated when dry and wet feelings were originally felt. as a result,

- (1) Wet feeling is felt when human skin touches liquids such as water,
- (2) The dry feeling is felt when human skin touches gas such as air,

I checked that first.

He then looked at how gas and liquid can be distinguished from each other, giving the skin a dry and wet feel. As a result, it was found that it was necessary to descend to the microscopic world of the molecular level to know the difference between the two.

When examining the difference between the two at the molecular level, the difference in properties between liquid molecules and gas molecules was

- [1] Difference in degree of movement
- (1) The degree of movement (kinetic energy) of liquid is small (it does not move much)
- (2) The degree of movement (kinetic energy) of a gas is large (it moves well)

- [2] Difference in the degree to which "intermolecular force "works
- (1) In liquids , the force called `` intermolecular force '' is exerting a large force between molecules , reducing the distance between each other, attracting and sticking together, pulling and restraining feet
- (2) In a gas, the force called "intermolecular force" that sticks, bonds, and connects with each other is hardly applied between molecules.

I confirmed that it was in the point.

- "Intermolecular forces degree of Working" is liquid at large, gas in small is given,
- (1) Since liquid molecules have a small degree of movement (kinetic energy), they cannot move around by shaking off the force of approaching and attracting (intermolecular force), which originally exists between the molecules, but stick together and bond with each other, the force fit (intermolecular force) of a compliant
- (2) Since a gas molecule has a high degree of kinetic energy (kinetic energy), it can move around with a force (intermolecular force) approaching and attracting each other between molecules, free from the influence of `` intermolecular force ' ' It has become

Because of that.

(So far, it is a story in a high school level physics and chemistry textbook in Japan.)

In liquids, molecules attract each other and stick together. Its application also makes it difficult to stick to, adhere to, and release from sensory receptors on human skin. In gas, molecules move apart. In this application, it is separated from the sensory receptors of human skin, does not stick, and is easily separated.

The author thought that the mechanism by which liquids such as water and gases such as air give a wet and dry feeling to human skin is widely applicable to general objects. That is, (1) the object movement and activities, mobility is high, acting therebetween attraction, binding force is smaller if, dry it is (is dry) (2) of the object, movement and activities, mobility is lower, acting between mutual attraction, bonding force is large case, wet a (moist) law is established that, I thought. For example, dry (dry) sand does not stick to your hands even if you touch it, and falls apart one by one (no adhesion or stickiness) . Also, when the wind blows, it moves accordingly. On the other hand, moist, wet (wet) sand is, do not try to leave as they stick to the hand to the touch (there is a bonding and sticky). In addition, they do not move even if the wind blows as a lump in a dumpling (there is not much mobility). Alternatively, plastic balls and volleyballs for table tennis can be easily separated and move around one by one, but if you spread the adhesive widely on the surface or wrap the double-sided adhesive tape over the entire surface, they stick together and bond together, without leaving match, independently of one by one apart it is difficult to, you actively to move, you Fly even if I adhered to the place immediately to another as does not budge much. In this case, the adhesive / adhesive / bonding properties of such objects sticking to each other and sticky to each other cause the attractive force acting between the objects (the force of trying to reduce the distance between each other and stick together without separating) . significantly, the object of the exercise and activities,

mobility and take (for hard to move) in the form, the object wet could result in is. To summarize the above ideas in easy-to-understand terms, in general, there are stickiness and adhesion , sticky sticky to each other, objects that do not move much are wet , easy to move, objects that move away from each other feel dry , I can say that.

The author next wondered whether the above-mentioned object-level rules would apply in common to how humans interact and give each other a wet / dry feel .

That is.

- (1) a person, (wet gives a feeling liquid as seen in) fixing and settle in one place without trying Ugokimawaro much and, and, among other people around, distance from each other each other close to shorten the not about to leave with each other to attract, or each other to pull the leg, checks and balances, or each other and bound (psychological attraction, something like a bonding force, trying to Hatarakaseyo large) at the time, the People feel wet
- (2) a person, (dry giving a feeling gases As with) tries to move without fixing in one place, will actively Ugokimawaro and, and, among other people around, mutually disjoint in away, without trying to Kuttsuko, it is moving autonomously and independently (not to exercise the psychological attraction) at the time, that of the person, dry (dry) feel that

I thought.

And the above hypothesis (just as the magnitude of "kinetic energy" and "intermolecular force" is the source of the difference from liquids and gases at the molecular level, "movements that move around without stopping at one place, activities and mobility Hatarakaseyo to be between the, "" a person opponent attraction - adhesion and bonding force like a force (intermolecular force equivalent to the power of) the magnitude of the "is, human level of personality and attitude in, wet - dry has become the basis of the difference of is) that is correct, and a questionnaire survey was actually confirmed.

To summarize the above explanation in easy-to-understand terms, in interpersonal relationships:

(1) Psychologically, with a sense of unity with the opponent, not sticking and sticking away (adhesive, adhesive, connected, connected) , and , as it is not going to move (with the fixing and sedentary) person wet felt is in

(2) to be close to the opponent, you Kuttsuko, without trying to Fukairi, away from the immediate Sararito (non-adhesive and non-adhesive, of cutting property), and, here and there actively to move around to move (with the movement and activities, mobility) person is dry feel to you will be considered.

In this case, integration / adhesion / adhesion / connection / coupling force is considered to be a form of attractive force, similar to the intermolecular force of liquid molecules , in that they tend to approach, attract and adhere to each other . It also has the effect of non-moving (activity, exercise, fluidization) = settlement and settlement, which keeps people and things on the spot and keeps them from moving . Regardless of the human skin feeling or the interpersonal feeling, if they do not separate and fuse together while being connected and connected , sticky and sticky, and if they do not move as they are still , they will all feel wet in common , And vice versa (when moving away and moving around well) is commonly assumed to feel dry . In that respect, the dry / wet skin sensation and the interpersonal sensation are thought to commonly activate the same part of the sensory cortex in the nervous system .

In, in the interpersonal sense of wet give a sense of psychological attraction, bonding force What is the entity of? It is inherent in human beings, "and others around it would be close to a psychological, tries to keep a close state and oriented to (psychological proximity-oriented) is ", it will be considered. When those who have psychological proximity to each other remove their geographical, economic, etc. conditions and constraints, and allow free movement, they naturally "physical" approach and stick together. Together and unite. In this regard, psychological proximity oriented is liquid molecules, wet objects possessed by the physical proximity and integrated directional true and a phenomenon with a common ground.

That is, (psychologically) mutually attract that is, of each other (in the psychological) progressively existing position closer will eventually become one hugging (integrated, fused) that is. If the psychological distance to the opponent is reduced and finally reduced to zero, and the direction to connect is strong, it feels like gravitation between each other, and it is a wet feeling in interpersonal feeling Bring it. For example, mothers and cuddling delighted with it and children become emotionally attached to the mother, student and teacher and accept it that yearns to teacher, men and women in the love relationship , such as human relations of feeling to stick sticky each other in, in between them, this attraction The psychological proximity orientation equivalent to is working, and it can be said that it is a wet human relationship .

As described above, particles of different sizes such as dry and wet humans , objects, and molecules have the same behavior and movement patterns when they are dry and when they are wet, even if

the particle size is different . Can be shown. Movement of each particle, the motion pattern of the gas molecules when the same as is, the human, the movement of the particles, in common to molecular-human, dry felt to.

On the other hand, the movement of each particle, the motion pattern of the liquid molecules when the same A, the human, the movement of particles, commonly up to a

molecular-human, wet felt on.

Here, the gas molecule motion pattern is abbreviated as D to give a dry (dry) sensation , and will be called pattern D. In addition, the liquid molecule movement pattern is given the acronym W to give a wet (wet) sensation and will be called the pattern W. By this abbreviation, for example, the liquid molecule group and the Japanese behavior pattern follow the common " pattern W ", and the gas molecule group and the Western people's behavior pattern follow the common " pattern D ". Can be easily expressed.

In the psychological tests conducted on this site , answer items are created and operated based on the above thinking.

(c) 1999-2005 first appearance

Plurality (social) principle in the sense of humidity

2007.06 First appearance

Wet and dry sensations of humidity cannot be produced by a single particle or individual, but must be stuck together, leave others, and opponents. In short, the source of the humidity sensation can be understood as a relationship between a plurality of particles and individuals (social relationship). The explanation requires the existence of a plurality of particles or individuals, or the interaction between the plurality of particles or individuals.

This can be called "the principle of plurality (sociality) in the sense of humidity".

[Relation with physics]

The relationship between dry and wet interpersonal behavior and gas and liquid molecular motion

1992-2008 first appearance

The introduction of the dry-wet perspective to human behavior has the effect of linking human interpersonal and social behavior, which had little contact so far, with the physics of molecules and object motion.

In short, particles of different sizes, such as dry and wet humans, objects, and molecules, have different behaviors and movements when they are dry and when they are wet, even if they have different particle sizes. Can be shown.

When the movement of each particle is the same as the movement pattern of the gas molecules, the movement of the particles is perceived by humans as being dry from the molecule to the human.

On the other hand, when the movement of each particle is the same as the movement pattern of the liquid molecule, the movement of the particle is perceived by humans as being common to both molecules and humans.

(Note) I first came up with the above idea around 1992.

(Note) It is necessary to make the above-mentioned liquid / gas molecular motion pattern more simplified, easier to call, and easier to remember.

In the following, the gas molecule movement pattern will be referred to as a pattern D , taking the initial letter D to give a dry (dry) sensation . On the other hand, the liquid molecule movement pattern is abbreviated as W to give a wet (wet) sensation, and is referred to as a pattern W. By this abbreviation, for example, the liquid molecule group and the Japanese behavior pattern follow the common "pattern W ", and the gas molecule group and the Western people's behavior pattern follow the common "pattern D ". Can be simply expressed as

The correctness of the above explanation was confirmed by a questionnaire survey on the web (conducted late 2005.03) .

Dry-wet personality diagnosis of which opened on the Internet web site (ie the site) at the entrance of, "You can go to the page for the first time personality diagnosis by to answer this questionnaire." Providing a barrier that, as a page of the barrier, referred to as the "questionnaire for the dry-wet action", Web asked meta answers to site visitors.

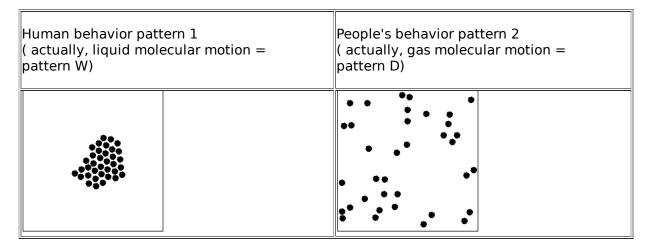
In the questionnaire of the page, the image of a gas-liquid molecular motion pattern left and right 2 two side-by-side allowed free play to respondents, on it, "the people" of the left and right, respectively, how do degree dry-wet? Was the allowed to answer.

Specifically, the operation screen of a Java program that simulates the molecular motion patterns of Ar (argon) at an absolute temperature of 20 degrees (liquid) and 300 degrees (gas) is captured on a personal computer, and a video movie processed into, Web on uploaded on to the site, we added the following description.

"Following of the left and right of the movie, each separately, is obtained by reducing

display people's behavior patterns in fast-forward. One by one movement of the lumpy it is, represents the movement of the individual."

(In fact the respondent A movie with the same content as the movie shown can be played below.)



Then, "Play the left and right movies freely and evaluate how dry or wet the behavior of the left and right people is. If the evaluation is completed, click the" answer "button at the bottom Please press "

In fact, a simulation image of the molecular motion of a gas or liquid is called "This is a fast-forward image of the behavior patterns of different people." Or are you wet? "

In short, to make sure that if the movement of particles is the same as gas molecules, everyone will feel dry, regardless of the size and content of the particles, while if they are the same as liquid molecules, any particles will commonly feel wet. He lied, "This particle represents human beings."

Of course, we did not clarify that one of them was liquid molecular motion and the other was gas molecular motion.

Evaluation is "very wet (-3), quite wet (-2), slightly wet (-1), neither (0), slightly dry (1), quite dry (2), very dry (3) "We had you attach in seven phases of.

As a result, the liquid molecular motion pattern (pattern W) is actually felt more wet as "people behavior", and the gas molecular motion pattern (pattern D) is felt more dry as "people behavior" I understood that.

The answer results are as follows. Answer period

2005 years 04 Early

answer number 200

M 33.000 Pasento

woman 67.000 Pasento

10 generations 44.000 Pasento

20 generations 38.000 Pasento

30 generations 12.000 Pasento

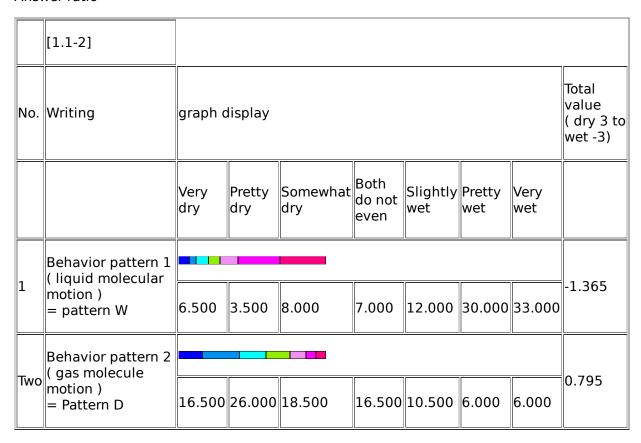
40 generations 3.500 Pasento

50 generations 1.500 Pasento

60 generations 1.000 Pasento

70 generations 0.000 Pasento

Answer ratio



[Personality Studies 16 Vol 2 No. (2008 year 1 month) P250 ~ 252 parts Reprinted from]

Then, 2006 years 12 around May, gaseous, the molecular motion of the liquid dry, the measurement of wet of dry as described above - wet the of 1 rather than capture on one axis, de Rye is, by respectively separately measuring the wet of, or degree of feel dry and gaseous molecular motion exceeds the degree of feel wet, and wet with liquid molecular movement Work was performed to confirm that the degree of feeling exceeded the degree of feeling dry.

In other words, we showed Internet users (research participants) a movie of simulation of molecular motion of gas and liquid, and determined how dry and wet each would feel if the

motion of each molecule was regarded as human motion.

• How

[data collection method] of the Internet web was collected answers site. In counting responses, the same research participant may respond multiple times , so it is assumed that the same IP address is owned by the same respondent at the time of response, and multiple responses with the same IP address are updated. of 1 to together and considered valid only one answer, Cookie was set so as not to accept multiple answers using.

[Research participants] The total number of study participants who received responses was 206 (102 men and 104 women). Gender information was obtained by providing a gender selection field on the web page with radio buttons at the time of response and having the user select and input.

[Investigation period] survey period is 2006 years 12 May 4 from day 9 of day 6 was days.

[Stimulation Video] stimulation, Ar (argon) to simulate the molecular motion pattern of Java programs, <u>Mitsuru Ikeuchi (2002) web of sites</u> obtained from, as most clearly shows the molecular motion of each liquid and gas, Adjustments were made to represent the molecular motion at an absolute temperature

of 20 degrees (liquid) and 300 degrees (gas), respectively. Gas program is displayed, the movie of liquid each molecular motion, captured on a personal computer, each 30 of seconds windows media video is processed in the form of movies, Web and can be reproduced from the study participants of the personal computer on the site.

[Question item] For each of the above movies, "This is a fast-forward playback of people's movements. Each grain represents a person. Each person in this movie has a dry, Please evaluate it on a scale of 1 to 5 if it feels wet . " The stage was "not felt (0) -felt a little (1) -felt somewhat (2) -felt quite (3) -felt very much (4) ".

[Procedure] each movie is, at a time 1 one by one, the order presented in the random, and so as to answer to every movie. In addition, while responding to the study participants of the computer environment, in order to align the conditions of stimulus presentation, "as long as the reproduction number of times is possible 2 effect of, I need your help by up times", with a disclaimer, I had read . As a briefing of the experimental operation, when the response was completed, a disclaimer was displayed on the screen saying, "This was actually a simulation movie of gas and liquid molecular motion."

□ Results

The average value and standard deviation of the evaluation values of the degree to which the gas and liquid molecular movement patterns were perceived as dry and wet, respectively, as human characteristics are as shown in Table 1.

To see the difference in the degree of dry and wet feeling for each type of movie shown, a paired t- test was performed. Table 2 shows the results .

When the molecular motion of the liquid was observed, the degree of dryness and wetness was significantly higher than that of dryness (t (205) = 8.74, p < .01).

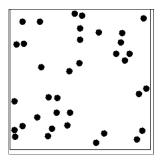
When looking at the molecular motion of the gas, the degree of dryness and wetness was significantly higher than that of wetness (t (205) = 3.21, p < .01).

Regarding which of the gas and liquid was felt more dry, the degree of dryness of the gas molecule motion pattern was significantly higher than that of the liquid molecule motion pattern (t (205) = 6.32, p <.01).

Regarding which of the gas and the liquid felt more wet, the degree of the liquid molecule motion pattern felt wet was significantly higher than the degree of the gas molecule motion pattern felt wet (t (205) = 8.25, p <.01).

Figure.1 Gas and liquid molecular motion pattern molecular motion simulation movie (shown by the research participants)

Gas molecular motion



Liquid molecular motion

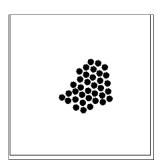


Table.1

Stimulus type	dry	Wet
Liquid molecular motion	0.85 (1.17)	2.09 (1.50)

Gas molecular motion	1.60 (1.46)	1.15 (1.24)

(Standard deviation in parentheses)

Table.2

Comparison	t test result	Significance level
Liquid wet-liquid dry	t (205) = 8.74	p <.01
Gas dry-gas wet	t (205) = 3.21	p <.01
Gas Dry-Liquid Dry	t (205) = 6.32	p <.01
Liquid wet-gas wet	t (205) = 8.25	p <.01

From the above results, it was found that when one observes a simulation of gas molecule motion as a person, he perceives it as a dry personality, while liquid molecular motion is perceived as a wet personality. The personality of a person who behaves like the gas molecular motion pattern seems to be dry, and the person who behaves like the liquid molecular motion pattern seems to be wet.

The above-mentioned gas molecule movement pattern (pattern D) and liquid molecule movement pattern (pattern W) can be expressed by the following words to short sentences if expressed in words.

Analysis perspective	Pattern W	Pattern D
(1) approach	Stick together. Get closer.	Separated from Sarari. Break away.
(2) Connection	Continuous. Connect. To adhere.	Disconnect (relationship) .
(3) Landing	Stick. Stick.	Peel off.
(4) Cling	I cling to it. Entertain.	break up.

(5) Set	get together. High density.	Scatter. Low density.
(6) One	Integrate and fuse. Become one.	It is apart. Independent of each other.
(7) Same	Is the same.	Wrong. Take another path.
(8) Speed	Be slow.	fast.
An example	Liquid molecular motion. Freshly made mochi.	Gas molecular motion. Silica gel grains, marbles.

The above expression is, really, each pattern D to more dry if, pattern W whether feel more wet if, 2005 years 9 around May, a questionnaire survey was conducted.

"Evaluate how dry or wet the movement of the person or object represented by the word feels. When the evaluation is complete, press the" answer "button at the bottom.".

He did not reveal at all that one of them represents liquid molecular motion and the other represents gas molecular motion, so he gave a hidden answer.

Evaluation is "very wet (-3), quite wet (-2), slightly wet (-1), neither (0), slightly dry (1), quite dry (2), very dry (3) " We had you attach in seven phases of.

As a result, it was found that the expression of the liquid molecule movement pattern (pattern W) was felt wetter than it actually was, and the expression of the gas molecule movement pattern (pattern D) was felt more dry.

The answer results are as follows.

Response time

2005 years 09 Late

201 answers

Male 33.831 % Female 66.169 %

10 generations 39.303 %

20 generations 41.791 %

30 generations 13.433 %

40 generations 3.483 %

50 generations 0.995 %

60 generations 0.498 %

70 generations 0.498 %

Answer ratio

	[1. Sticking]								
No.	Writing	graph c	raph display						Total value (dry 3 to wet -3)
		Very dry	Pretty dry	Somewhat dry	Both do not even	Slightly wet	Pretty wet	Very wet	
1	Stick	0.995	5.970	7.463	8.458	39.303	26.866	10.945	-1.035
									1.060
Three	Leave	13.433	26.866	33.831	13.930	5.473	2.985	3.483	
	[2. Connection]								
No.	Writing	graph o	display						Total value (dry 3 to wet -3)
		Very dry	Pretty dry	Somewhat dry		Slightly wet		Very wet	
Two	Connect	2.488	6.468	4.975	23.881	20.896	25.373	15.920	-0.940
Four	Cut off	44.776	24.876	11.940	8.955	4.478	1.493	3.483	1.781
	[3. Landing]								

No.	Writing	graph o	display						Total value (dry 3 to wet -3)
		Very dry	Pretty dry	Somewhat dry	Both do not even	Slightly wet	Pretty wet	Very wet	
Five	Stick	5.473	3.483	4.975	8.955	7.463	18.905	50.746	-1.692
6	Peel off	7.960	16.915	41.791	22.886	7.960	1.493	0.995	0.856
	[4. Clinging]								
No.	Writing	graph o	display						Total value (dry 3 to wet -3)
		Very dry	Pretty dry	Somewhat dry	Both do not even	Slightly wet	Pretty wet	Very wet	
7	Cling	5.970	3.483	4.478	7.463	13.930	33.831	30.846	-1.448
8	break up	20.398	17.910	31.343	17.910	5.970	1.990	4.478	1.050
	[5. Set]								
No.	Writing	graph display						Total value (dry 3 to wet -3)	

		Very dry	Pretty dry	Somewhat dry		Slightly wet	Pretty wet	Very wet	
9	get together	2.985	4.975	8.955	43.781	25.373	8.458	5.473	-0.308
11	Scatter	14.925	18.408	40.796	19.403	2.985	0.498	2.985	1.095
	[6. One]								
No.	Writing	graph o	display						Total value (dry 3 to wet -3)
		Very dry	Pretty dry	Somewhat dry	Both do not even	Slightly wet	Pretty wet	Very wet	
			De	Doca					
Ten	Unite	3.980	4.478	4.975	23.881	19.403	17.910	25.373	-1.055
1.0		Dacalo							1 400
12	Fall apart	24.378	29.851	23.383	15.423	2.985	0.995	2.985	1.423
	[7. Same friends]								
No.	Writing	graph display						Total value (dry 3 to wet -3)	
		Very dry	Pretty dry	Somewhat dry	Both do not even	Slightly wet	Pretty wet	Very wet	

13	Be the same		Doccuinti Doc D D						
		5.473	2.488	4.478	45.771	22.886	11.443	7.463	
_,			محنالمحم	rint Ir					
Fifteen	Wrong	6.965	7.960	30.846	43.284	4.975	2.985	2.985	0.478
	[8. Speed]								
No.	Writing	graph (graph display						
		Very dry	Pretty dry	Somewhat dry	Both do not even	Slightly wet	Pretty wet	Very wet	
3.4		Page	rintin ID					1	0.272
14	Be slow	2.488	0.995	4.975	54.726	26.866	4.975	4.975	-0.373
16	16 foot							0.672	
10	fast	9.950	13.433	24.378	45.771	1.990	1.493	2.985	0.072

Here, if the movement of the particles according to the gas and liquid molecular movement patterns matches the conventional conceptual expression in sociology and psychology,

Liquid molecule (wet) = pattern W	Gas molecule (dry) = Pattern D
Collectivism	Individualism
Regulatoryism	Liberalism
Anti privacy	Respect for privacy



And so on. For more details, refer to the following link.

A link to a table that organizes the movement patterns of dry (gas) and wet (<u>liquid</u>) molecules and particles. Please refer to the following link for the above-mentioned molecular motion of gas / liquid converted into human behavior. A link to a table that organizes the behavior patterns of particles common to molecules and humans as personal personalities. From this, it can be said that the behavior of people in a dry society and a wet society can be simulated by a computer by a method similar to the gas / liquid molecular motion simulation. For example, the fact that people in Japan and East Asia are wet and people in Europe and the United States are dry means that the behavioral patterns of people in Japan and East Asia, which are mainly farmers and women, are essentially liquid molecular movements. It is similar, while the behavioral patterns of nomadic and pastoral and male-dominated European and American societies are similar to gas molecular movement. Nomadic, pastoral, male-dominated Western society, (people of the movement) close to the gas such as air, gas molecular motion (pattern D) can be simulated in, called a "gas-type society". Farming, women's center in Japan, East Asian society, (people of the movement) close to the liquid, such as water droplets, liquid molecular motion (pattern W) can be simulated in, that Yobe as "liquid society". In this way, introducing the viewpoint of dry / wetness into the analysis of the world's social culture is based on the know-how of simulating the movement of objects developed in physics with computers, as it is in sociology and psychology. It can be said that it has an effect that can be used in the field and greatly contributes to the development of sociology and psychology.

The following figure summarizes the movement / behavior patterns common to dry / wet objects (including molecules) and humans.

Description: http://iwao-otsuka.com/enqb/res/dwtop1wide.jpg						

A more detailed description of the interrelationship between the molecule of dry and wetness-the object-the human level follows.

1 Explanation of gas / liquid molecular movement patterns

First of all, what kind of behavioral mode of human beings produces a dry / wet interpersonal sensation is, first, a physical gas that gives humans a difference between dry / wet sensations. It is necessary to reconfirm the mechanism that creates the difference in liquid properties. Gas gives a dry sensation and liquid gives a wet sensation. To see the difference between them, the viewpoint must be reduced to the molecular level.

Of specific gas molecules and liquid molecules, what creates both differences, [1] the magnitude of the kinetic energy (degree of movement) differences in the liquid, the degree (kinetic energy) is small to move around (so move around Not slow.) The degree of movement (kinetic energy) of gas is large (moving well, high speed). [2] Differences in the degree to which "intermolecular force" works In liquids, the distance between molecules is reduced, and the molecules are attracted to

each other, sticking together, and pulling or restraining their feet. In a gas in which the attractive force is exerting a large force, the above-mentioned "intermolecular force" between the molecules, which approaches and attracts each other, hardly acts

The degree to which the "intermolecular force" works is large in liquids and small in gases.

(1) Because liquid molecules have low kinetic energy, they are forces between molecules that are originally attracted, adhered, and restrained between molecules. (intermolecular force) can not move around shaken off, and are at the mercy of intermolecular force (2) in the gas molecules, the degree to move around (kinetic energy) is large, that move around shake off the intermolecular force

Because they are free from the effects of "intermolecular forces" .

The degree to which the "intermolecular force" works is large in liquids and small in gases.

(1) Because liquid molecules have low kinetic energy, they are originally between molecules and approach each other, attract and restrain each other. (2) Gas molecules have a large degree of kinetic energy (kinetic energy), and cannot move around (intermolecular force). And is free from the effects of "intermolecular forces".

2.

Water, which is a liquid applied to general objects, is wet and sticks to the skin when touched with a fingertip, and clings to one another and does not leave. At that point, it can be said that the attractive force acts between the liquid water and the fingertip so that the liquid water and the fingertip remain in a state of sticking to each other. Also, liquid water stays in the same place forever and does not move unless you move your fingertips. In that respect, liquid water is less active and less active than gaseous water vapor.

Therefore, further extend the idea, in the object general,

- (1) the object (molecular-human) of movement and activities, movement, fluidity is high, acting therebetween attractive (bonding force) is small (away from each other) when a dry (dry and have) a felt
- (2) the object (molecular-human), exercise and activities, movement, fluidity is low, attractive force therebetween (bonding force) is large (not away from each other) In this case, it is presumed that the rule that the user feels wet (wet, wet) is satisfied.

Explaining that this estimate is correct requires that the estimate be valid for objects that are much closer to humans than numerators. Such more human-sized objects include, for example, sand grains distributed on coasts, rivers, and deserts, human (especially female) hair, natto made from fermented soybeans, and melted sugar that is cooled and solidified. The bigger candy is made of plastic balls for table tennis or volleyball.

Dry (dry) sand does not stick to your hands even if you touch it and falls apart one by one (no adhesion or stickiness). Also, when the wind blows, it moves along with it (fluidity). On the other hand, wet, wet sand sticks to your hand when you touch it and does not leave it as it is (adhesive and sticky). In addition, they do not move even when the wind blows (they do not have fluidity).

Hair that is wet with water does not easily fall apart because the hairs are united together and do not move even if the wind blows. On the other hand, dry hair moves in the wind, separates and moves one by one, and has fluidity.

When natto is stirred, natto pulls a sticky thread and connects it with each other with a thread. The natto sticks together and tries to stand still. At this time, the attractive force acts between one bean and the beans in a form of pulling a thread, and is considered to correspond to a force equivalent to an intermolecular force.

Melted (liquefied) candy grains are sticky and sticky to fingertips and other candy and cannot be removed. Even if you try to move them one by one, they cannot move together.

Alternatively, plastic balls and volleyballs for table tennis can be easily separated and move around one by one, but if you apply the adhesive widely on the surface or wrap it around the entire surface of the adhesive tape on both sides, they stick together and bond together. It is difficult to separate them one by one, and it is difficult to move them apart.

In this case, the adhesion and tackiness of such objects (the property that they do not separate once they stick together) increases the attractive force (the force of sticking together and trying to connect together) that acts between them, and causes movement, activity, and movement. It is thought that liquidity has been lost. In other words, the adhesive and sticky properties of the object that stick to each other and sticky to each other bring wetness to the object in a form that attracts the objects to each other and makes it difficult to move. This is exemplified by the fact that, for example, when the adhesive is continuously exposed to the outside for a long time and the solvent is removed to prevent the adhesive from sticking, it is felt dry and dry.

In order to confirm whether or not the idea is correct, Web the questionnaire, 2002 years 4 late May and 10 was carried out in early May. Survey, was to pair has been described sense to bring the object 2 intended to ask Which is more felt in the dry of the single sentence, 1 question items per about 200 were carried out on a scale that the people of the respondents. As a result of the analysis,

- (1) the object that comes away from the hand as it is smooth when touched (has no stickiness) feels more dry than the object that is sticky and sticky (sticky when touched) . Also, by being separated from each other, objects in a well-ventilated state with a large space therebetween feel more dry than objects in a poorly-ventilated state that are stuck to each other.
- (2) Objects that move around freely seem more dry than objects that do not move as they stick together. Also, a moving object feels more dry than a stationary object. That was actually confirmed.

To summarize the above ideas in plain words, generally, objects that have stickiness and adhesion and stick to each other and do not move are wet, while objects that move away from the hand quickly and move away from each other are dry are generally dry. It can be felt. In this case, the wet objects tend to stick to each other and the dry objects tend to move away from each other, and both have contrasting characteristics in terms of the interaction between objects and social relations. It can be said that there is. From the case of the object size much larger than the molecular level, it is considered that the range of the dry / wet feeling at the molecular level can be extended to the object in general.

3. Application to interpersonal relationships When

the dry-wet sensation of this object in general is further expanded to the human level, liquids such as water and gases such as air have a wet-dry feeling to humans. It is thought that the mechanism of giving and the mechanism of giving people a wet / dry feeling with each other through social interaction may be common to each other.

In other words, by applying the concepts of movement, mobility, and gravitation seen at the general level of an object to a human,

(1) the human does not stop at one place and does not move much (the degree of active movement is small), If you do not approach, stick to, or separate from each other (high gravitational forces), you will create a wet sensation in interpersonal relationships (like liquid molecules with low kinetic energy and high intermolecular forces). (2) Humans move and flow here and there without stopping at one place (the degree of active movement is large), and they try to move away from each other without approaching or sticking to others around them (gravitational force) but do not work too much) case, in interpersonal relationships (the same small gas molecules with kinetic energy larger intermolecular forces) dry sense is born. it is conceivable that.

In this case, by observing the object size from the molecular size to the human size, the energy that moves around the object, which works in common for both, is calculated as "kinetic energy (molecular level) " = "kinetic / activity / movement / fluidity" (Object-human level) ", the force that sticks, connects, binds, gathers, and restrains / binds between objects is called" intermolecular force (molecular level) "=" attraction, binding force (object-human level)) ").

To summarize the above explanation, the difference in activity and motor activity, and the resulting magnitude of the attraction equivalent to the intermolecular force, leads to the differentiation of wet and dry interpersonal sensations, respectively. will be (was devised this description $1991 \,\square\, 1992$ BC.) .

In this case, it is necessary for human beings to consider not only physical activities and movements by the physical body and the tension between the bodies, but also psychological activities and movements without specific physical movements, mutual restraint, and approach at the same time. is there. For example, while sitting at a desk and being filled with intellectual curiosity and reading books in various fields, and actively thinking about things, it is physically inactive, It can be understood that it is actively moving around. Or, if lovers living in physically distant places have a strong psychological sense of unity through telephone communication, a strong psychological attraction may work between them, even if they are physically far away. Can be considered to be.

As described above, human activities / exercises and gravitation can be divided into physical and psychological ones. In the following, the psychological one is mainly described. The physical activities and movements of the human body and the tension between the bodies are merely superficial reflections of the activities of the nervous system inside the body, and psychological activities and movements based on the work of the nervous system. This is because gravitation determines human behavior more fundamentally.

The actual condition of movement and activity that gives a dry sense with interpersonal feeling is the mental orientation (spatial movement direction) that is intrinsic to humans

and tries to actively move between distant points here and there. Let's spread also in progress to be no point and regions were carried out, will Kirihirako new ground aggressively (trying to develop a new object) mental-oriented and (diffusion-oriented) is. In this case, the desire to renew the atmosphere of life by changing the physical location and the field of psychological interest, to obtain new stimuli, and curiosity about unknown things that have never been encountered before, in other words (here a while - until now) the new that has not been experienced (fresh) mental urge to contact with the information (new information received impulse) has become a driving force of the movement and activities of. Contrary to this, sedentary, fixed, and non-proliferation-oriented, which do not move in one place, mean lack of movement and activity, and give a wet feeling in interpersonal sense.

On the other hand, psychological attraction to give a wet feeling in the interpersonal sense, what is the substance of the bonding force? It is inherent in human beings, it will be close to a psychological and others around, and I will be in a close state

Orientation (psychological proximity orientation).

That is, (psychologically) that attract each other, each other (in the psychological) brought close progressively presence position, become one hugging eventually (integrated, fused), and That is, they stick to each other and do not separate. If the psychological distance to the opponent is reduced, and eventually it is zero, connected, and connected, the strong sense of orientation between them makes them feel like gravitation between each other, and makes them wet in the interpersonal sense. It can be said that it brings a feeling.

To summarize in words easy to understand the above description, in interpersonal relationships,

- (1) psychologically not about to leave stick sticky to the other party (with a pressure-sensitive-adhesive, connecting, bonding and assembling) , and, as it is dynamic People who do not do this (having settlement and settlement) feel wet
- (2) Do not enter the opponent simply and deeply, quickly leave the salary (non-adhesive / non-adhesive / cutting / discrete) , and People who move around and move around (moving, moving, moving, and fluid) can feel dry .

In this case, the adhesive / adhesive force is a form of attractive force in that it is directed to approach, attract, and stick to each other. This adhesive / adhesive strength also has the effect of non-moving (activity, exercise) = fixation and settlement, which keeps people and things in place and keeps them from moving.

Regardless of whether it's a molecule, an object, or a human mind, if you don't separate and stick to the opponent and don't move, they all feel wet in common, and vice versa. It can be said that.

4. The need for a social perspective

Dry and wet properties cannot be seen by looking at particles alone. It can be seen for the first time by looking at the society and population formed by multiple particles.

The difference between dry and wet is the difference in the interaction between particles and other particles. It is wet to stick to, unite with, and bind with other particles, and dry to move freely apart from other particles.

Such a property is a property that cannot be understood unless a plurality of particles are viewed at the same time. In that respect, the study of dry-wet is . To do, the movement of the particles alone, only see a single person of psychology at the bad, it is necessary a very social perspective.

In this case, the types and sizes of interacting particles are not necessarily the same. As for the size, one may be very small and the other huge. For example, liquid water molecules (group) (minimal) that adhere to human (huge) skin correspond to examples of different types and sizes. Even with different particle sizes, the dry-wet nature that works between the particles is observable.

(c) 1992-2008 first appearance

[About skin sensation and interpersonal sensation]

Dry / wet skin sensation, audio-visual, interpersonal OHP

2005.2-2008.9 first appearance



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Perception of dryness and wetness on skin-"Molecular motion pattern reduction approach"

2005.03-2010.10 First appearance

Understanding the perception of wet and dry sensation on the skin requires a bridge between physics and perceptual psychology.

The higher the speed at which gas molecules and liquid molecules move and fly, the more skin feels hotter and hotter. Depending on the difference in temperature between gas molecules (cold air, hot air, hot air) and liquid molecules (cold water, hot water) , the skin thermal sensation (temperature sensor) distinguishes between these molecular movements.

Similarly, the difference between gas molecules (dry) and liquid molecules (wet, wet) , i.e., the difference in humidity, suggests that skin moisture (humidity sensor) distinguishes between these molecular movements. Can be

Conventional research on humidity perception in psychology and physiology has taken the following approaches.

- (1) "Numerical approach to perception" We quantify humidity and try to find out whether the human skin can detect the difference in humidity, or what percentage of humidity it perceives to be wet, with different humidity values.
- (2) "Humidity-only receptor discovery approach" This class seeks to find a sensory receptor dedicated to humidity, such as a biological hygrometer, that selectively perceives humidity on human and living skin. Look for receptors that activate when the humidity reading increases. For example, a cockroach has discovered that it has a dedicated humidity sensory receptor.
- (3) "Comfort / health / humidity analysis approach", such as the study of comfort humidity in air conditioners and underwear, and the study of the relationship between humidity and the occurrence of skin diseases. He tries to find out where there is a comfortable and healthy humidity environment for humans. For example, research results indicate that indoors with high temperature and high humidity are uncomfortable, and that adjustment by air conditioning is necessary, and that moisturizing the skin can prevent dry skin and dermatitis.

On the other hand, the author proposes a "molecular motion pattern reduction approach" focusing on the relationship between the physical motion principle and the perception of humidity. This captures the perception of skin, which is the difference between the molecular motion of gas and liquid and the difference between them, is the essence of humidity perception. Gas molecules and liquid molecules differ in the way that molecular motions act on the skin, and human skin perceives the difference by distinguishing the former from dry (dry) and the latter from wet (wet). Think of it. We focus on the mechanism by which differences in gas and liquid molecular movement patterns are linked to dry and wet discrimination on the skin.

The purpose of this study is to elucidate the type of stimulation that the tactile receptors on the skin have due to differences in the molecular movement patterns and characteristics of gases and liquids. Dry gas molecular motions act on the skin in a pattern of "each molecule moves at high speed and separates, scatters, and does not stick", while wet liquid molecular motion "moves slowly, sticky and sticky." Work together in a pattern of "get together", and the distinction and discrimination of the difference by the skin is regarded as the essence of humidity perception.

In this "molecular motion pattern reduction approach", the following approach is taken.

☐ Do not drop the viewpoint of analysis to the humidity value. The perspective of the analysis is deepened to the root cause of the difference in the physical mechanism of gas and liquid molecular motion that causes the difference in the humidity value.

-It is not assumed that the presence of a receptor dedicated to humidity perception in human skin is essential. We also take the view that humidity perception is realized by combining various tactile sensations. If there is a receptor dedicated to humidity perception, it is a receptor that responds to differences in the pattern of gas and liquid molecules acting on the skin.

-When observing the effects of gas and liquid molecular movement patterns on the skin, the viewpoint is not limited to only the extremely small molecular level, but is generalized to objects of various sizes. In addition to molecules, for example, particles of a visible size and objects (such as particles of marbles and ping-pong spheres) also have the same motion patterns as gas / liquid molecules (equivalent to gas, `` Every particle and object is fast. , Low-density, discrete movement, not sticking '', liquid equivalent, `` each particle and object slowly move, high-density sticking '') , the skin is dry (dry) , wet ((Wet) .

-The generation of wet and wet feeling is not limited to liquids such as physical moisture and water vapor. For example, note that when touching a high-density velvet cloth, it may feel wet, even if it is not actually wet with physical water.

Molecular behavior studies Examine the moving patterns of each molecule. Molecular sociology Examine the movement of molecular groups and the interaction between molecules.

Molecular chemistry Examines chemical changes in molecules.

From the perspectives of molecular ethology and sociology, gas molecular behavior is regarded as individualism, liberalism, ... liquid molecular behavior is collectivism, regulation-oriented, ... Dry-wet skin sensation is the distinct perception of gas and liquid. Dry gas does not stick to the skin. Wet liquids do not leave the skin. The difference between a gas and a liquid is the difference in the movement at the molecular level, and the difference between the movements at the molecular level is distinguished by the sensory receptors of the skin from the distinction between dry and wet.

Liquid molecular motion feels differently to the skin than to gas. The difference appears as a difference between dry and wet perception.

The skin can perceive differences in the movement of particles at the molecular level. Like olfactory molecular receptors, they have similar molecular receptors for temperature and humidity.

The humidity sensor on the skin feels that the molecules stick to itself, ..., wet, and leaves, ..., dry.

Molecule	Wet (liquid)	Dry (gaseous)	
(1) approach	Stick together. Get closer.	Separated from Sarari. Break awa	
(2) Connection	Continuous. Connect. To adhere.	Disconnect (relationship) .	
(3) Landing	Stick.	Peel off.	
(4) Cling	I cling to it.	Good separation. I'm sorry.	
(5) Set	get together. High density.	Scatter. Low density.	
(6) One	Integrate and fuse.	It is apart. Independent of each other.	
(7) Same and good friends	Harmonize and harmonize.	Clash, conflict.	
An example	Freshly made mochi	Silica gel grains, marbles	

The pattern of molecular movement and the sensation that molecules give to the skin are related to each other.

Liquids are wet, molecules attract each other and stick together. With its application, it adheres to, adheres to, and is difficult to release from human skin (sensory receptors) . The gas is dry and the molecules separate. In its application, it is not sticking to human skin (sensory receptors), and it is easy to take away.

When a molecule group or an object group of a liquid molecule motion pattern (which is not attached to each other but densely distributed in a group) hits (contacts) the skin, it is felt wet, and a gas molecule motion pattern (separates apart from each other, When a group of molecules (dispersed individually) or a group of objects hits (contacts) the skin, it feels dry.

(Note) Pattern D and Pattern W In the

future, it is necessary to make the term liquid / gas molecular motion pattern simpler and easier to call and remember.

The gas molecule movement pattern can be called a pattern D by taking the initial D to give a dry (dry) sensation . On the other hand, the liquid molecular motion pattern, wet (moist Wet , Humid) to give a sense, acronym of W (H) taking, pattern W called a.

<u>Link to the explanation page for Pattern D and Pattern W.</u> By this abbreviation, for example, the liquid molecule group and the Japanese behavior pattern follow the common "pattern W", and the gas molecule group and the Western people's behavior pattern follow the common "pattern D". Can be simply expressed as

The humidity perception on the skin is considered to be as follows. Higher humidity is perceived as wet, while lower humidity is perceived as dry.

In humans, no dedicated sensory receptors for sensing humidity on the skin have been found yet. In fact, for humans, the sensation of dry and wet is sensed by a common sensory receptor, identical to normal tactile sensation, rather than a special receptor on the skin, such as a hygrometer that senses the level of humidity. Could be done. In fact, different types of skin stimuli may be captured as a single composite on the same sensory area of the nervous system, as a result of narrowing down and combining multiple different types of tactile sensations as follows: I don't know.

(1) Touch density The

wet air with high humidity is dense in the skin receptor, and a large number of water gas molecules hit a certain area. On the other hand, in dry air with low humidity, water gas molecules in the air impinge on the skin of a fixed area with a low density at the skin receptor.

Gas molecules lick on the skin at a high density and give the skin a crunchy, deep feel when touched. This leads to a wet feeling. On the other hand, low-density groups of gas molecules have less touch to the skin and give the skin a thin, pale, and refreshing feel. This leads to a dry feeling.

In relation to this, it is thought that the high density feels wetter when the skin is touched and released with a high density pin group and when the touch is released with a low density pin group. Can be

Alternatively, when the skin is touched with silky or velvet with a smooth and smooth surface = extremely dense surface, the former with a higher density becomes wetter than the case with a linen cloth with a lower density rough surface. It is believed that the lower density feels more dry. For example, a dry-textured sheet used in the summer, even with the same cotton material, has a clear distinction between the unevenness of the fabric, many parts that do not directly contact the skin, and the low skin contact density and roughness It has become. Or, even with a sheet of vinyl chloride, a flat, smooth sheet feels wetter than a sheet with lots of bumps.

Alternatively, the feel of each pin is small and the grain is fine, and the feel is wetter than the case where each pin is large and the grain is coarse.

(2) The length of touch time The

molecule group keeps sticking on the skin, it is wet that it does not leave as it is, and even if it temporarily sticks to the skin, leaving immediately gives a dry feeling it is conceivable that.

In connection with this, when the user touches the skin with a group of pins or cloth and keeps the touch state for a long time, the former touch feels more wet than the case where the touch is released immediately after touching. It is considered that when the latter is immediately separated, it feels more dry.

(3) The

molecules sticking to the skin after touching, after sticking to the skin, resist when trying to pull it apart, so that the lifting of the skin is wet, it can be removed from the skin without any incident, and the feeling that it is separated is dry It is thought to give.

Pins or tapes that come in contact with the skin have an adhesive or the like attached to the tip that comes in contact with the skin, and when pulling up from the skin, they can not be removed from the skin and pull up the skin, It is considered dry if the pins, tapes, etc. can be removed from the skin without any trouble, and the skin does not lift up.

(4) Fit to the skin at the time of touch, softness

Molecules and objects are movable, deforming and adhering softly to the skin gives a wet feeling and does not fit away from the skin Is thought to give a dry feel. Adhering and sticking causes a wet feeling, while non-adhering causes a dry feeling.

Like a gel, silk cloth, or low-resilience urethane pillow, it feels sticking to the skin, deforms and fits tightly according to the shape of the skin to fill the gaps, giving a wet feeling, while being hard Like a plastic plate, it has rigidity, does not adapt to the skin, and has a gap between itself and the skin without being deformed along the line of the skin surface. In that regard, the softness of the material can lead to wetness, and the hardness can lead to dryness.

(5) It

is thought that the skin friction molecules and objects at the time of touch have a smooth feeling, not giving friction to the skin gives a wet feeling, and rubbing with the skin and giving friction gives a dry feeling.

Smoothly adhering to and integrating with the skin causes a wet feeling, and stimulating the skin as a separate object separate from the skin causes a dry feeling.

Like a dry cloth rub, when the cloth is dry, it can give friction to the skin, whereas when the cloth is wet, it gives a smooth feeling to the skin and does not give friction, "Made". This is the same as in relations, where respect for reconciliation is considered wet.

(6) Movement speed on the skin

Molecules and objects stick to the skin and do not move too much or move slowly, and it is

dry to move quickly on the skin and leave. It is thought to give. It is wet at low speed and sticks to the skin, and dry at high speed and does not stick to the skin.

It is considered that when the same pin group or the surface of the cloth is moved at high speed over the skin, it is felt dry, and when it is moved slowly or not much, it is felt wet.

(7) Touch

frequency It is considered that the higher the frequency of the touch of the molecule group or the object with the skin is wet, and the lower the frequency is the dry feeling. Because it moves around and acts on the skin at high density, the frequency of touching the skin is high, while the frequency of touching the skin is low because of the low density.

When the pin group or the surface of the cloth is brought into contact with the skin in small increments at high frequency, the skin feels wet, and when the interval between touches is long, it feels dry.

The higher the frequency of sticking, the more "friendly" and "easy to stick". Even in the case of human beings, lovers who exchange mail frequently feel more wet.

(8) The speed of touching, the speed of impact

molecules and objects when touching the skin, the speed of touching the skin is fast, and it is dry to give a strong impact to the skin, and the impact is low, so the impact is small and light It is thought to give a wet feeling.

When the pin group or the surface of the cloth is lightly and softly applied to the skin slowly, it feels wet, and when it is applied at high speed, it feels dry. It is considered that the roots are the same as those in which dry gas molecules are fast and wet liquid molecules are slow.

(9) Shape at the time of touch The shape of the

molecule group or the object at the time of touching the skin is sharp and sharp at the pinpoint. If it is cut, it is dry. If it is round, it is wet. It is thought to give a feeling.

When you apply something like a knife or pen tip to the skin, it feels dry with a slashing or stinging feeling, and if you apply something like a cushion, it feels round and wet. An object that feels cut or stabs can be said to feel dry because it cuts off (relationship with) the object, and an object that has a round feeling feels wet to maintain the relationship with the object perfectly.

By the way, caressing is slow and gentle and soft, so the contact time is long, it moves slowly on the skin, and since it is human skin, it is soft, soft, fit, dense and dense and has a fine touch. These satisfy wet properties if the above explanation is correct. Caressing has the effect of reassuring, relaxing, and opening the mind of the caressed person, creating a strong sense of unity and dependence with the caressed person, and its essence is wet. It can be said that there is.

Molecules move while resting on sensory receptors in the skin, but feel wet when not separated.

When the molecules fly away from the sensory receptors in the skin, they feel dry.

-The molecules contact the skin at low density. If the humidity is low at low temperatures, heat is less radiated from the skin to the water vapor in the air, and the skin feels warm.
is deprived and it is smooth. At high temperatures, the sweat glands are always open, and the heat inside the body evaporates more and more, so it feels cool.
☐ Sweat evaporates and the next sweat comes out more and more. The heat of vaporization
If the molecular motion feels dry, it is as follows. ☐ Molecules are away from the skin and fly when the wind blows. ☐ If you try to separate fingertips with molecules attached to each other, they will separate without resistance.
☐ Molecules contact and adhere to skin at higher density. When the humidity is high at a low temperature, heat dissipation due to heat conduction from the skin to the water vapor in the air increases to increase the feeling of cold.
 ☐ Sweat does not evaporate and collects on the skin. ☐ At high temperatures, the sweat glands are not vacant and remain clogged, so the heat inside the body is not released and it feels sultry.
integral with the skin. Even if you try to separate and spread your fingertips with molecules attached to each other, the molecules are attached to each other, attracted and resist. Molecules are not solidified, and there is room to move on the skin when the wind blows.
If the molecular motion feels wet, it is as follows.

Moisture on the skin flies due to body temperature, ie, it evaporates away from the skin. In the hot summer months, sweat is coming out, and soon after it dries, it flows one after another and gets wet and wet. When it is raining or steaming, it is difficult for moisture to fly over the skin and evaporate, making it difficult to dry.

In this regard, a wet or moist state is a state in which liquid (moisture) is hardly evaporated on the skin.

Liquid moisture flows over the lazy skin and does not dry, tears of the eyes are supplied more and more over the skin, tears are brittle.

The sense of humidity (humidity) is as follows:

(1) Physically (on the skin) or psychologically (personally) , they do not stick and fly, and do not leave as one.

Get on the skin and stay on the skin. Resists when trying to pull apart. This pulls and

stimulates sensory receptors on the skin.

- $(1 \ ')$ Items that stick and do not fly (tears, sweat, etc.) and liquid components are supplied one after another and do not disappear from the skin.
- (2) Sticky and fluid. Not solidified. Flow, move.

Is satisfied at the same time, which leads to a wet feeling.

The steamy, humid air of the Pacific Ocean High in the summer creates a condition in which sweat on the skin is less likely to evaporate and stays forever as wet moisture, creating wetness.

The high humidity in the air has led to a sense of wetness.

If the skin is solid, the skin is fixed and cannot be moved like a cast. Drops when swiping, moving skin, or peeling.

In some cases, like a dry shirt, the skin can move. The shirt cloth is solid but flexible and movable. You can move your body while wearing it. On the other hand, unlike casts, corsets and armor that cannot move, they are close to liquids. However, when the shirt is dry, it does not stick to the skin and stays away. For the first time, wetting makes it stick to the skin.

The liquid remains attached and does not separate when the skin is moved. Move your skin. Mobility, which moves like water drops on the skin, is a characteristic of liquids that are not solids.

Gases spontaneously leave the skin.

When the "adhesive Cairo" is applied on the skin with the adhesive surface, the adhesive surface gives a wet feeling.

When sweating causes the shirt and skin to stick together, liquid water is interposed between the shirt and the shirt, which is continuous with the skin.

The compress is stuck and sticky to the sticky skin, feels like it is integrated with the skin and becomes part of the body. After a while, it cannot be distinguished from the skin.

On the other hand, dry cloth friction cannot be performed when the cloth is moist because friction does not occur. Friction is a sign of dryness.

How do you

perceive a wet underwear or futon as wet or damp? How do you distinguish it from a futon or underwear that is dry but touching the skin?

Temperature is the same as body temperature Difficult to distinguish from When bathing in a bath filled with wet water, if the body temperature and the water temperature are the same, you will not feel the presence of the water. In liquid hot water, heat of the body and things is taken away by the heat of vaporization, and it cools down.

Adhesives such as Cemedine dry quickly as the solvent evaporates, even with adhesives that are sticky and do not stick to the same skin.

On the other hand, glue does not dry easily and is moisturizing.

A wet sensation of moisture in the skin occurs when (1) a plurality of adjacent haptic elements in an area feel contact at the same time, and (2) when a single or multiple elements continuously feel contact. it is conceivable that.

The fact that a plurality of adjacent elements feel at the same time indicates that the contacting partner is dense and smooth without irregularities.

Long-term, continuous contact indicates that the other party is sticking to the skin.

High density, continuous contact is the source of wetness.

Conversely, low density, unevenness, and the absence of immediate separation or contact in the first place contribute to dryness.

In addition to this, (3) the stickiness that has been said from the past, the feeling of pulling the skin when an attached object separates, and the feeling of pulling the skin when the element of the skin catches it can be said to be wet. Conversely, it is dry if you can remove it without pulling it quickly.

First appearance in 2005-2010

Audiovisual perception and dry / wetness

-From the viewpoint of similar / heterogeneous, continuous / discrete, low speed / high speed-

2005.03-2008.08 First appearance

Even in the senses other than the skin, there is a perception of a psychological distance to a subject and a perception of dry / wetness based on the perception.

For example, balls of the same color are perceived as being psychologically closer to each other than balls of different colors.

In audio-visual, olfactory, and taste, different colors, shapes, sounds, positions, smells, and tastes feel psychologically distant and therefore dry, and the same things feel close and wet. Can be

In short, it is thought that objects that are categorized in the same class and that have high commonality and homogeneity with each other in human perception cause short, wet, and wet sensations.

Alternatively, objects to humans having the same attribute are regarded as belonging to the same category and in-group as each other, and have a close psychological distance and are integrally captured, and therefore, are felt wet.

On the other hand, objects with different and different attributes-humans and heterogeneous objects have a long psychological distance and feel dry.

It is considered that balls of the same kind (for example, a 50- yen coin) that are located close to each other feel wetter, and balls that are farther apart feel more dry.

Balls of the same to similar colors seem wet, while balls of a different color seem dry.

It is thought that balls of the same size or similar size feel wet, while balls of significantly different sizes feel dry.

In addition, objects that are regarded as connected and connected to each other (continuous objects) are felt wet, and objects that are separated from each other (discrete objects) are felt dry.

For example, if the color looks like a continuous change like a rainbow, it will be felt wet, and if it suddenly changes to a different color step by step, it will be dry.

Alternatively, in the case of auditory sounds, continuous sounds (such as Tchaikovsky's string serenade's fluent string ensemble), continuous pitched songs may feel wet, and discrete sounds (such as pop-up signal and stringed pizzicato playing)., A choppy sound) is considered dry.

Similarly, when the sound is continuous, gradually flows at adjacent intervals, or when the same interval continues = continuous, the same interval is felt wet, and when the interval changes greatly = discrete interval is considered dry. For example, the third piece (Polka) of Shostakovich's "Golden Age" suite is a piece of discrete pitch.

This is the same for the sound intensity. If the strength changes little by little while maintaining continuity with the previous strength, it is considered wet. If the strength suddenly increases or decreases, it is considered dry.

In the psychology of human categorization, the relationships of "common / similar = continuous = near, stuck = wet" and "difference, unrelated, heterogeneous = discrete = distant, distant, scattered = dry" It is thought that this is caused by general sensation and target object to human in general.

The reason why this is felt is that in the human nervous system, objects that cause the firing of common neurons-objects that are close to each other, are sticky and wet, and do not cause the firing of common neurons-humans It is presumed that they are far apart and have a mechanism that makes them feel dry.

If we apply this to humans, those who share similar neural circuits, values, thoughts, and experiences that take actions similar to each other will interact and communicate more with others than those who do not. In addition, I feel closer to the other person and wet.

Alternatively, in terms of thinking, concepts and meanings that are close to each other are considered to be in a wet relationship with each other. That is, in the firing propagation of the neurons, the concepts and meanings corresponding to the neurons located at the propagation positions close to each other have a wet relationship. Alternatively, when a plurality of neurons fire at the same time to form a connection between each other, the concept and meaning corresponding to each neuron are in a wet relationship. In this case, it can be said that the neurons have a wet relationship in which the neurons are closely related and communicate with each other in terms of firing propagation.

In addition to the above, audio-visual (visual position, pitch, etc.)

(1) Above, the high thing is dry. Bottom, low things are wet. (2) Light and low density objects are dry. Thick, high density objects are wet. (3) Discrete quantities, digital quantities are dry, continuous quantities, analog quantities are wet. It is considered that the relationship such as holds.

In this context, it is believed that the target appears clear and sharp, with a dry appearance when heard, a blurry and unclear haze, and a wet appearance when heard.

Perceptually, the target appears to be distinctly separated from its surroundings and sounds dry if it sounds audible, and it appears to be wet if it sounds obscure and continuous.

The moon in the sky feels dry when it looks clear and clear in the winter fine weather, and wet when it looks vaguely hazy in the spring and cloudy days.

On the other hand, if the speed of the target that is visible or audible is high, like a gas molecule, it will feel dry, and if it is low, like a liquid molecule, it will feel wet.

Bullets that fly at high speed feel dry and snails that move slowly at low speed feel wet. Alternatively, fast songs and performances feel dry, and slow slow songs and performances feel wet.

First appearance in 2005-2008

Interpersonal feeling and dry / wetness

The feeling of psychological unity and hugging with the other party is perceived as a wet feeling.

For example, when sharing a place, you can have a sense of unity when you have a banquet / dinner at the same banquet room and get excited.

Alternatively, when opinions and interests match on the same topic (for example, animation, music, etc.), a sense of unity is felt.

If the basic values and the things you think are the same, you will feel a sense of unity, and it will be easier to take a marriage.

Psychological distance is felt close to having the same information, interests, interests, and values. In other words, if the other person shares the same neural circuit with the other person, and feels that the other person also has the same neural circuit, the person feels that the distance is short, that they are one, and that they feel wet.

Alternatively, if the user feels that they have or share the same gene as the partner, such as similarities in skin color and facial appearance, the partner is felt closer.

Efforts to reduce the psychological distance by trying to have the same interests and values as the opponent, and trying to match the interests and interests with the opponent, leads to psychological attachment to the opponent. , Feels wet.

The "jointness" of the same direction, vector, and content of the opponent and that of the opponent, which leads to the feeling that the opponent does not have a distance to the opponent and feels united, is felt wet.

In terms of interpersonal sensations and impressions,

- (1) If it is understood that the opponents have the same opinion and common values, they feel closer, sticky, integrated, have reduced psychological distance, and are wet.
- (2) When you share information with your partner, you feel closer and wet.
- Psychological feeling of adhesion, feeling of unity-Psychological interpersonal distance-
- How are psychological feelings of sticking and wetness born?

Perception that each other is psychologically the same:

- (1) First communicate with the other party, Start.
- (2) To show and express opinions in one's heart to each other.
- (3) When exchanging and discussing opinions, it is understood that the same opinion and idea are mutually agreed or disapproved at the same time, that opinions are matched, and values are matched. Confirm that they have the same / similar neural circuits (promoting / suppressing synapses = value synapses).
- (4) Positively accept that they are the same.

For each of the various aspects and attributes of the object, it is determined whether it is the same as or close to yourself. If they are the same and close, they are stuck together and wet. Alternatively, if you are attracted by an attractive partner (such as the opposite sex) and want to stick together, you may be attracted to a partner with a different status or an attribute that is not common to you.

Or, what you want or want to own is in a wet relationship for yourself. Fans, enthusiasts, and their subjects (the relationship between enthusiasts who want to own animated DVDs and their DVDs) fall under this category.

- O What kind of behavior leads to wetness?
- (1) Physically clinging to the neighborhood, acting together in school, etc., gives a sense of physical unity.
- (2) Communication that communicates each other's state of mind and movement of the mind, such as listening to the mouth, talking frequently and frequently, or making frequent calls and sending e-mail frequently. Frequent attempts to take water will lead to wetness. At the root of this is a feeling of closeness, unity and empathy with the other party.

Communication and conversation generate a feeling of psychological sticking with the other party by exchanging emotions and situations with the other party.

The progress of interpersonal relations as below is felt wet, which does not leave the other party.

- (1) The other party approaches you. You get closer to your opponent. By physical contact or communication such as telephone / email or direct meeting.
- (2) The opponent does not harm or attack himself. Do not go against your will. Do not be negative to yourself.
- (3) The other party tries to stop at the same position as yourself. Try to share the same position, keep trying. Physically trying to stay together forever. It tries to share the psychological position in the multidimensional distribution of hobbies and opinions in the psychological interest and value space (like railways, dislike jazz ...) .
- (4) Attach to the opponent, resist trying to separate, and do not leave forever.
- O When do interpersonal relationships feel wet?

The interpersonal relationship that makes you feel sticky and sticky is wet. By sharing the movement of the mind with the opponent, the distance to the opponent is short and short. This feels wet. Having the same neural network as the other person, such as understanding the other person's mind and sharing the same beliefs as the other person, brings the distance closer.

An affinity with an opponent occurs when the opponent and the person are perceived as being the same, identical, and the same hole.

Affinity, on the other hand, arises when the other person feels different but attractive. It happens when your opponent is a competent leader who wants to work with you or follow you. Or it can happen in a romance attracted to sexual attraction.

Intimacy also occurs when the other person has a "good" personality, such as calming down when he is with the other person.

Both evoke wet feelings for those who feel close.

O How is proximity to others classified ?

(1) There is a sensory proximity.

A good match with that person and a good affinity are sensory commonality and short distance that are not directly linked to semantic categories. For example, the atmosphere is common or the same, or they are dressed similarly. Such sensory identity and empathy lead to a shorter sensory distance and give a wet feeling. This is a problem of interpersonal sensation, such as a sense of unity with the other party.

(2) There is semantic closeness in classification.

If that person belongs to a common category, for example, if you work at the same company, have a similar body shape, or wear the same clothing design, that means the other person Or a short conceptual distance, giving it a wet feel.

- O What are the incentives that cause sticking with the other party?
- (1) Interest and values are the same type.
- (2) Pheromones, attractive sprinkle type Collecting, integrating, sticking, and captivating opponents to oneself with attractiveness, attractiveness, or attractiveness such as sexuality.
- (3) Profit induction type Each other benefits each other. Invite them to make money. Of these, (2) and (3) mean that having a sense of unity with the other party is temporary, and that feeling of unity is only a tool or means for achieving some selfish goal. You can't call it a wet relationship because it breaks up quickly.

O What is the wet relationship in real interpersonal relationships?

For example, twins of identical clones have their own opponents and an ultimate sense of unity. In that regard, this twin interpersonal relationship is the ultimate wet relationship.

Friends that always act together are liquid, behaving in a way that they are always attached to each other, giving a wet sensation. Their friends are physically close in that they always act together, and the distance between them is short. Also, friends share the same values and neural circuits, have a short semantic categorization distance, and belong to the same semantic category. In that respect, we are psychologically bonded. The distance and relationship between people cannot be stuck without sharing each other's values. Shared values create a wet sensation.

Hot couples with reciprocal love tend to have matching clothes and books in order to have the same values as their opponents. Sticky, hug each other, hold hands, kiss, and have sex with each other. Such frequent physical contact is made and psychologically integrated. It feels wet.

Stalkers who forcibly cling to their dislikes are also wet-minded who want to get close to them. Wet people seeking infinite intimacy are more likely to become stalkers with their opponents.

They have a blood and territorial relationship with their partner (there is a connection).

What time \bigcirc , the person-to-person or approaches?

Human beings is approaching, entering the wet relationships, partner and myself, like, and if it is common, that the opponent has the advantage not to myself each other In some cases, there is a complementary relationship. Alternatively, there may be cases where it is decided to enter a genetically attracting relationship, such as a gender relationship.

○ How do you get into a wet intimate relationship with your opponent?

The identity in terms of behavior, such as values, interests, habits, etc. with the other party is more fundamentally based on the identity of the neural circuit with the other party Conceivable.

Behavioral identities can be divided into physiological physical identities (which are based on genetic identities with the same genes) and cultural (acquired) identities. Finding the same thing as yourself, trying to find it, or matching the vector with the other person and bringing it in a direction to reduce the distance, that is, trying to be the same as the other person (to achieve the same) is wet. is there. Attempting to have a common neural circuit with the other person leads to behavioral wetness.

It is wet to try to have the same neural circuit as another person, and dry to try to have a different neural circuit from another person.

If they have the same or similar elements in their hobbies, values, opinions, and common ground, they are close to each other, wet, and easily become lovers and friends. Conversely, if you do not have such a common base, it is difficult to become a lover or friend.

In romance, unrequited love does not put you into a practically wet relationship. If the opponent is running away, they will not stick to each other. Those who have unrequited love are wet because they are trying to shorten the distance to the opponent, but those who are thinking do not think anything, so they remain dry.

Because of both thoughts, they stick to each other and become wet for the first time.

Emotional and emotional

feelings of emotional unity can be felt by emotions and emotions.

Feeling wet in interpersonal relationships (perception of interpersonal wetness) reveals how it is felt in the nervous system and where in the functional map of the nervous system it is felt There is a need. The part of the nervous system that is activated when a wet feeling is felt is considered to be a common part that is activated when the skin feels wet.

Emotional systems are probably involved in the generation of wetness in interpersonal relationships.

The sensations of tears, emotions, and emotions are wet. Expressing emotions and feelings makes you feel (or maybe) wet .

People who are fragile, easily sympathetic, and sympathetic will feel wet. Sympathy, tears come out when you sympathize.

It is cold and dry at the same time as being impressive, impressive, and not weeping.

Impressions can be divided into cases where you are impressed by seeing beautiful natural objects, scenery and objects such as rainbows and waterfalls (objective impression), and cases where you are impressed by human actions appearing in live-action movies and animations (interpersonal impression). Can be

Of these, interpersonal emotions create a wet sensation. On the other hand, the object impression may be accompanied by a refreshing and refreshing feeling, and is different from the interpersonal impression.

Interpersonal excitement is created by interpersonal relationships (including not only actually meeting people, but also watching video recordings where people are active). Emotions and emotions occur when one feels a sense of unity with other people. Also, it cuts the relationship from others was the intimacy and when subjected to shock (broken heart, etc., the loss at the time of the sense of unity with others) to, (a mainly negative) emotion, the emotion occurs.

If you are moved by the innermost part of your mind, when you move your mind, you will experience the same feeling as when you are psychologically united with others. When you are impressed by the behavior of others, your eyes and eyes will become hot and tears will come out. I am impressed when the subject "empathizes" from the bottom of my heart When unexpectedly and unexpectedly sympathetic, unexpectedness creates a movement of the mind (upset).

You have a wet feeling of sympathy when you have a strong sense of unity, a feeling of being the same as yourself, and a feeling of homogeneity.

Organs that feel empathy, sense of unity, and receptors in the nervous system are

interpersonal dry and wet sensory organs.

Impression is empathy + agitation.

The sway consists of an unexpected feeling (innovativeness) + a magnitude of the amplitude (stimulus intensity) .

Even if the development is exactly the same as usual, it is impressive if the amplitude on the emotional side is large.

The cause of a touching and wet feeling is empathy.

Psychological contact and communication with the other party are:

- (1) Simply exchanging business information is only a superficial relationship and not wet (dry) .
- (2) Not only is it possible to convey the unobtrusive knowledge of the surface of the heart, but also to convey the feelings and emotions deep inside the deep heart without wrapping it in the other party.

It is wet to express emotions at the bottom of the mind, and to express emotions, dry to be emotionless, impressive, and calm.

It is wet to sympathize with the characters such as anime, to have a sense of unity, and to admire it, and to dry it without such things.

Like and dislike

Emotional and emotional likes and dislikes indicate that the person is interested. "Hate"

actually evokes wet emotions, despite being away from them. For example, wetness is a point where you can not see your opponent calmly and calmly, as if you are persistently harassing or pursuing with malicious intent, you can see approaching viewpoints and unity of interest. When it comes to the expression of a muffled love-hate drama, it indicates that hatred of the opponent leads to a wet feeling that is the opposite of a dry relationship that is clear from the opponent. "Love", which has a positive sense of unity with the opponent, and "hate", which has a negative sense of unity, are both wet, in that they cannot be seen objectively by leaving the opponent.

Looking at an object calmly, objectively, from yourself, leads to separation from the object and is dry.

On the other hand, if you can only see the subject subjectively and subjectively, if the emotions deep in your heart work and you are upset and you can not catch the object by pushing it away, And wet.

A case where the object is not able to be objectively caught by protruding the object includes a case where the object is disliked. The dislike feeling is also common with the favorite feeling and wet in that the subject is interested in and immersed. Dry is when you are indifferent and cool.

First appearance in 2005-2006

Commonality between objective humidity sensation and interpersonal humidity sensation

2005.03-2005.10 first appearance

In this paper, wet and dry (dry-wet) in dimension, reveals that the object perception, interpersonal perception and is "=".

We clarify that the dry-wet sensation of object contact and the dry-wet sensation of interpersonal contact occur by a common mechanism.

The perception of interpersonal impression / sensation (dry / wet) when meeting or communicating with a person activates the same common area of the sensory area in the nervous system when tactile perception occurs on the skin It is also thought that it is felt dry and wet.

This is not limited to the wet and dry sensations of dry and wet, but also the sensation of interpersonal sensation and the perception by sensory receptors of the eyes, ears, and skin are the same for the perception of light and dark, warm and cold sensations. Since the part is stimulated and ignited, it is considered that it is commonly considered to be light and dark and warm and cold.

The perception of wet and dry skin and interpersonal relationships is as follows.

Particles are gas / liquid molecules in the case of skin and others in interpersonal relationships.

Particles (molecules - others) is	Wet = wet	Dry = dry
(1) approach	Get closer.	Indifferent.
(2) Connection	Continuous. Connect. To adhere. Share.	Disconnect (relationship) .
(3) Landing	Stick together. Stick.	Separated from Sarari. Break away. Peel off. I can take it. Come off.
(4) Cling	I cling to it.	Good separation. I'm sorry.
(5) Set	get together. High density.	Scatter. Low density.
(6) One	Integrate and fuse. Work together.	It is apart. Independent of each other.
(7) Same and good friends	Harmonize and harmonize.	Dissonance. Clash, conflict.
object	Freshly made mochi	Silica gel particles
Human	Child and mother. Lovers.	Train passengers who happened to ride together

Then, it is necessary to explore why the same part of the nervous system is activated, and the commonality between cutaneous sensation and interpersonal sensation. It is necessary to clarify the correlation between the skin sensation given by liquid (wet sensation) and the skin sensation given by gas (dry sensation) , i.e., the relationship between dryness and wetness, which is the interpersonal sensation that an individual gives to others. is there.

At this time, for example, in a diagram such as a sociogram or interpersonal correlation diagram illustrating interpersonal relationships, in the case of a human relationship (a friendship or the like) where humans are attached to each other, attracted to each other, and continue to stick together (People) are represented by a diagram that sticks together and minimizes the psychological distance between each other. This figure is the same schematic representation as the liquid molecules stick together. This relationship feels wet.

-In the case of a human relationship in which people are cold, indifferent, and sharp, they are represented by a diagram in which particles (people) are separated from each other and the psychological distance between them is not reduced. This figure has the same schematic representation as the movement of gas molecules. This relationship feels dry.

The picture is common to the gas / liquid molecular motion chart and the interpersonal action chart or sociogram illustrating the dry / wet interpersonal relationship. The way a particle representing an individual in a sociogram sticks to another person (a substantial particle) and sticks together and does not separate can be described in the same way as particles of liquid molecules that stick to each other and do not separate. Both feel wet in common.

Conversely, the way particles representing an individual in a sociogram move about independently of each other, independently of others (corresponding particles), can be described in the same way as particles of gas molecules. Both feel dry in common. This provides a clue between the level of perceived skin and the level of interpersonal relationships, with the dry and wet sensation.

If you show a gas / liquid molecular motion diagram and ask with a strange face, "This is an interpersonal behavior diagram or sociogram. Is this relationship dry or wet?" It is assumed that the answer is supposed to be a diagram depicting the behavior and human relationships of each individual. And for the diagram of the gas that gives the skin a dry sensation, the answer is "this relationship is dry", and for the diagram of the liquid that gives the skin a wet sensation, "this relationship is wet" It is thought that we answer with a serious face.

(Note : for the above, actually web site, the video of the molecular motion of the gas-liquid, "This is a display of the behavior of people in fast-forward" and show with a lie, "how much dry, wet do you feel? when we asked the "gas molecular motion is dry, liquid molecules motion and wet, to give an answer that is felt with a significant difference.)

molecular motion view, when to replace the sociograms diagram,

- (1) from the motion of the molecule, replaced with the movement of people.
- (2) Replace the skin sensation with a more inner sensation in the heart.
- (3) Replace the physical movement with a movement of the mind "I want to get closer to the other party."

It is necessary to keep this in mind.

In the sociogram, it is not possible to capture the closeness, closeness, closeness, or closeness of a person to one another psychologically with the skin sensation. The perception of dry / wetness is divided into the surface level (surface layer) of the skin and the deep level (deep layer) of the occurrence of interpersonal emotions .

Humans, in a human Zukiai Relationships liquid molecular motion pattern (not leave stick integrated with each other, move together) hits the (contact) with, felt wet inside the heart, the gaseous molecular motion pattern relationships (fall apart away from each other, moving around separately) hits the (contact) with, felt dry inside the heart, and it said.

Dry / wet humidity perception is more specifically divided into different modes such as skin perception, psychological interpersonal distance perception, semantic distance perception, emotional / emotional experience. In each mode, a common (dry / wet) humidity sensation is created: "stick, identify, unite, stay apart" and "movable, fluid".

In perceived skin sensation, if a molecule adheres to the skin and does not evaporate, it is perceived as "sticking, sticking, and uniting", and as you move the skin, the molecule When it moves, it feels "movable and fluid". This is the source of the wet feeling.

In the perception of interpersonal distance, individuals take the same value even if the interpersonal distance is minimized or they are physically separated from each other by taking a sticky and sticking action with others. It is felt that the movements of the individual are "stick, identify, unite, and do not separate" as sharing. And, as a human being, it feels "movable and fluid". These are sources of a wet sensation.

In the semantic distance perception, in the nervous system, it is felt that similar things, similar things, similar things, close things, and associating things have a short distance and are attached. Since the distances are short and integrated, the neurons in the same brain category can be regarded as being connected to each other as if they were connected to each other.

In interpersonal emotions / emotional experiences, experiences such as the strength of interest (likes and dislikes) for the partner, sympathy for the partner, affection (or hatred inside out), empathy, and emotion are described as `` sticking to (identifying) the partner, Unify, never separate ", which is a source of wet feeling.

Common to different modes over respective "stick to the same reduction, integrated, haunting" and properties such as "mobility, there is flowable" are both liquid (molecular) a nature of, such a point Thus, "wet" can be said to be "liquid".

Oneness, identity, adhesion and empathy give a moist and wet feeling. The feeling of unity and adhesion is the core of the interpersonal relationship with the skin, which is wet.

The fact that the other person has a common neural circuit and feels that they share the same thing leads to a feeling of wetness.

Alternatively, the process proceeds in the same direction matches the vector with each other, it is to approach, common in things in humans, wet (moist) is the prototype of sensation. On the other hand, it is the prototype of dry (dry) feeling that the vectors do not match each other and go in unrelated directions .

The sensations such as wet and dry, warm and cold, and hard and soft are caused not only by skin sensation but also by interpersonal sensation, and it is considered that each corresponds to different sensory receptors in the body.

When they perceive that the psychological distance to the opponent is short and that they do not leave one mentally, they feel wet. In the nervous system, interpersonal (wet and dry) sensory receptors perceive a sense of psychological unity with others. Psychological unity = wet feeling is felt when the common part between the partner and yourself increases. Interpersonal sensory receptors perceive a high degree of commonality with the other party.

At the cutaneous sensory receptors, when stimulated, they feel stuck and separated. Judge whether the object is stuck or separated. Tactile sensations that are sticking to the skin, staying in touch with something, and feeling that they are moving, feel moist and wet.

In interpersonal sensory receptors, there are sensory receptors somewhere in the nervous system, such as the skin, that do not directly touch the outside world. It feels wet and wet when approaching, sticking, and together.

The skin sensation and the interpersonal sensation are captured by the same word "moist" as a common sensation across different sensory modes, deep within the skin and the mind. In different modes, it activates a common neural circuit within the nervous system that is involved in the sensation of dry and wet. Activation of the dry / wet determination circuit occurs

, in which the target determines whether it is "attached" or "separated" (separation) from itself.

The dry / humidity determination circuit determines

- (1) skin and tactile sense as "wet" if it stays in contact with the skin and keeps it on, and "dry" if it touches the skin temporarily and immediately leaves.
- (2) Visual (eye) Like my own child, I always feel close to myself, stay close, cling, and feel sweet.
- (3) When you perceive that you are in psychological proximity to others or feel impressed by synchronizing with the opinions around the innermost part (interpersonal) or having intimate conversations over the phone, you feel wet.
- (4) In relation to temperature sensation, the perceived warmth of the other person's body that comes into contact with the person feels wet, and otherwise feels dry.

Even in interpersonal relationships, such as "that person and that person are good friends and intimacy" or "who and who stuck together in love", "parent" and sparse "distant" and "that person" It can be understood that the presence of an expression such as "become closer" has a sense of perspective that is established interpersonally. On the other hand, touching each other with the skin indicates that the closer they are to each other, the closer the distance is.

The closeness and distance between people on the "interpersonal relationship map" as shown in the correlation diagram between characters in TV dramas and anime created by humans in the brain is the perspective of interpersonal relationships Directly connected to

In this regard, it can be said that the interpersonal distance sensation and the skin sensation commonly activate an area in the brain that perceives a short distance. It can be said that the distance sensation and the sensation of dry / wet are greatly related to each other by the correlation that "distance is far, distant = dry" and "distance is short, sticking = wet".

In such a case, close, psychologically separated, close and intimate wet friends can, if they meet or leave them free, act naturally together and act physically together, unity, close together They say the want and the action Te (for example, like a lovers to repeat every so often a thick kiss and sex).

In other words, human beings originally have a desire for physical proximity that wants to be physically attached to and integrated with the other person, but since they live as separate lives from each other, I can't go and go together, so I sometimes get away from it. However, in the meantime, I'm constantly thinking of my partner, and I'd like to be physically together again if possible. Such an imaginary pseudo-proximity to an opponent and a psychological simulation of physical proximity to the other party in a state where physical proximity is not fulfilled are considered to appear as "psychological proximity".

In short, physical proximity and psychological proximity are closely related to each other. People who were originally physically much closer to each other and wanted to be together, but separated due to errands or unavoidable circumstances, said, At the moment, they are compelled to stay away from each other, but they really want to stay physically together and unite, "using the term `` psychological proximity" to compensate for the lack of physical proximity. It is considered to be used.

Alternatively, it can be said that the desire and drive to realize physical proximity to the other party are psychological proximity.

In this regard, "physical proximity", which is the realization of physical mutual proximity and close contact, is the main feature, and "psychological proximity" is considered to be a sub role to compensate for the lack. When he says, "I want to get closer (psychologically) to that person, "he really wants to stay physically and much closer to the other.

There are a variety of psychological causes that may be enjoyable to be with the other person, make the mind easier to be with, or want physical proximity to the other person. It is bringing about. Or, the more you think you and your opponent are the same, the more wet you will feel when you are physically attached and integrated.

On the other hand, the fact that the opponent touches, caresses, or sticks to the skin means, of course, that the opponent is close to or close to the skin = physically close.

These points, and humidity sensation of the skin, interpersonal humidity feeling, each other, the physical proximity of the subject to their own, integrated (be directed to) the fact that the perception of, common to, "physical proximity (oriented to) = Wet (wet), "Physical remote (pointing to) = Dry (dry) ".

In the sociogram or interpersonal correlation diagram, the distance between human particles in the interpersonal relationship is based on the fact that the particle (human) has a built-in directivity toward the physical distance between the particles (human) , It can be said that the distance between such physical particles (molecules) is essentially the same.

Therefore, both human behavior and molecular motion are commonly referred to as "gaseous = (physical) mutual remoteness of particles = dry", "liquid = close (physical) mutual proximity of particles = wet" It can be said that it can be represented by a physical common pattern.

Here, if you are physically inevitable and close (wet) , such as passengers on a crowded

train for commuting, but have a dry desire to be as far away as possible from the psychological irrelevance, actually is also conceivable.

In this case, as soon as the passengers of the crowded train arrive at the nearest station to commute to work and the doors of the train are opened, they jump out of the train all at once and are scattered. In short, even if they are temporarily physically close for unavoidable reasons, they eventually spontaneously physically disperse and move away when they are finally released from the restraint of a train car (freely abandoned) .

Passengers on a crowded train are in skin-to-skin contact with each other and are wet in that respect, which is a temporary unavoidable phenomenon for them. Passengers in their minds are uncomfortable with the skin-to-skin contact and do not want it to continue.

Skin-to-skin wetness (physical proximity) is the forced wetness required to go to work to earn a living, they are really oriented towards physical remoteness, That's it. Therefore, upon arriving at the destination station and gaining freedom of action, they move apart from each other.

Train passengers have an underlying physical remote orientation. Psychological remoteness (or estrangement) can be said to be the desire and drive to realize such a dry physical remoteness with others .

If your office building is concentrated in the city center, you will have to head to it all at once on a regular basis. If you are released from the constraints of reality freely (if telecommuting, flextime commuting is realized) Passengers will no longer take crowded trains all at once, but will commute to their destinations at any time and away from each other.

After all, when people are left free (permitted to act freely) or assuming that the conditions (economic, physical ...) that constrain the behavior of real people have been resolved Depending on whether people are physically approaching or moving away from each other, assuming that their true intentions are allowed to be released, the person is really dry (has a physical remote orientation). or, wet (with the directionality of the physical proximity) or, it can be said that either of the one to come for the first time seen.

In this way, by treating psychological remoteness / proximity (dryness / wetness) as a desire / motivation for realizing a physical remoteness / proximity state, interpersonal dryness (becomes distant) / wetness it is (becomes close) and dry of on the physical space (away) wet of (approaching) and can be the tie to each other.

In other words, in a state where the person is left alone (permitted to act freely, can perform voluntary judgment and free will), a person in a dry relationship that is distant in interpersonal relations tries to physically approach as it is. Or, a person in a psychologically intimate wet relationship naturally comes physically close to, sticks together, and unites.

Physical remoteness / proximity gives the skin sensation dryness due to non-contact and separation, and wetness due to contact and close contact, respectively.

From the above, remote on the interpersonal relationships (dry of) , proximity (wet is) is, under the conditions that allowed the action by the free will to the people each other's physical remote (dry of) , proximity (Wet of) brought the It can be seen that there is an interaction that gives a sense of being separated (dry) to the skin and of touching and adhering (wet) to the skin . The seemingly unrelated interpersonal dry-wet and skin-sensual dry-wet are not merely metaphorical, but are, in fact, closely connected in this way.

(c) 2005 first appearance

Relationship between dry and wet personality and action speed and direction

2008.03 First appearance

We examined the relationship between human personality, personality dryness and wetness, and human action speed and action direction in detail. It was found that the behavior is equivalent to gas molecular motion, dry when moving away at high speed, and wet when moving closer at low speed, equivalent to liquid molecular motion. This is considered to hold true not only for humans but also for objects and materials in general.

About Relationship Between Dry, Wet Personality And Moving Speed, Direction

Summary Summary

To clarify what point of gas, liquid molecular motion pattern is felt dry, wet as human personality, WWW based question survey was held. 207 subjects observed 4 online computer simulation movies that vary particle 's moving speed (slow, fast) and direction (leave, approach another particle) and answered how much each particle's motion on each movie was felt dry or wet, as human behavior. As the result, subjects felt the motion of particle Dry when motion is fast and leaving another particle, wet when motion is slow and approaching another particle, as human behavior. Clarify

what points in gas and liquid molecular motion patterns are perceived as dry and wet as personalities because, Web were investigated in. 207 participants were shown four kinds of movies with different particle movement speeds (slow and high speeds) and directions (approaching and moving away) . In each movie, how much the movement of the particles was as an individual's interpersonal behavior They were asked if they felt dry or wet. As a result, it was found that when each particle on the movie was regarded as an individual, the individual was perceived as a dry personality when separated from others and a wet personality when approached. In addition, it was found that individuals moving at high speeds were perceived as dry, and moving at low speeds as wet personality. Keywords: Personality, dry, wet, speed, direction Key words: personality, dry, wet, speed, direction

Recently, it has been clarified that there is an association between the dryness and wetness of human personality and physical gas and liquid molecular movement patterns. Otsuka (2008) focused on the fact that physical gas gives a dry sensation to humans and liquid gives a wet sensation. A questionnaire survey confirmed that the movement is perceived as a dry personality when viewed from a human, while the movement of each molecule in liquid molecular motion is perceived as a wet personality when viewed from a human. In other words, it has been confirmed that the personality of a person who behaves similarly to the gas molecule movement pattern is perceived as dry, and the person who behaves similarly to the liquid molecule movement pattern is perceived as wet.

However, it has not yet been clarified what points of such gas and liquid molecular motion patterns are perceived as dry and wet as personal personalities. According to the

Physics Dictionary Editorial Board (1992), gas molecules have large kinetic energies, so they can fly freely by shaking off the attraction (intermolecular force) exerted by each molecule and trap it in a container. Without it, any volume will expand. On the other hand, in liquid molecules, mutual attraction (intermolecular force) is exerted between the molecules, and it is said that the molecules move while freely changing the shape while keeping the volume constant.

Alternatively, in the gas and liquid molecule motion simulation created by Ikeuchi (2002), in a gas, each molecule separates freely at high speed, separates from each other, and jumps freely and individually. Here, you can see how each molecule sticks together and forms a group, moving slowly at low speed.

From the above, it is considered that at least the following points are different in terms of movement between gas molecules and liquid molecules.

- (1) The movement speed is different. The kinetic energy of molecules is large for gas molecules and small for liquid molecules. The kinetic energy is represented by the product of the mass of the molecule and the velocity. If the mass of each molecule is set to be constant for the purpose of unifying the conditions, the gas molecules are fast and the liquid molecules are slow.
- (2) The direction of movement is different. Attraction (intermolecular force), which has the function of attracting and bringing close between molecules, hardly acts on gas molecules. Therefore, the gas molecules diffuse apart from each other. As a result, the gas expands in volume.

On the other hand, the liquid molecules approach each other and do not diffuse because an attractive force (intermolecular force) acts between them. As a result, the volume of the liquid remains constant and deforms freely but does not expand. In summary, in the direction of motion, gas molecules move away from each other, while liquid molecules move closer to each other.

If the difference between the movement of gas molecules and the movement of liquid molecules is supposed to be related to the difference between dry and wet personalities in humans, the following can be considered as human personalities.

(1) In terms of action speed, those who like to move at high speed, like gas molecules, seem to have a dry personality. On the other hand, those who like to act slowly, like liquid molecules, will feel like they have a wet personality.

(2) In the direction of action, those who like to move away from each other, like gas molecules, are perceived as having a dry personality. On the other hand, those who like to approach each other like liquid molecules are perceived as having a wet personality. Table 1 summarizes the above ideas. If this idea is correct, a person's dry and wet personality can be explained at least by two factors: the speed of action (fast-slow) and the direction of action (separate-approach). Personality may feel dry, move slowly, and feel wet when approaching each other. Therefore, in order to confirm whether this idea is correct, we actually showed the research participants a particle motion simulation movie in which the speed and direction of the particles were adjusted, and assumed that the motion of the particles was the motion of a person. I decided to find out how dry and wet it felt. As an analysis procedure, we decided to conduct an analysis of variance based on three factors: action speed (slow-high speed), action direction (approaching-away), and humidity (wetdry), and collected survey data for that purpose. Rather than conducting separate surveys on action speed (slow-fast) and action direction (approaching-away), it was decided to combine them as the conditions for the investigation: action speed (slow-high), action direction (approaching-away)) Is to confirm whether there is any interaction or interaction between them. As the experimental design, a three- factor in-subject design was adopted. The in-subject design was adopted so that data differences between different conditions within the same study participant could be effectively compared to each other.

"Method"

[data collection method] Internet web was collected answers site. In counting responses, in order to respond to the possibility that the same research participant answers multiple times , it is assumed that the owner of the same IP address is the same respondent at the time of response, and multiple responses with the same IP address are 1 along with the considered the only one of the answers and effective, Cookie was set so as not to accept multiple answers using.

[Subjects] The total number of study participants who received responses was 207 (102 men and 105 women). Gender information was obtained by providing a gender selection field on the web page with radio buttons at the time of response and having the user select and input.

[Investigation period] survey period is 2007 years 6 May 16 from day 6 May 20 of day 5 was days.

[Stimulation Video] stimulation, on the screen, 2 a single particle display to resemble a human individual, gray 1 piece does not move remains stationary, the other 1 or black particles, on the other gray particles On the other hand, I created a Flash movie (swf format file) that simulates the approaching and moving away at high speed and low speed. This allows one participant (gray particles) to be stationary and unobtrusive and neutral as a stimulus, allowing the research participant to focus on the movement of the other (black

particles). It is intended to be.

The created movie is composed of four types of "high speed-approach", "high speed-away", "low speed-approach", and "low speed-away" that combine the conditions of action speed (slow-high speed) and action direction (approach-away). Met. The version of the created Flash software was Flash MX 2004.

The frame rate of the movie is 12 fps, and the motion speed of the particles is fixed at 10 pixels per frame for high speed and 2 pixels for low speed, so that the difference in speed can be clearly understood did. The diameter of the particles was 90 pixels, and a size that was easily confirmed visually was secured. 2 initial distance between the particles is 2 between the center and the center of one particle 150pixel is, operating distance, if approaching, until one of the particles are in contact with the other particles 60Pixel, if leaving 150pixel as The distance was adjusted so that the approaching and separating actions could be easily distinguished visually. Movie web was can be reproduced from the study participants of the personal computer on the site. Figure 1 shows the initial state of each movie, the state of the particles approaching each other, and the state of the particles separated from each other. [Question item] About each of the above movies, "The following movie is a simplified representation of people's actions. Each individual movement represents the movement of an individual. 2 Although There are people, of which, should be paying attention to the movement of people of black color. movie 1 or times, playing from the beginning to the end, movement of people of black, is how I feel dry, and wet, evaluation Please enter your answer. " There were five stages, from " not feeling (0) " to "very feeling (4) " . [Procedure] 1 against the people of the study participants, 4 the type of each movie, at a time 1 one by one, the order presented in the random, every movie, the movement of people of black color on the screen, no matter how dry, And felt wet or let them answer. The playback of each movie was started by pressing the "Start" button placed on the movie. Each movie can be played repeatedly by pressing the "Retry" button displayed on the screen after the completion of playback, in consideration of the case where the movie was missed.

The "results"

analysis is based on the analysis procedure of the three- factor within-subjects analysis described in Tanaka (2006), and uses JavaScript-STAR (Nakano (1998)), a statistical package that runs on web pages , and a statistical analysis function. Microsoft Excel 2003 spreadsheet software was used. Table 2 shows the average value and standard deviation for each condition of the evaluation value of the degree to which the movement of particles in four kinds of movies was perceived as dry and wet as a personality of a person, respectively . In order to see the difference in the degree of dryness and wetness for each stimulus movie condition, an analysis of variance of action speed (slow-high speed) \times action direction (approaching-away) \times humidity (wet-dry) was performed. The results of the analysis of variance are shown in Table 3 . As a result, the second-order interaction of action speed x action direction x humidity was significant (F (1,206) = 12.25, p <.01). Therefore, first, we analyzed the simple interaction of action speed x humidity for each action

direction. Among the numerical values of the analysis results, the average value and standard deviation for each condition are shown in Table 4, the analysis of variance table is shown in Table 5, the interaction analysis table is shown in Table 6, and the graph is as shown in Figure 2 . As a result, the interaction of action speed (high-speed) × humidity (dry-wet) was significant under the condition of the action direction (separation) (F (1,206) = 52.9, p <.01). In addition, under the condition of the action direction (approaching), the interaction of action speed (high-speed) \times humidity (dry-wet) was significant (F (1,206) = 17.53, p <.01). Hereinafter, the graph Figure 2 will be described with reference to. ☐ Under the condition of the action direction (separation), when the action speed was high, there was a significant difference in the humidity (dry-wet) condition, and it was felt that the condition was more dry (F (1,206) = 78.46, p < .01)). This is because when particles move apart in the direction of action and move at a high speed, such as in the motion of gas molecules, the gaseous properties are aligned in the direction of action and the speed of action. It is considered to indicate. On the other hand, there was no significant difference in the humidity (dry-wet) condition at low speed (F (1,206) = 1.52). This is because when the action direction separates like a gas molecule, but the action speed is slow like a liquid molecule, the gas property (separation) and the liquid property (slow speed) cancel each other out, so that the dry wet It seems that the difference has disappeared. \square Under the condition of the action direction (approaching), when the action speed was low, there was a significant difference in the humidity (dry-wet) condition, and it was felt more wet (F (1,206) = 125.18, p < .01) . This is because when particles approach in the direction of action and move at a low speed, like liquid molecular motion, the liquid properties are aligned in the direction of action (approaching) and the speed (slow), and as a person's personality It indicates that you feel wet. On the other hand, even at the high speed, there was a significant difference in the humidity (dry-wet) condition, and the condition was felt wetter (F (1,206) = 24.01, p < .01). However, the degree of the significant difference was lower than in the case of low speed. This is because when the behavior direction approaches like a liquid molecule, but the movement speed is as fast as a gas molecule, the gas property (high speed) and the liquid property (approach) cancel each other, resulting in the action direction. Since the effect of (approaching) was greater, it is considered that there was room for the liquid to be felt wet. \square Under any of the behavioral directions (away, approaching), the dryness rating was high when the action speed was high and low when the action speed was low. In addition, the evaluation value of wetness was high when the action speed was low and low when the action speed was high. Next, we analyzed the simple interaction of action direction x humidity for each action speed. Among the numerical values of the analysis results, the average value and standard deviation for each condition are shown in Table 7, the analysis of variance table is shown in Table 8, the interaction analysis table is shown in Table 9, and the graph is as shown in Figure 3. As a result, under the condition of the action speed (high speed), the interaction of the action direction (moving away-approaching) \times humidity (dry-wet) was significant (F (1,206) = 86.96, p < .01). Also, under the condition of the action speed (slow), the interaction of the action direction (moving away-approaching) \times humidity (dry-wet) was significant (F (1,206) =48.77, p <.01). Hereinafter, the graph Figure 3 will be described with reference to. \square Under the condition of action speed (high speed), when the direction of action was far away, there was a significant difference in the condition of humidity (dry-wet), and it felt more dry (F (1,206) = 78.46, p < .01). On the other hand, there was a significant difference in the humidity (dry-wet) condition even when the behavior direction was approached, and conversely, it was felt wet (F(1,206) = 24.01, p < .01). This indicates that under conditions where particles move at high speeds like gas molecules, they feel dry as human personalities when they leave like gas molecules and wet when they approach like liquid molecules. Conceivable. \square Under the direction of the action direction (low speed), when the action direction approached, there was a significant difference in the humidity (dry-wet) condition, and it felt more wet (F (1,206) = 125.18, p < .01). This indicates that, under the condition that particles move at a low speed like liquid molecules,

when they approach like liquid molecules, they feel wet as personal personality because the liquid properties are uniform. On the other hand, when the behavior direction was far away, there was no significant difference in the humidity (dry-wet) condition (F (1,206) = 1.52) . This is because when a particle separates like a gas molecule under conditions that move at a slow speed like a liquid molecule, the liquid property (slow) and the gas property (separate) cancel each other out, so that the dry This is considered to indicate that the difference in wetness has disappeared. \square Under all conditions of action speed (high speed, low speed), the rating value of dryness was high when the action direction was away and low when the action direction was approached. In addition, the evaluation value of wetness was high when the action direction approached, and low when the action direction was away. Finally, we analyzed the simple interaction of action direction x action speed for each humidity. Of the numerical values of the analysis results, the average value and standard deviation for each condition are shown in Table 10, the analysis of variance table is shown in Table 11, the interaction analysis table is shown in Table 12, and the graph is as shown in Figure 4. As a result, under the condition of humidity (dry), the interaction of the direction of movement (moving away-approaching) \times the speed of movement (high speed-low speed) was slightly significant (F (1,206) = 6.59, p < .05). In addition, under the condition of humidity (wet), the interaction of the direction of movement (moving awayapproaching) × the speed of movement (high speed-low speed) was significant (F (1,206) = 10.09, p < .01). Hereinafter, the graph Figure 4 will be described with reference to. Humidity conditions of (dry), in both cases and action speed is fast and slow, behavioral direction (away - approaching) there was a significant difference in evaluation values of the dry of the condition of (the high-speed F (1,206) = 56.67, p < .01). At low speeds, F (1,206) = 37.41, p < .01)), and in both cases the feeling of leaving was felt more dry than approaching. - In both the approaches and action direction away, action speed - there is a significant difference in evaluation values of the dry of the condition of (high-speed low speed) (the leaves F (1,206) = 35.96, p < .01). As we approached, F (1,206) = 15.96, p <.01)), in both cases the higher speed felt more dry than the lower speed.

The rating value that felt dry was highest when the action speed was high and the action direction was away (M = 1.94). Also, when the action speed was low and the action direction approached, it was the lowest (M = 0.63). \square There was a tendency that the difference in the rating value between dry and approaching (behavioral direction) was larger when the action speed was high (equivalent to gas molecules) than when the action speed was low (equivalent to liquid molecules). The t- test of the difference between the average values of the rating values was significant under the corresponding conditions (t (206) = 2.57, p <.05) . See Table 13 for the average and standard deviation for each condition . \square There was a tendency for the difference in the rating value to feel dry between a high speed and a low speed (behavioral speed) to be larger when the behavior direction was farther (equivalent to gas molecules) than when it was closer (equivalent to liquid molecules). The t- test of the difference between the average values of the rating values was significant under the corresponding conditions (t (206) = 2.57, p <.05). See Table 13 for the average and standard deviation for each condition. Humidity conditions of (wet), in both cases and action speed is fast and slow, behavioral direction (away - approaching) there was a significant difference in evaluation values of the wet of the condition of (the high-speed F (1,206) = 70.64, p < .01). At low speeds, F (1,206) =27.47, p < .01)), and in both cases, approaching was felt more wet than leaving. There is a significant difference in the wetness rating under the condition of the action speed (high speed-low speed) both when the action direction moves away and approaches (F (1,206) = 41.9, p < .01 when the action direction moves away) . As we approached, F(1,206) = 7.76, p <.01)), in both cases the slower one felt more wet than the faster one. The rating value that felt wet was highest when the action speed was low and the action direction approached (M = 1.98). In the case where the action direction was fast and the action direction was far away, the lowest was obtained (M = 0.71). There was a tendency for the difference in the rating value to feel wet between moving away and approaching (moving

direction) to be higher when the action speed was high (equivalent to gas molecules) than when it was low (equivalent to liquid molecules). The t- test of the difference between the average values of the rating values was significant under the corresponding conditions (t $(206)=3.18,\,p<.01)$. See Table 14 for the average and standard deviation for each condition . \hfill There was a tendency that the difference between the evaluation values that felt wet between a high speed and a low speed (behavioral speed) was greater when the behavior direction was farther (equivalent to gas molecules) than when it was closer (equivalent to liquid molecules). The t- test of the difference between the average values of the rating values was significant under the corresponding conditions (t $(206)=3.18,\,p<<.01)$. See Table 14 for the average and standard deviation for each condition .

[Discussion] From the

above results, in the behavioral speed of particles as a human

- , particles move closer or farther when particles move faster (equivalent to gas molecules) than when they move slowly (equivalent to liquid molecules). Both are significantly more dry.
- -Particles with a slower movement (equivalent to liquid molecules) are more significantly wetter than particles with higher movements (equivalent to gas molecules), both closer to and farther from the particles.

It turned out that it can be said.

In addition, in the direction of action:

- ☐ Particles feel significantly dryr at both low and high speeds, as they move closer (equivalent to gas molecules) than they move closer (equivalent to liquid molecules).
- -Particles feel significantly wetter in both low and high speeds than when they move closer (equivalent to liquid molecules) than when they move away (equivalent to gas molecules).

It turned out that it can be said.

In addition, when the conditions of the action speed and the action direction are multiplied by each other,

the movement of the particles is purely based on the characteristics of the liquid molecule motion such as "slow" (action speed) and "approach" (action direction). When it follows along, the degree of feeling wet is highest.

-When the movement of particles is purely in line with the characteristics of gas molecule movement, such as "fast" (moving speed) and "moving away" (moving direction), the degree of dryness is highest.

☐ When the motion of gas molecules and the motion of liquid molecules are mixed, such as "slow" (liquid) and "separate" (gas) and "fast" (gas) and "close" (liquid). As a result, the characteristics of the gas and the liquid cancel each other, so that the degree to which the user feels significantly dry or wet is lower than that of the pure case, or there is no significant difference.

Regarding the difference in the influence of the two when the cancellation occurs, the effect of the action direction (approach) when the gas property of the action speed (high speed) and the liquid property of the action direction (approach) cancel each other out Is larger, leaving room for the liquid to feel wet. On the other hand, when the liquid property (low speed) of the action speed and the gas property (separation) of the action direction cancel each other, the influences of both are equal, so there is no significant difference in dry / wet .

☐ In both the action speed (high speed-low speed) and the action direction (moving awayapproaching), the condition equivalent to gas molecules (high speed, moving away) feels more dry than the condition equivalent to liquid molecules (low speed, approaching). The difference between the rating values and the difference between the rating values that feel wet are large. In other words, the difference between the rating value that feels dry and the difference value that feels wet when the action speed is high (equivalent to gas molecules) is greater than when the action speed is low (equivalent to liquid molecules). Is big. In addition, the difference between the rating value that feels dry and the difference value that feels wet between high and low speeds (behavioral speed) is greater when the direction of movement is farther (equivalent to gas molecules) than when it is closer (equivalent to liquid molecules). large.

It turned out that it can be said.

From the above, when each particle in the movie is regarded as an individual, if the

individual moves away from the other person (equivalent to gas molecules), it is recognized as having a dry personality, while the individual approaches the other person (liquid molecules). Equivalent) can be recognized as having a wet personality when moving in the direction.

When an individual moves at high speed (equivalent to gas molecules), the individual is recognized as having a dry personality. On the other hand, when an individual moves at low speed (equivalent to liquid molecules), the individual is recognized as having a wet personality.

From this fact, what points of the gas and liquid molecular movement patterns are felt as dry and wet as personality of humans depends on the speed (high speed, low speed) of the individual (particle) and the direction of movement (away), the closer) 2 two are believed to be mentioned at least as factors. However, other factors have not been clarified in this study, and further study is needed.

In addition, the physiological and cognitive characteristics of the human body as to why the connection between the speed at which an individual acts (high speed, low speed), and the direction in which the individual acts (away, approaching) and the impression of dryness and wetness in the perception of personality. The mechanism is currently unknown, and further research is needed.

In addition, this study does not clarify the causal relationship between action speed (fast-slow), action direction (away-to-close), and humidity (dry-wet). Separately, it is necessary to collect survey data from which causal relationships can be analyzed and perform analysis using path analysis or the like.

In both the speed of movement (fast-slow) and the direction of movement (away-to-close), a condition that feels dry under conditions equivalent to gas molecules (high-speed, away) than conditions equivalent to liquid molecules (slow, approach). Regarding the difference in the value and the difference in the rating value that feels wet, it is important to understand that in human behavior, it is more likely that a person moves faster and separates like a gas molecule than a slow person and approaches like a liquid molecule. It seems to indicate that it is easy to determine the action speed and action direction of the child, to make it easier to differentiate, and to make it easier to distinguish between dryness and wetness of personality, and further verification is necessary.

Among the factors extracted this time, the direction of action (away, approaching) is related to the concepts of collectivism and individualism (individualism), which have been examined by Triandis (1995), Yamaguchi (1995), etc. there's a possibility that. The term "approaching" is related to the point that particles approach each other and form a group together, and is related to collectivism. On the other hand, "away" means that particles spread apart from each other and move individually. It is thought to be related to individualism. In this regard, it is possible that people with a wet personality are collectivist because they tend to approach and integrate with each other, and people with a dry personality tend to be individualistic because they tend to separate apart. Yes, further verification is needed. On the other hand, with regard to the action speed (low speed, high speed), slowness is related to static or passive behavior, which does not tend to move actively from yourself, and high speed is actively advanced from yourself and fast It may be related to active, agile, dynamic, voluntary, and spontaneous behaviors. A person with a dry personality makes fast decisions to be fast, is active and takes aggressive action outwards, while a person with a wet personality is slow and oriented to be slow. May be perceived as easy to make informed, inactive, inward and passive actions. In this regard, for example, the conventional Eysenck (1953) theoretical diagram that captures personality with emphasis on extroversion-introversion and neuroticism, and the five major personality characteristics of humans that have been examined by McCrae & Costa (1987) The inversion-introversion relationship in can exist between dry and introvert, wet and introvert, and needs further validation. In this study, we conducted a survey using a simplified circle display on the screen instead of a live human, but the simple circle display and a live human included a size and shape appearance. Therefore, there is a considerable difference, so it is considered that there is a problem whether this result can be directly applied to a living person. In this regard, video recordings of live human models changing their speed (fast-slow) and direction (away-to-close) are taken as videos, and the captured videos are shown to the research participants each time. It may be better to conduct additional tests to evaluate the dryness and wetness of the personality. Finally, the findings obtained here are broadly applicable to human perception of humidity in general. That is, when each particle on the movie is regarded as an individual to an object in general, when the particle moves in a direction away from other particles (equivalent to gas molecules), it feels dry, while a direction in which particles approach other particles (equivalent to liquid molecules) It is thought that it feels wet when it moves. Further, it is considered that when

the particles move at a high speed (equivalent to gas molecules), they feel dry, while when the particles move at a low speed (equivalent to liquid molecules), they feel wet.
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Tendencies In Individualist And Collectivist Cultures. Journal Of Cross-Cultural Psychology, 26, 658-672
Chart

Chart

Figure.1 Particle motion movie

(What was shown to the research participants)
Leave at low speed
Leave at high speed
Approach at low speed
Approach fast
(Explanation by still image)
Description: Description: Description: http://iwao- otsuka.com/enqb/res/clip_image0 01.jpg
Movie start screen
Description: Description: Description: http://iwao- otsuka.com/enqb/res/clip_image0 02.jpg

Movie end screen (approached)

Description: Description: Description:

otsuka.com/enqb/res/clip_image0

03.jpg

Movie end screen (away)

Table.1 Estimation of correspondence between dry and wet personalities and gas and liquid molecules

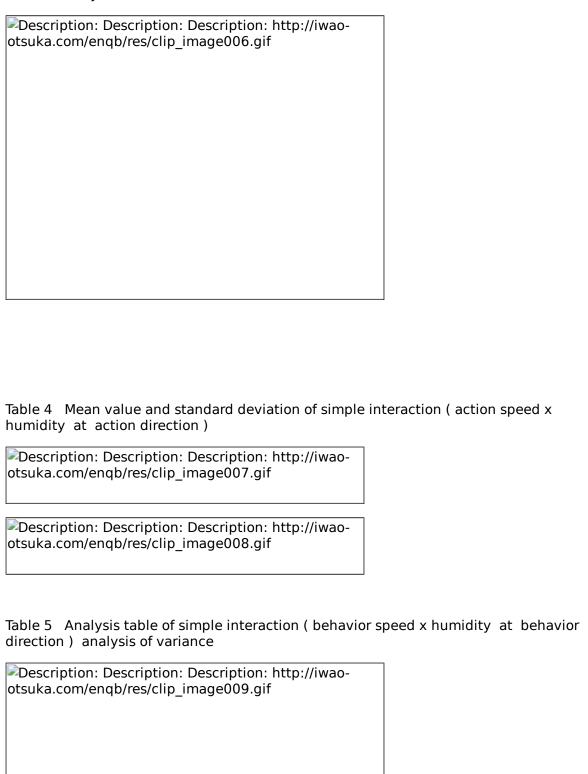
Description: Description: Description:

otsuka.com/engb/res/clip_image0

Table 2 Average value and standard deviation of all conditions

行動方向	行動速度	湿度	N	М	SD
	低速	ドライ	207	0.63	1.10
近づく	150,025	ウエット	207	1.98	1.39
1111	高速	ドライ	207	0.99	1.29
	同处	ウエット	207	1.69	1.42
	低速	ドライ	207	1.24	1.31
離れる	臣还	ウエット	207	1.43	1.47
ষ্দা⊲	高速	ドライ	207	1.94	1.53
	同处	ウエット	207	0.71	1.14

Table 3 Analysis of variance table for all conditions



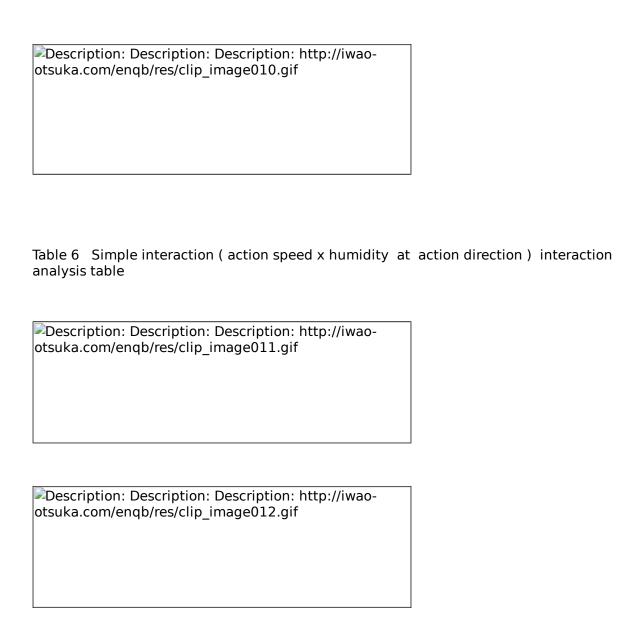
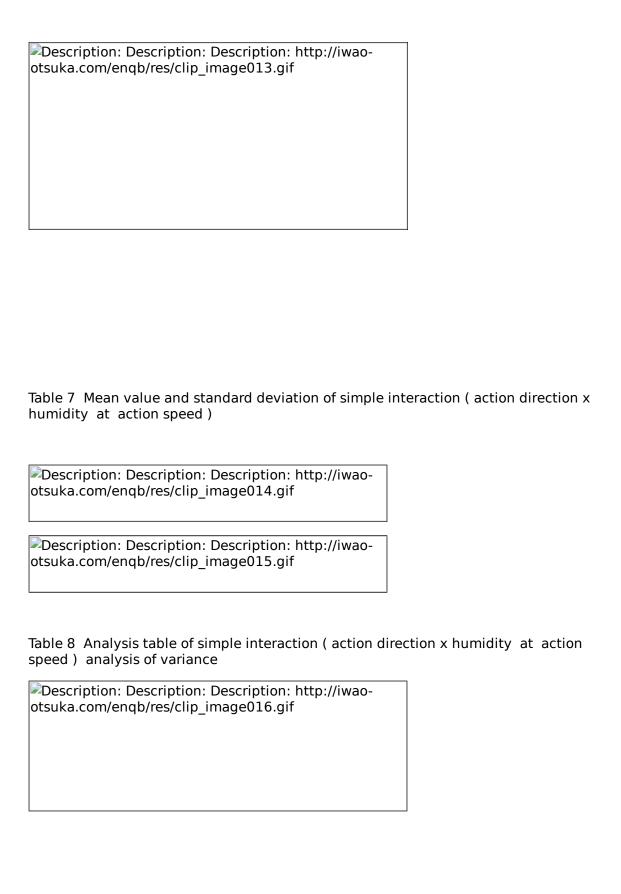


Figure 2 Graph of simple interaction (action speed x humidity at action direction)



Description: Description: Description: http://iwao- otsuka.com/enqb/res/clip_image017.gif	
Table 9 Simple interaction (action direction x humidity analysis table	at action speed) interaction
Description: Description: Description: http://iwao- otsuka.com/enqb/res/clip_image018.gif	
Description: Description: Description: http://iwao- otsuka.com/enqb/res/clip_image019.gif	
Figure 3 Simple interaction (action direction x humidity	at action speed) graph
Description: Description: http://iwao- otsuka.com/enqb/res/clip_image020.gif	

Table 10 Mean value and standard deviation of simple interaction (action direction x action speed at humidity)
Description: Description: http://iwao- otsuka.com/enqb/res/clip_image021.gif
Description: Description: http://iwao- otsuka.com/enqb/res/clip_image022.gif
Table 11 Analysis table of variance analysis of simple interaction (action direction x action speed at humidity)
Description: Description: http://iwao- otsuka.com/enqb/res/clip_image023.gif
Description: Description: http://iwao- otsuka.com/enqb/res/clip_image024.gif
Table 12 Simple interaction (action direction x action speed at x humidity) interaction analysis table

Description: Description: Description: http://iwao- otsuka.com/enqb/res/clip_image025.gif	
Description: Description: Description: http://iwao-	
otsuka.com/enqb/res/clip_image026.gif	
Figure 4 Simple interaction (action direction x action sp	eed at humidity) graph
Description: Description: Description: http://iwao- otsuka.com/enqb/res/clip_image027.gif	



Table.13 Average value and standard deviation of difference between average values of dry evaluation values

at 湿度(デライ)	差を測定する対象	条件	N	М	SD
ドライさ評定値の	行動方向	行動速度(高速)	207	0.95	1.82
平均値の差	(離れる-近づく)間	行動速度(低速)	207	0.61	1.44

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Table.14 Average value and standard deviation of the difference between the average values of wet evaluation values

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Description: Description: Description: http://iwaootsuka.com/enqb/res/clip_image032.gif

(c) First appearance in 2008

Dry image, wet image

Dry image, wet image	
-From the perspective of color and density-	
2008.08 First appearance	
Objects and supplies look dry and wet dependir the differences in the image when it looks dry a differences from the personality case.	ng on their color and density. I summarized nd wet. It also mentions some of the

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Objects and supplies look dry and wet depending on their color and density.

When an object or material has a low density and a yellow or red color, it is perceived as a dry image that feels dry and dry.

When the density is low, the gap between the distributed points opens like the gas molecule group, so it feels dry.

The yellow color is associated with the desert without water and the sunlight that evaporates and dries the water, and the red color is associated with the heat and the sunlight that evaporates and dries the water.

However, with regard to dry images, yellow and red colors are denser, and the dryness and burning sensation are more visually emphasized at high density, and dryness is improved compared to low density It is also possible to take conflicting views such as

On the other hand, when an object or a material has a high density and is a light blue to blue or green color, it is perceived as a wet image that is felt wet.

When the density is high, the distributed points come close to each other as in the case of the liquid molecule group, so that it feels wet.

In addition, light blue to blue are associated with liquid water, and green is associated with the color of the leaves of plants growing in a place with moisture, and therefore, the presence of water is felt.

On the other hand, as for the personality of human beings

, low-density and light blue to blue are felt as dry, and are perceived as dry images. This is considered to be because if the density is low, there is a gap between people, and the body temperature of another person cannot be felt on the skin, and a cold draft is felt. The reason that the light blue to blue is dry is probably because the light blue to blue are associated with cold water, and the skin cannot feel the warm body temperature of the other person, and has a cold feeling.

☐ The red color with high density is felt wet and is perceived as a wet image. It is considered that this is because, when the density is high, the person is close to each other and the warm body temperature of another person can be felt on the skin. In addition, the reason why the red color is wet is that the red color is associated with the blood of another person or the warm body temperature, the warm body temperature of the other person can be felt on the skin, and the blood condition of the other person can be felt close to the person It is thought to be.

From this perspective, it is conceivable that the reversal of the image of dryness and wetness has occurred with regard to the color of goods, objects and human beings. For materials and objects, the red color is dry, while the human character is wet. For materials and objects, the light blue to blue color is wet, while human nature is dry.

For video, a rate, a faster but feel dry, because it is felt slow wet,

dry image by moving, the representation of the wet image,

Description: Description: T2. Liquid vs gas molecules	
Description: Description: T3. (Reference) Attraction (Attraction)	

Description: Description: T4.	
	ī —
Description: Description: A. Psychological	
Description: Description: A. Psychological proximity orientation	
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Description: Description: A11. Collectivism vs individualism	
Description: Description: A12.	

(Description: Description: A13. Uniform homogeneous) orientation vs. respect for diversity neterogeneous orientation)		
	Description: Description: Description: A14. Tuned vs. untune	d	

Description: Description: A15. Mainstream oriented (authoritarian) vs. non-mainstream oriented (antiauthoritarian)	
Description: Description: A21.	

Description: Description: A22.	
Description: Description: Description: A31 Regulatory vs	77
Description: Description: A31.Regulatory vs.	
Description: Description: A31.Regulatory vs. Liberalism	

Description: Description: A41.	
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Description: Description: A42.	

Description: Description: A51. Anti-Privacy vs. Respect for Privacy	
Description: Description: A61.	

Description: Description: A62. Irrational vs.	
Rational	
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Description: Description: A71. Closed vs. Open	
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Description: Description: B. Movement / Activity / Motion Orientation	
Description: Description: B11. Static vs dynamic	
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Description: Description: Description: B12.Fixed vs. non-fixed	
(moving / diffusion) oriented	
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Description: Description: Description: B13. Precedent oriented vs. creative oriented	
oriented vs. creative oriented	

(c) 1999-2003 first appearance

How to become a dry / wet person

First appearance in 2000-2003

If you want to be a person with a dry or wet personality, we recommend that you take the attitude shown in the table below on a regular basis.

Wet	dry
(Psychological proximity orientation)	
[Identical and common psychological pos	sitions with others]
Collectivism trying to move together	Individualism trying to move apart from each other individually and individually
Dense oriented crowding each other small area	Wide-area dispersion-oriented scattered over a wide area
Uniform (homogeneous) orientation Trying to fit each other into a uniform frame	Respect for diversity (heterogeneous orientation) Respect for each other's diversity
Attempt to align actions that take synchronization	Don't try to match anti-synchronization- oriented actions with each other
Mainstream-oriented (authoritarian) tries to follow the mainstream (already acknowledged) opinion	Non-mainstream oriented (anti- authoritarian) Minority is willing to take opinion
A2] [Building relationships and relationships with others]	
Relationship-oriented Actively trying to have human relationships with others	Non-relationship-oriented Does not try to have much human relationships with others
Crony-oriented already ties (nepotism) give priority to relationships with others with	Non-crony-oriented with or without existing nepotism on to have a relationship with others
	(Psychological proximity orientation) [Identical and common psychological post Collectivism trying to move together Dense oriented crowding each other small area Uniform (homogeneous) orientation Trying to fit each other into a uniform frame Attempt to align actions that take synchronization Mainstream-oriented (authoritarian) tries to follow the mainstream (already acknowledged) opinion [Building relationships and relationships Relationship-oriented Actively trying to have human relationships with others Crony-oriented already ties (nepotism) give priority to

[A3]	[Freedom of action decision]		
[A3.1]	Regulatoryism regulates each other's behavior	Liberal trying to act freely with each other (Ugokimawaro it) and	
[A4]	[Self-determination of behavior]		
[A4.1]	Interdependent orientation Dependent on each other	Independent (self-reliance) oriented to act in independent and self-supporting each other	
[A4.2]	Heteronomous oriented their intention not decided only yourself, leave the decision to the surroundings	Autonomous orientation You can decide yourself	
[A5]	[Ensuring privacy]		
[A5.1]	Anti-Privacy Don't respect each other's privacy	Respect for privacy We respect each other's privacy	
[A6]	A6] [Ensuring clarity and rationality of action]		
[A6.1]	Ambiguous orientation My opinion is not frank and clear	Clarity (anti-ambigity) orientation Your opinion is straightforward and clear	
[A6.2]	Unreasonable due to emotionally indivisible things	Reasonable-oriented and simplistic to emotionally against things, the rational behavior	
[A7]	7] [Ensuring group openness]		
[A7.1]	Closed-oriented like to have in a closed population	Open- minded prefer to be in an open- minded group	
[B]	[Psychological movement / activity / movement-oriented]		
[B1]	[Ensuring dynamic energy and mobility]		
[B1.1]	Static orientation Do not try to move around voluntarily	Dynamic-oriented when you Ugokimawaro voluntarily	

	the existing land or organization	Non-fixed (movement and diffusion) oriented to try to constantly move without fixed to now have land and organizations
[B1.3]	, , ,	Originality-oriented when you Susumo to an unknown area

Description: Description: Description: http://iwao- otsuka.com/enqb/res/dwchart1.gif	

Detailed classification and explanation of dry and wet behavior

(C) 1999.7 [2005.2 Created

The patterns of interpersonal behavior that are assumed to be on the dry / wet dimension extracted by the writer can be classified as shown in the following table.

	Wet	dry	
[A]	(Psychological proximity orientation)		

[A1]	[Identical and common psychological positions with others]	
[A1.1]	Collectivism trying to move together	Individualism trying to move apart from each other individually and individually
[A1.2]	Dense oriented crowding each other small area	Wide-area dispersion-oriented scattered over a wide area
[A1.3]	Uniform (homogeneous) orientation Trying to fit each other into a uniform frame	Respect for diversity (heterogeneous orientation) Respect for each other's diversity
[A1.4]	Attempt to align actions that take synchronization	Don't try to match anti-synchronization- oriented actions with each other
[A1.5]	Mainstream-oriented (authoritarian) tries to follow the mainstream (already acknowledged) opinion	Non-mainstream oriented (anti- authoritarian) Minority is willing to take opinion
[A2]	[Building relationships and relationships with others]	
[A2.1]	Relationship-oriented Actively trying to have human relationships with others	Non-relationship-oriented Does not try to have much human relationships with others
[A2.2]	Crony-oriented already ties (nepotism) give priority to relationships with others with	Non-crony-oriented with or without existing nepotism on to have a relationship with others
[A3]	[Freedom of action decision]	
[A3.1]	Regulatoryism regulates each other's behavior	Liberal trying to act freely with each other (Ugokimawaro it) and
[A4]	[Self-determination of behavior]	101
[A4.1]	Interdependent orientation Dependent on each other	Independent (self-reliance) oriented to act in independent and self-supporting each other

[A4.2]	Heteronomous oriented their intention not decided only yourself, leave the decision to the surroundings	Autonomous orientation You can decide yourself
[A5]	[Ensuring privacy]	
	Anti-Privacy Don't respect each other's privacy	Respect for privacy We respect each other's privacy
[A6]	[Ensuring clarity and rationality of action]	
	Ambiguous orientation My opinion is not frank and clear	Clarity (anti-ambigity) orientation Your opinion is straightforward and clear
[A6.2]	Unreasonable due to emotionally indivisible things	Reasonable-oriented and simplistic to emotionally against things, the rational behavior
[A7]	[Ensuring group openness]	
[A7.1]	Closed-oriented like to have in a closed population	Open- minded prefer to be in an open- minded group
[B]	[Psychological movement / activity / movement-oriented]	
[B1]	[Ensuring dynamic energy and mobility]	
[B1.1]	Static orientation Do not try to move around voluntarily	Dynamic-oriented when you Ugokimawaro voluntarily
	Settlement orientation Try to settle in the existing land or organization	Non-fixed (movement and diffusion) oriented to try to constantly move without fixed to now have land and organizations
[B1.3]	Precedent-oriented Trying to stay in the area where you have been	Originality-oriented when you Susumo to an unknown area

Hereinafter, based on the results of the above arrangement, a detailed description will be

given in detail of what kind of human behavior is related to dry / wet. The detailed contents of the dry / wet behaviors are described in detail, including how they can be explained by the presence / absence of activity / mobility and the strength of psychologically close orientation.

- A. Psychological proximity orientation (wet)-non-proximity orientation (dry) relates to the strength of orientation that is psychologically close (shortening the distance) , sticks, and does not leave others .
- \odot A1. Psychological position identical / common (wet)-difference / differentiated (dry) Psychological position with others There is a dimension about whether to go to the place where other people are and to try to gather. In other words, in order to be psychologically close to others, they need to occupy the same place (mental position) as the others , so that people form groups, crowd, or act in concert . \bigcirc A1.1 Collectivism (Wet)-Individualism (Dry)

A1.1	Dry = individualism	Wet = collectivism
	Try to move independently and individually by each other	Gather together and try to move together
No.	[Example ↓]	[Example ↓]
1	Prefer to act alone or alone	Prefer to act in groups
111111111111111111111111111111111111111	Prefer separation and independence from others	Prefers integration and fusion with others
Three	Put your personal interests first	Prioritize the interests of your group (over the interests of individuals)
	Prefers to take a different path alone from others	I don't like to take a different path alone

[Explanation] In a state where

each individual has a psychological gravitation and an idea of approaching others

psychologically, the individuals adhere to each other to form a unity and gather together. (Likes). By approaching each other psychologically, each individual will be psychologically attached to each other and united and united within one group / organization. Once they stick together to form a group, they attract each other and work together to work together and try to stay together. They try to form groups and keep them together, and deny the power to split them. Within these groups, the power to keep people in groups (group cohesion) is working, trying to stay in groups / groups, and the movement of the whole group becomes more important than the movement of oneself. This leads to trying to prioritize the interests of the whole group over those of the individual. When an individual inside tries to get out alone (attempts to withdraw) , force acts in the opposite direction, trying to pull back into the group. In this way, if we try to get together and move together, we call it collectiveism. If we call collectivism psychologically close to each other and unite, we can say that it is a wet behavior. On the other hand, if the idea of approaching others to each individual does not work very much, the individuals try to stay apart from each other without approaching and gathering with each other. They try to move apart from each other individually. Therefore, a group does not occur naturally unless it has a purpose. It is safe to break up the group that has come. Individuals, without worrying about the attraction from the surrounding, alone (alone) move around freely in (to determine their own movement and direction of travel) that can, that goes forward a different way from the others around it can. In that regard, it is possible to prioritize your own movements and interests. When trying to get out of the group, other people around you can easily withdraw because there is no gravitational pull to stop it. In this way, trying to exist or move individually and individually from one person to another is called individualism.Individualism does not aim to be separated from each other and psychologically close to each other. It can be called a dry behavior.

A1.2 Densely-oriented (wet)-Wide-area dispersion-oriented (dry)

	Dry = wide area dispersion orientation	Wet = densely oriented
Definition	Scattered over a large area	Crowd in narrow areas
No.	[Example ↓]	[Example ↓]
1	Try to spread in a large space	Try to be dense in a small space
IIIWO I	Prefer to be in private room one by one	Prefer to be in a large room with many people
Three	Objectives are objective	Not objective

A narrow field of view to see things

[Explanation] In a state in which

each individual has an idea of psychologically approaching another person, the individuals approach each other and stick to each other, so that the distance to the partner decreases. By approaching in a direction that is not separated from each other, they become united and densely packed together in a narrow space that is not separated from each other (like a large room). In this case, the viewer sees things within a narrow range of each other, and the field of view is narrowed. Or, they can't see enough distance from each other, so they lack objectivity. In order to aim for a higher density of each other, authority and other matters are concentrated in the center where everyone gathers (centralized authority) and do not spread to the periphery. Such orientations that reduce the distance between each other can be summarized by the term "dense orientation" and can be said to be a wet behavior style. On the other hand, when the degree to which each individual tries to approach the other psychologically is small, the individual is less likely to approach and unite with each other, so that they are dispersed in a wider space with lower density (by increasing the distance). Exists, apart). If If distribution available space is narrow, people that are in the private room, i.e., by walls and doors, is isolated from the space are the others (a large distance from the place where the others) directed that . Because it is distributed over a wide area, you can see a wide range of things at once and have a wide field of view. There is enough distance between each other so that you can see things objectively. In order to spread to the surroundings at a lower density than each other, the authority etc. will be distributed more and more to the local area (decentralization) . In this way, the direction toward distributed distribution with a large distance from each other can be summarized by the term wide-area distributed direction, and can be said to be a dry behavior style.

A1.3 Uniform (homogeneous) orientation (wet)-Respect for diversity (heterogeneous orientation) (dry)

A1.3	diversity (heterogeneous	Wet = uniform (homogeneous) orientation
Definition	Respect each other's diversity	Try to fit each other in a uniform frame
No.	[Example ↓]	[Example ↓]
1	Do not try to be side by side	Try to be side by side with others
Two	Tolerant of people who have different	Not tolerant of someone who has a

	opinions	different opinion
Three	Recognize people's diversity	Try to put people in a uniform frame

[Explanation] If

each individual has an idea of approaching others psychologically, they try to approach each other psychologically and concentrate on the same place (location / location) psychologically . Try to do so. Attempts to have the same (common) locations that exist. By trying to occupy the same position physically and psychologically, they will be side by side in a uniform state. Since the locations are united in a uniform state, they do not try to go to another location (being individual in terms of the location) from there (is immersive). Also, try not to admit the existence of individuals who are going to be unique (and try to occupy a different position) within uniform ones, and try to pull them into their own position, to (not tolerant to the owner of a different opinion). In this way, pointing to being at the same position psychologically with each other can be summarized by the term " uniform (homogeneous) orientation", and is a wet behavior. Having everyone take the same psychological existence position means that everyone is concentrated in that position, which is related to dense orientation. On the other hand, when each individual has a low degree of psychological proximity to others, people are less attracted to each other, less cohesive, and their locations are far apart (diverse). Tolerate. There are many outliers in the distribution in space (the width of the distribution is large). They are tolerant of having a different opinion than their own, because they think they are in unique positions different from each other. Such a psychological orientation to occupy a diverse and diverse position can be summed up in terms of respect for diversity and heterogeneous orientation, and is a dry behavior style. The fact that each person tries to be in a different psychological existence position apart from each other can be said to be that their location is mentally and widely dispersed, and is also related to wide-area dispersion orientation. A1.4 Tuning Direction (Wet)-Anti-Tuning Direction (Dry)

A1.4	Dry = anti-tune orientation	Wet = tuning orientation
Definition	Don't try to match actions	Try to match the actions taken
No.	[Example ↓]	[Example ↓]
	Try to do something different from everyone around	Try to do the same with everyone around
Two	I don't like imitating others	Likes to imitate others

		JL
Three	Try to be individual	Trying to be immersed

[Description]

will align their actions and the traveling direction to others around (trying identical to each other) to that (directed to tuning) is trying again to others and psychological positions around, mutually closer Means that. The greater the number of peers sharing the same psychological location, the higher the population density at that psychological location. It refers to the fact that psychological gravitation has been exerted between individuals, and as a result, each person has been concentrated in the same psychological position. The same shall be with others around (to imitate the others around) it is psychologically and approaching by homogenization in each other physician (when you Shimeyo the same position) means that. The fact that those who have the same opinion only try to unite is a manifestation of an attitude of trying to unite and unite each other by securing mutual psychological homogeneity and having the same position psychologically. The same mode of behavior is to avoid being alone and trying to be immersed. Owners of such an orientation are insecure and inevitable unless they are with someone. I can not stand loneliness. Each of these behavioral modes includes a motivation to use psychological attraction to unite each other and to be in the same psychological place. As described above, the orientation toward synchronizing the behavior with the surrounding others, that is, the tuning orientation leads to maintaining the same position psychologically as the surrounding others and can be said to be a wet behavior style. In an environment where each person is less likely to be psychologically close to others, psychologically, individuals are free from gravitational attraction to become united with each other and separate (unique) from each other, of (a unique) it is possible to secure the position. There is no attraction in the direction of sharing the psychological position with others around you, so you do not try to match your actions to others around you (do something different from everyone around you, do not imitate others) Do not be afraid to be isolated from the surroundings.) In this way, the orientation toward not synchronizing behavior with others around (anti-synchronization orientation) is that it does not attempt to approach psychological proximity with others around. It can be called a dry behavior. O A1.5 Mainstream oriented (authoritarian) (wet)-Non-mainstream oriented (anti-authoritarian) (dry) [Example]

	,	Wet = mainstream oriented (authoritarian)
Definition		Try to follow the mainstream (already acknowledged) opinion
No.	[Example ↓]	[Example ↓]

1	It's okay to belong to a minority	Try to be a member of the mainstream
	It is difficult to believe what is said to be authoritative	It is easy to believe what is said to be authoritative
Three	Not sticking to brand	Stick to the brand when buying things

[Explanation] The

mainstream is the group where a relatively larger number of people are already gathered. Orienting to such a mainstream means that you are going to join a group where many are already gathered (major) . The mainstream, major orientation, which seeks to join with the majority / mainstream, which already has a large number of people, is psychologically the same as trying to match the position where many people are already crowded with the position where you are. It's a wet action, trying to get closer to each other and trying to stick together.

Authoritarians (e.g., professors at famous colleges of medicine and designers of luxury brands) are already surrounded by a large number of psychological followers, and the majority (mainstream) have already made their presence unwavering.) Is positioned as the central person in In that sense, those with authoritative people have the highest psychological population density. Believing in authority promises to be able to participate in a high psychological density, and it is easy to believe or follow those who are considered to be authoritative (authorized product brands). faith, such as for) want to place high population density that many gathered people in the psychological distance in space myself go, refers to the fact that easy to want to dense, that each other gatherings each other, to exercise the psychological attraction that It is a form of mainstream orientation and can be said to be a wet behavior style.

What is not mainstream oriented (whether non-mainstream or minor oriented) is the mode of behavior in which a minority is acceptable. Trying to go to a quiet place where there are not many people. A quiet place refers to a place with low population density, a low population and a distance from each other, and a non-mainstream, minor-oriented behavior that is oriented towards going to such places is a dry behavior. It can be said that there is.

Don't believe in authority is not to try to get into the majority (mainstream) people who are drawn to authority, don't dare go into the mainstream, don't try to get together, walk your own way This is the behavior style. In psychological distance space , this is an action that seeks to keep a distance from others in places where others are densely located (where there are authoritative persons and products made by them). It can be said that it is one form. This is a dry behavior. (Addition) Regarding the relationship with status, the upper class occupies a more mainstream and important position in the society, while the lower class is relegated to a minor, unobtrusive, non-mainstream position. I have. Actions that are oriented toward the upper class (e.g., higher-grade oriented to try to imitate the culture of the upper class) seek to belong to the social mainstream, i.e. everyone wants to yearn, wants to gather It is an action that tries to go to a social position,

and it can be said that it is wet. In addition, the attitude of discriminating between the top and bottom of a person's status is to stick to whether or not he or she is socially powerful = authoritative or mainstream, and is obsessed with the values of the mainstream school. In that respect, it can be said that it is mainstream oriented and wet. It seems that such a strong tendency to distinguish between upper and lower positions does not necessarily correspond to the height of the position to which the person actually belongs. For example, in Japan, lower-ranking ordinary people who take the attitude of "government" = reverence for the authority of government agencies accept the mainstream value of the organization "government" = "government" without criticism. The point that they are trying to match, even if their affiliation is non-mainstream, is mainstream-oriented and wet.

 \odot A2. Building Relationships and Relationships with Others (Wet)-Non-Building (Dry) There is a dimension about whether to actively build relationships and relationships with others. Those who aim at each other by psychological attraction mutually create a connection by maintaining the state of being newly psychologically connected and connected with the other who is facing each other. \bigcirc A2.1 Relation-connection-oriented (wet)-non-relation-disconnection-oriented (dry)

A2.1	Drv = Inrelated Cliffing-oriented	Wet = relation / connection oriented
Definition		Actively establish and connect with other people
No.	[Example ↓]	[Example ↓]
1	Don't like to interact with others	Prefer to interact with others
Two		Always care about making a good impression on others
Three	The relationship between people is strange	The way people interact is

		intimate
Four	I don't want to disclose myself to others	Want to disclose your inner self to others

[Explanation] When

each individual has the idea of trying to be psychologically close to others, the individuals draw each other to themselves by gravity or approach each other. Then, they will point to each other. In other words, others with each other attract each other, so that focus to enter into relationship mutually approaching (emphasizing relationships themselves). By attracting each other, they prefer to get close enough to each other and to come into contact, and as a result, their relationships are intimate. They come close to each other, share the same position, and become sympathetic with each other from a psychological point of view. It makes it easier for you and others to attract each other and to be psychologically and physically united (prefers to use the word love). In order to try to be psychologically close to each other, they try to like others and to give a good impression. Or, they try to openly disclose themselves to others and share their interests with each other (so as to occupy the same position psychologically and approach psychologically) . Actively trying to establish (join, connect, connect) relationships with other people in this way can be summed up in terms of relationship-oriented or connectionoriented, and can be said to be a wet behavior. Relationship-oriented is a human-oriented because other people are directly targeted. In a state where each individual does not try to approach each other psychologically, there is no opportunity to attract each other by attraction, approach each other, and point each other (human) toward each other. In this regard, we see human relationships as a means of doing things. Because they do not attract and approach each other, they do not like to interact with other people, and it is difficult to interact with others. Since they are in different positions psychologically, they are less likely to sympathize with each other and have less consideration for each other (not enough). Because they do not share their interests with each other, they do not want to disclose themselves to the other, nor do they dare to like it. They are oriented towards inorganic matter, far from humans. Thus, as I will be remain psychologically away from each other, not directed at building relationships with others (to no off relationships with them directed to the sever) is of a non-relationship oriented to cut It can be summed up by the word orientation, which is a dry behavior. O A2.2 Related orientation (wet)-Non-related orientation (dry)

A2.2	Dry = unrelated	Wet = connection oriented
Definition		Already ties (nepotism) give priority to relationships with others with

No.	[Example ↓]	[Example ↓]
1	We do not respect connection	We value connection by connection
		Prefer parent-molecule relationships with people

[Explanation]

By repeating the state in which individuals adhere to each other (psychologically unite) by psychological attraction, the connection itself between people becomes accustomed (the connected state) Becomes commonplace and adhesions occur). It is thought that the state where human beings are familiar with each other and exerting gravitational force on each other is "having a connection". Humans can have strong ties and adhesions due to their psychological proximity to each other. The relationships between humans, which are naturally connected by the attraction of each other, often deepen to the same level as family members who are related by blood, and at that time, exhibit a family atmosphere, so that, considered (such as boss henchman relationship to parent and child and fiction of the real) . Such a strong connection between ordinary and long-term can be summarized by the term "neutral orientation", and it can be said that it is a wet behavior. If each person has a small attractive force to stick to another person, it is difficult to create a connection with the other person, and it is difficult to establish a connection. Weak ties between humans, weak adhesion. Alternatively, the level of social interaction is low and not family-like. Directing a state in which mutual connection is unlikely to occur can be summarized by the term non-negotiating, and it can be said that it is a dry behavior.

 \odot A3. Freedom of Action (Dry)-Inconvenience (Wet) There is a dimension as to whether you can go freely in the direction you think. If gravitational forces work between each other to psychologically approach each other, the gravitational forces will cause people to be unable to move freely psychologically. \bigcirc A3.1 Regulation (wet)-Liberal (dry)

A3.1	Dry = liberal	Wet = regulatory
Definition	Trying to act freely with each other (Ugokimawaro it) and	Regulate each other's behavior
No.	[Example ↓]	[Example ↓]

1	Don't like being restricted in freedom of action	Prefer to be restricted in freedom of action
Two	Allow each other to act freely	Check each other's actions (pull each other's feet)
Three	Don't like to bind each other	Prefer to bind each other
Four	Allow runaway	Do not allow only one person to run through in the group
Five	Responsible only for the person who made the mistake	Even if you make a mistake, you will be responsible for solidarity with the people around you

[Explanation] If the

individual has a large gravitational force that tries to approach the other psychologically, the gravitational force will cause the individual to freely move in the direction in which he or she wants to go at first. You will not be able to move around. Psychological attraction causes the movements of individuals to approach each other in a direction of restraining, restraining, and restraining (pulling their feet). The state in which the gravitational force of the human beings who binds each other's movements works is the state where there is "regulation". In human relationships, if there is an attractive force between each other, it becomes a force that restrains the free behavior of each other (becomes tied up), and can not move. When gravitation is exerted between individuals, if one person tries to take off from the surroundings, it does not allow the other person to go away from the others around him and stays together. The behavior is regulated by the attractive force. This is what causes the person who took the action to feel that the feet are struggling, tied, and have no freedom of action. In the presence of psychological attraction, and one person to take action, because it has worked attraction, for that span a wide impact, such as others around it will be incidentally pulled, as a result of taking action (for example failure) About Is not limited to the person who took the action, but to the solidarity of everyone around. In such a situation, it is impossible for an individual to achieve free action alone. For this reason, measures are taken such that no action is taken unless the other people in the surroundings agree. Within a group with psychological gravitation, only one person cannot run through. When one person tries to run away, the gravitational force works between the person trying to escape and the others around him, some people around him move along with it, and others around him run away It is to try to exert the power to try to pull back into themselves. Even if you try to move alone, you will not be able to move freely due to the psychological gravitation that works with others around you and tries to maintain the closeness of each other. Such an orientation to regulate each other's movements can be summed up in the term of regulatoryism, and can be said to be a wet behavior. On the other hand, if the psychological attraction that the individual exerts on the other person is small, the individuals approach each other and do not often bind and restrain (there is no restriction on human relationships and they can move freely). When you try to move in a

certain direction, you can freely move around without being restricted by anyone without pulling the opponent's feet by attractive forces. Each person is free from each other's surroundings (such as running away) and is always free to move in the direction he wants to go (allowing each other to act freely) . Responsibility for the consequences of taking an action can be limited only to the person who acted. Directing such a state that they can freely move around can be summarized by the term liberalism, and is a dry behavior.

⊚ A4. Self-determination of behavior (dry)-non-determination (wet) There is a dimension as to

whether one can make a decision on one's own behavior (whether it is necessary to follow the intentions of others) . When psychological gravitation is exerted, one's own actions cannot be determined by one another, but depend on the behavior of others around them. \bigcirc A4.1 Interdependent orientation (wet)-Independent / independent orientation (dry)

A4.1	Dry = independent and independent	Wet = interdependent orientation
Definition	Act independently and independently of each other	Depend on each other (lean)
No.	[Example ↓]	[Example ↓]
1	Like to be independent of each other	I like to lean on each other in social situations
Two	Independence	Strong request
Three	Hate spoilers	Trying to spoil each other
Four	Dislike making factions	Want to create a faction

each individual is trying to approach the surrounding others psychologically, by attracting and sticking to each other, they lean on each other, that is, a relationship of leaning against each other. When psychological gravitation is strong, one's own behavior depends on the other's behavior. Your actions depend on your opponent's movements. The degree to which one leans psychologically on the partner increases in deciding how one should be. Leaning on each other depends on each other's condition. Each other, will be to be Yorisugaro to the other party, that point request heart (spoiled) becomes stronger. In other words, when psychological gravitation is strong, one's own behavior depends on the other's behavior. In that regard, your actions depend on the opponent's movements. That is, the behavior becomes interdependent. In addition, the degree of psychological leaning toward the partner who decides the way of himself increases, and the requesting spirit becomes stronger. This leads to a unity (= creation of factions) in a state where each person is dependent on each other, and also leads to trying to appeal to the outside the united forces. Such an orientation toward a mutually leaning relationship can be summed up by the term interdependency orientation, and since it is an orientation based on psychological attraction, it can be said that it is a wet behavior style. On the other hand, if each individual tries to approach one another psychologically and does not try to use psychological gravitation, the individual will be affected by the movement of the other person in determining his or her own movement. You can decide and act on yourself (you do not have to depend on others around you. There is little degree of being determined by others around you) . In that respect, he is independent and independent from others around him. Without each other leaning each other, Iraishin (graces) is small. Such a tendency toward independence / independence is a dry behavior style because psychological attraction is weak and becomes remarkable when moving around independently of each other.

A4.2 Other rules (wet)-autonomous (dry)

A4.2	Dry = autonomous orientation	Wet = other law oriented
Definition	You can decide yourself	You can't decide your own decision, leave it to others
No.	[Example ↓]	[Example ↓]
1	Have their own oninion	Easily influenced by the opinions of others
Two	Unaffected by the surrounding fashion (not influenced by)	Swung around by surrounding fashion
Three		Can't decide (affected by surroundings)

[Explanation]

An individual who is in the midst of gravitation trying to be psychologically close to one another is oriented (or forced) to determine his or her behavior and direction of travel by others. No) . In the state of gravitation, each person has to change his or her preference in the direction of his or her own movement due to the influence of gravitation (such as restraint) that does not keep the opponent away from others around him It is forced to (autonomy can not be maintained) . Your path is determined by the gravitational forces of others around you and cannot be determined by yourself. In that sense, the influence of others around you is great. In other words, one's own movement is not determined independently, but takes a "context-dependent" action determined by the context with the surroundings.

That is swayed by the epidemic of surrounding, psychological attraction emanating from the surrounding ("I liked already ○○. You also do not ○○ by friends? (Not with me in doing so?)," Such as solicitation) is to move to the left to be drawn in. Attraction causes individuals within them to be insensitive (and do not have their own opinion) to the opinion of the surroundings, with a lack of independence in the actions they take. In this way , aiming at the state of entrusting (depositing) one's action and traveling direction to the gravitational pull of the surrounding others can be summarized by the term other law orientation, wet behavior It can be called a style. On the other hand, when the degree of psychological proximity to others is small, each person can determine his or her own behavior and direction of travel independently of the gravitational pull from others around him (You can maintain independence) . You do not have to change your direction of movement to match the movements of others around you. It is possible to keep your opinion without being swayed by surrounding trends (fashion, etc.). Directing a state in which one can determine one's own behavior and traveling direction without being influenced by the gravitational force of others around him can be summarized by the term autonomous orientation, and can be said to be a dry behavior style.

-losing privacy (wet) There is a dimension as to whether you can keep your personal affairs secret. Attempting psychological proximity to others constantly increases the possibility of violating others and their own private territory (the closer you are to others, the more your state becomes visible to others). made) . Also, in a state where psychological gravitation is working to keep the distance to the opponent close, by taking some action against each other, as a reaction, what was thought by others themselves Feedback can be obtained and each other's privacy is violated. \bigcirc A5.1 Anti-Privacy (Wet)-Respect for Privacy (Dry)

A5.1	Dry = respect for privacy	Wet = anti-privacy

Definition	Respect each other's privacy	Don't respect each other's privacy
No.	[Example ↓]	[Example ↓]
1	Does not interfere with the privacy of others	Want to intervene in the privacy of others
Two	Don't like to monitor each other	Like to monitor each other
Three	Don't like to gossip about others	Likes to gossip about others
Four	Don't like to inform the authorities	Prefers to inform the authorities
Five	I don't care how I see others	I care about how I see others
6	Don't like to make up	Prefer to make up

[Description]

Frequent attachment and contact by psychologically approaching others can lead to constant intrusions into each other's private space, and to the privacy of others (or self) . It leads to interference (intervention in private affairs) . Preferring to gossip or trying to inform the authorities of someone else's behavior means that you monitor others (which may be a source of talk or sniffing) and intervene in the privacy of others Indicates that they prefer to What I care about how I see others is what I do with each other through the gaze of others around me, and whether I do something strange apart from myself. Because they feel the presence of gravitation that invades each other's private areas (intervenes in privacy). Paying attention to makeup, appearance, and clothing is effective in preserving the presence of such other person's gaze that controls one's own, so that one's appearance (face and clothes) is effective for others. To control (in the form of restraining others) . Such behaviors of makeup and clothing gather the eyes of others into one's eyes, and psychologically bring them closer to one's own, and lead to abandoning privacy actively. The way to look good is to create your own appearance so that others can see you well, and to act as a precautionary check with the eyes of others. The fact that mutual interference and privacy are likely to interfere with privacy is correlated with the psychological attraction between each other, and is a wet behavior. On the other hand, if the degree of psychological approach to others is small, they will not stick (contact) with each other, so they will not invade each other's private space, keeping privacy respected It is. In this state, there is no need to monitor and check each other by sending eyes, talking about each other, and telling each other. Preferring this state is a dry behavior that does not try to exert psychological gravitation.

 \odot A6. Clarity and rationality of action (dry)-non-assurance (wet) There is a dimension as to whether one can keep clarity and rationality in one's actions. Even if an individual wants to act clearly and rationally on its own at first, the behavior becomes ambiguous and irrational when the name of gravitation comes in from the surroundings or the behavior of the surrounding people is worried. Would. \bigcirc A6.1 Ambiguous directional (wet)-anti-ambiguous (clear) directional (dry)

A6.1	Dry = anti- ambiguous (clear) orientation	Wet = ambiguous orientation
Definition	Your opinion is straightforward and clear	My opinion is not frank and clear
No.	[Example ↓]	[Example ↓]
1	Things are straightforward	It is a roundabout, euphemism
Two	Try to make things black and white	Try to stay ambiguous
Three	Try to clarify your future course	Try to stay ambiguous

○ A6.2 Irrational orientation (wet)-Rational orientation (dry)

A.6.2	Dry = rational orientation	Wet = irrational orientation
Definition	, ,	Unreasonable, emotionally indifferent to things
No.	[Example ↓]	[Example ↓]
1	The idea is rational	Irrational

Two	The idea is scientific	Unscientific	
Three	Do not believe in religion	Believe in religion	

[Explanation] When

an individual tries to move in a specific direction and receives gravitational forces from various directions around him, the direction of movement becomes ambiguous due to the influence. That is, in the interpersonal psychological attraction acts, even tried initially budge have a clear intention, by repeated intervention and adjustment by attraction from others around, it unawares traveling direction ambiguous, unclear (Iridescent). The way of saying things is also distant and euphemistic, lacking frankness. Also, in an environment where gravitation is exerted between one another and others, it is not possible to cut off gravitational intervention from others around you to maintain closeness to each other, and you can not take any decisive action. You cannot go straight in the direction you are, and your rational logic and plan will bend. The direction of movement is constantly influenced by the direction (atmosphere) where gravity is applied from the surroundings of the place, leaving it to temporary emotions and changing at random on a whim, so it is necessary to construct a logical policy by yourself I can't, and I can't go in a reasonable direction. Thus, the behavior of a person in an ambiguous or irrational manner with respect to the surroundings is based on the wetness caused by psychological attraction. In a state where there is little psychological attraction working with others, the movement of the individual (including the future course) does not bend due to the influence of the gravity of others around, so it is straight (frank) Il is easy to maintain a clear (clear) state. When trying to move with a clear intention at first, since there is no intervention or adjustment by psychological gravitation from others around you, you can keep a clear state of progress and a clear state (no ambiguity occurs) . When you speak, you can be straightforward as if you were throwing a straight ball at your target. In addition, when psychological gravitation does not work with others, you can be free from intervention by gravitation from others around you, and you can take simple actions so that you can move in the direction you once decided He can go straight, and can penetrate rational logic and plans without bending. Since the direction of travel is not affected by the gravitational force, it is possible to assemble a logical policy by yourself, and to proceed in a rational direction. In this way, a person taking a clear, unambiguous, rational and logical behavior with respect to the surroundings is based on dryness that is free from psychological attraction.

-unsecure (wet) There is a dimension as to whether a force (surface tension) is acting to close the surface of the population . If a group has a strong force of attracting and gathering

together (group cohesion), the group will close its doors to the outside. \bigcirc A7.1 Closed orientation (wet)-Open orientation (dry)

A7.1	Dry = open orientation	Wet = closed orientation		
Definition	Prefer to be in an open group	Prefer to be in a closed group		
No.	[Example ↓]	[Example ↓]		
1	Prefer open relationship	Prefer closed relationships		
IWO	We do not care about distinction between relative and outside	Sticking to the distinction between family members and outside people		
II nree	Also interested in things outside the group	I only care about things in my group		
Four	Accept people outside of your peers	Eliminate non-friends by socializing		

[Explanation] In

a state where each individual has a psychological gravitation to approach another, a scrum is formed between each person in a direction to reduce the distance between each other, and the surface area of the group to which the individual belongs is held by each other as much as possible. The power to reduce is working in interpersonal relations, and others cannot enter from the surface of the formed group. These forces are 1) not trying to get outsiders inside, 2) being dragged in by fellows in a group trying to get out of the surface, and the `` surface tension ' in physical liquids. ". In these situations, people prefer closed interpersonal relationships and only try to associate with others in their own group or peer (only interested in their own group). It can be said that the closed orientation in which a force such as surface tension is acting is a wet behavior style based on psychological attraction. When there is no psychological attraction to approach other people, there is something in the interpersonal relationship, such as surface tension, where individuals within the group and inside each other hold hands and collude, and do not try to put in strangers. It is easily possible to enter from the surface of the formed group without having to do so (the inside is open to outsiders; members of the group are free to leave the surface). I prefer open interpersonal relationships, when you Tsukiao with the other party outside the group-fellow to which they belong (interested in things outside the group that he belongs) . Such open orientation without surface tension can be said to be a dry behavior style that is unrelated to psychological attraction.

- B. Psychological movement / activity / movement / flow orientation (dry) -static / inactivity / fixation / settlement orientation (wet) .
- \odot B1. Dynamic Energy / Mobility Ensuring (Dry)-Not Ensuring (Wet) There is a dimension as to whether psychological kinetic energy is large. If your psychological kinetic energy is willing to move and proactively move and spread, you will be free from psychological pull and restraint from others. \bigcirc B1.1 Static orientation (wet)-dynamic orientation (dry)

B1.1	Dry = dynamic orientation	Wet = static orientation		
Definition	Try to move around	Don't try to move around		
No.	[Example ↓]	[Example ↓]		
1	Quick action	Moves slowly		
Two	Fast decision making	The tempo is slow		
Three	Action is positive	Behavior is passive		

[Explanation]

If the activity (kinetic energy) of each person's willingness to move around spontaneously and aggressively is relatively small (slow speed) , the person stops at the place It is difficult to move around with the psychological attraction between people. The orientation to a static state where the kinetic energy is small and tends to be trapped by psychological gravitation acting on humans (static orientation) can be said to be a wet behavior style. On the other hand, each person, and will spontaneously actively Ugokimawaro proceeds from his, activity (kinetic energy) is, (gas molecules similar) relatively large (fast) static and, the person is in place They move around without having to do it, and are full of kinetic energy just enough to shake off psychological attraction between individuals. As described above, the orientation to the dynamic state in which the kinetic energy is large and the human being is not bound by the psychological gravitation exerted on humans can be said to be a dry behavior style, which is summarized by the term dynamic orientation. \bigcirc B1.2 Fixing orientation (wet)-Non-fixing (moving / diffusion) orientation (dry)

B1.2	Dry = non-fixing (moving / diffusion) oriented	Wet = fixing orientation		
	, , ,	Try to settle in the land or organization where you are		
No.	[Example ↓]	[Example ↓]		
1	Prefers a constantly moving (nomad) life	l prefer to live in one place (farming)		
Two	HR likes to be fluid	I like stagnant HR		
Three	Profer chart-form cantract relationening	Prefer to make long lasting business relationships		
Four	Always trying to spread to new fields	Forever stay in the field		

[Explanation] An

individual who lacks the kinetic energy to move from oneself to the other, and in the midst of psychological attraction, is forced to withdraw whenever he tries to move in a certain direction, , The existing status forever, until now, I could not spread out to the interpersonal relationship (organization) such as a group where I existed or belonged to , Continue to stay (fixed, settled). Human relations are fixed (human resources are stagnant), and business relationships with the other party become long-term. This can be summed up by the term fixing orientation. In a state of full kinetic energy and willingness to move from oneself to another, with low psychological gravitation, individuals are free to settle in one place, leaving their former place or group they belonged to. And can constantly move around to new frontiers. In this state, human relations are fluid (short-term contracts, which are easily broken), and the organization to which they belong is changed in a short period of time. This is summarized by the term non-fixation oriented. \bigcirc B1.3 Precedent oriented (wet)-original oriented (dry)

B1.3	Dry = originality oriented	Wet = precedent oriented	
Definition	Trying to enter an unknown territory where no one has been	Try to stay in the realm where you were	
No.	[Example ↓]	[Example ↓]	
	Seeking behavioral standards for new and creative ideas	Seeking behavioral standards from existing rules and precedents	
Two	Dare to challenge even unexplored	Only try to have a precedent	
Three	I like to change the status quo	Prefer to confirm the status quo	

[Explanation] In the

situation where people have been trying to stay forever (settled and settled in one place) where they have been, individuals lack the ability to move and spread to new frontiers (new fields) (adventure Don't try) , seek behavioral standards based on existing conventions and precedents. The conventions and precedents are the accumulation of knowledge that was conventionally required to live in a settled place, without checking its effectiveness (it is unnecessary if you stay in the same environment as before). I will accept it without criticism (I prefer to confirm the status quo) . Lack of a willingness to go to new places, he establishes his own identity by memorizing and integrating with the wellestablished, precedented knowledge and methods. Attempts to estimate human value by the amount of memorization of knowledge about rules and precedents (the value of humans is determined by the amount and quality of precedents in the mind) . The seniority that has accumulated many precedents by discriminating between seniors who have accumulated a lot of precedents and juniors with a small amount of accumulation has become a common sense of seniority. Seniors in the seniority rank try to emphasize senior and junior relationships in which the lower ones dominate the lower ones for just that reason. This is summarized by the term precedent-oriented. In the situation of constantly moving around from where they were, individuals are full of mobility and diffusion to new frontiers (new fields) (want to adventure, want to challenge unexplored people) , And seek a standard of behavior for new and original ideas that have never existed before. The emphasis is on creating new knowledge and changing the status quo, rather than conventions and memorable precedents. These behaviors can be summarized by the word creative orientation. Of the above, the static, fixed, and precedent-oriented behavioral style is a liquid molecule group (such as water) that gives a wet sensation, even if it is put in a container without a lid, such as a cup, it will be in it forever, This phenomenon is considered to be the same as the phenomenon that does not diffuse out (evaporation is first enabled by becoming gas molecules), and it can be said that this is a wet behavior mode. On the other hand, the dynamic / non-fixed / original behavior style is that gas molecules (air, etc.) that give a dry sensation, once closed in a container and taken off, guickly diffuse out. It is thought to be similar to the phenomenon of disappearing from there, and it can be said that it is a dry behavior style.

From the contents summarized above, the concept of dry / wetness in personality, behavioral style, etc. has been discussed separately individually, including collectivism / individualism, liberalism / regulatoryism, and respect for privacy. It is anticipated that it will become more promising and important in the future as a superordinate concept that summarizes and associates various concepts in sociology, psychology and politics.

For example, the introduction of dry / wetness as a high-level concept for behavioral style and cultural classification allows the concepts of collectivism-individualism and regulatoryism-liberalism, which have been conventionally regarded separately, to be called "collectivism". And regulatoryism are both wet "and" individualism and liberalism are both dry ". And, from this that, for example, "individualism and liberalism and is (there is a dry both) associated with each other to occur simultaneously with one another, seen", "of individualism, such as the American country (person) is, at the same time A country of liberalism (people) . "

In other words, it was extracted this time, collectivism - individualism, regulation principle - such as liberalism, various dry-wet personality and behavioral style, rather than occurring in independent and apart from each other, between those belonging to the dry (individualism , Liberalism, respect for privacy ...) , those that belong to the wet (collectivism, regulatoryism, anti-privacy ...) , are related to each other, occur simultaneously and are observed .

Confirmation of dry / wetness of extracted behavior patterns

To determine whether or not the above-mentioned behaviors can be really felt as dry or wet, conduct a web questionnaire survey asking, "Which does this behavior feel wet or dry? "1999 years 507 over the January, 1 question items per about 200 carried out on a scale that the people of the respondents, our above-mentioned way of thinking, it was confirmed that almost correct.

[Procedure for verifying the dry / wet hypothesis]

When the number of extracted hypotheses has been concluded to a certain extent, a questionnaire survey and analysis of the results using the Internet web page are performed to confirm whether the hypotheses are truly dry / wet. I confirmed.

The survey using the Internet web page was conducted by a private company (electronics manufacturer) , a means that can ask the author who works in a workplace unrelated to social psychology to answer the survey (for example, university research) person if, to students who come to listen to the lecture, can request a simple questionnaire, such as, nepotism or go-between of such a thing) lies in the fact there was no at all. I thought that

using an Internet Web page would be enough to gather an unspecified number of respondents who were interested in the dryness and wetness of their personality and attitude, even if they had no connection.

The questionnaire survey was conducted for the first time (approximately 100 items) to temporarily check the correctness of the hypothesis, and for the second time (approximately 200 items) in which the number of respondents and answer items was increased to make sure that the first result was correct).

First, I created a Web page that runs a Perl language-based CGI program dedicated to questionnaire surveys . Next, from April 4 to 5 , 1997 , some of the Internet newsgroups (fj.sci.psychology, etc.) asked a questionnaire on their web page to confirm what attitude they felt dry and wet. have you want "to post the effect of the article, you specify a look at this article Web the people who have access to the page, survey-only Web into a page, induced, as a result, 70 of the more people, mainly men I got an answer from

The questionnaire was asked to ask, "Which of the two pairs of behaviors (each thought to give a dry / wet feel) feel more dry?"

Immediately after analyzing the results, I found that the results were in line with the hypothesis I envisioned. However, there were drawbacks that the number of respondents was small in 70 people, and that the gender was too biased toward men. Also, the desire to try a few more questions worked.

Therefore, the following procedure was executed with the aim of conducting a questionnaire survey that had a sufficient number of respondents with more powerful item contents and was not biased by the gender of the respondents.

First of all, the Internet owned by the author Web on the site, based on the provisional results obtained in the initial investigation, to create a psychological test to diagnose the nature of the dry-wet, multiple search engines on the Internet (Yahoo! , goo , etc.) .

Next, want to do the psychological test Web for the people who come to visit the site, 1999.5 over to, in the form of providing a pre-barrier, "to go to the page of the drywet description and psychological test, first Please answer to this questionnaire. for the first time in that answer, you go to the page of the dry-wet description and psychological test. and so on ", survey-only Web into a page, was induced without exception the people who have access .

It was thought that this method had an effect of preventing the subject from knowing the author's hypothesis in advance. In addition, it was thought that the subjects who were interested in the dry and wet personality and attitude could be gathered from the beginning, and the morals (enthusiasm) of the subjects' answers were improved.

Questions of questionnaire, 1 same time and, carried out in the form to ask that "out of (each dry / wet believed to provide the feeling) pair to become two of behavior, Which is more feel and dry." Was.

The total number of questionnaire items, about that's as it is 200 reached the item, on the Internet, when it comes to answer all alone, respondent burden (psychological fatigue, connection costs, etc.) because there is too heavy, randomly selected $30 \sim 40$ for each item 1 to create a one of a questionnaire survey unit (number of units, a total of 6 one), for each unit, separately, decided to get answers.

Questionnaire results aggregation, Perl of CGI by using a script, the trend of answers that were received up to that point at any time, the proportion and the normal distribution z value, the place and the determination of whether or not reached the level of significance Calculated for all item pairs and displayed in table format.

The number of respondents, 1 day $40 \square 50$ was people. In order to prevent one person from replying multiple times, it is necessary to specify the e-mail address, and if the same e-mail address is answered multiple times, only the latest one will be seen.

Number of respondents, for each answer item, about 220 people (knob number of respondents, about 1300 people) in the gathered place, aborts the recruitment was carried out results analysis.

The attributes of the survey respondents are as follows.

symbol	Number of responses	Man	woman	10 generations	20 generations	30 generations	40 ger
A	222	54.505 %	45.495 %	19.369 %	68.018 %	9.459 %	0.901
В	220	53.182 %	46.818 %	25.455 %	63.182 %	9.091 %	1.818
С	221	46.154 %	53.846 %	18.552 %	69.231 %	9.955 %	1.357
D	231	45.887 %	54.113 %	24.675 %	67.100 %	4.762 %	2.597
E	245	54.286 %	45.714 %	28.980 %	61.633 %	8.980 %	0.000
F	222	51.802 %	48.198 %	23.423 %	65.766 %	9.009 %	1.802

Analysis of the results was performed by comparing the magnitude of dry vs. wet using a test for the difference in proportions in a set of non-independent sets. For the test method, for example, referring to Example 11.3 of p.353 of Minoru Nakamichi "Social Survey Methodology" (Koseisha Koseikaku 1997), the following formula was used.

AP (in the same item pair as UAP) The percentage of items that were actually determined to be dry in the item that was predicted to be dry in the original hypothesis

UAP (in the same item pair as AP) The percentage of items that were predicted to be wet in the original hypothesis that were actually determined to be dry

Incidentally, the AP and the UAP have opposite attitudes in the same item pair. If one item pair is dry in one item pair, the other is automatically wet. To find the z- value of the normal distribution,

z = ABS (AP-UAP) / SQRT ((AP + UAP) / n)

And

Significance level a = 0.01 null hypothesis at the (dry = wet) is rejected (it affirms that the dry> wet) The, z = 2.33 or more is required.

Significance level a = 0.05 null hypothesis at the (dry = wet) is rejected (it affirms that the dry > wet) The, z = 1.64 or more is required.

Significance level a=0.10 null hypothesis at the (dry=wet) is rejected (it affirms that the dry>wet) The, z=1.28 or more is required.

In the explanation of the survey results in this study, only items whose dry ratio was significantly higher than the wet ratio (significant level of 0.01 or less) were picked up and listed.

(c) 1999-2000 first appearance

[DryorWet questionnaire answer result (1999.5 | 7)]

Only the items that have reached significance level 0.01 are excerpted. The description on the left side of each line indicates the character / attitude assumed to indicate dryness, and the description on the right side indicates the character / attitude assumed to indicate wetness. Of the three numbers in the middle, the percentage of respondents who felt that the character and attitude assumed that the left side showed dryness was actually dry (percent), and the respondents felt that neither the left nor right side was dry The right is the percentage of respondents who actually felt dry with their personality and attitude assuming wetness on the right. The two numerical values on the right end indicate whether the proportion that the character / attitude assumed dry is actually felt dry is significantly greater than the proportion that the character / attitude assumed wet is actually felt dry. The Z score (the larger the value, the greater the significant difference) and the significance level (0.01) are shown.

	[dry]	[Classification of personality and attitude]	[Wet]
[A]		(Psychological proximity	

		orienta	tion)				
[A1]	[Differences, differentiation]	[Psycho	ological posit ners]	ion	[Identical, common]		
(A1.1)	[Individualism]				[Collectivism]		
number	Item content (hypothesis = dry)	- Dry -	In either no	- Dry -	Item contents (hypothesis = wet)	- Z score -	Sig
A1	Prefer to act alone or alone	72.072	15.766	12.162	Prefer to act in groups	9.726	0.0
A14	Prefer separation and independence from others	68.468	15.315	16.216	Prefers integration and fusion with others	8.460	0.0
B1	Try to stay away from each other	61.364	18.636	20.000	Try to stick together	6.802	0.0
B12	Try to stay apart from each other	65.000	17.727	17.273	Try to get together	7.805	0.0
B20	You don't get together unless you have a purpose	64.545	18.636	16.818	Prefer to gather together	7.848	0.0
C13	Can easily leave	66.063	11.312	22.624	Once a member (group or organization) joins, it is difficult to withdraw	6.857	0.0
D28	Put your personal interests first	60.173	14.286	25.541	Prioritize the interests of your group (over the interests of individuals)	5.685	0.0
D29	Prefers to take a different path alone from others	65.368	18.182	16.450	I don't like to take a different path alone	8.220	0.0

A19	Even if opinion is split, majority will be OK	57.207	18.018	24.775	Prefer unanimity at meetings	5.337	0.0
B22	Allow mutual criticism	48.636	18.636	32.727	Do not like mutual criticism within the group	2.616	0.0
(A1.2)	(Wide-area dispersion- oriented)				(Densely oriented)		
A3	Try to spread in a large space	67.568	18.018	14.414	Try to be dense in a small space	8.747	0.0
A16	Prefer to be in private room one by one	74.775	12.162	13.063	Prefer to be in a large room with many people	9.811	0.0
C29	Try to keep a separation from others	65.158	13.122	21.719	Make sure there is no separation	6.928	0.0
C3	Objectives are objective	68.326	14.480	17.195	Not objective	8.220	0.0
E32	Prefer to stay away from each other	53.061	19.592	27.347	Like to be together with each other	4.489	0.0
E35	Don't like skin to skin contact with others	55.918	21.633	22.449	Prefers skin to skin with others	5.918	0.0
F22	Wide view of things	51.351	22.973	25.676	A narrow field of view to see things	4.359	0.0
F24	Prefer decentralization	46.847	25.225	27.928	Prefer centralization	3.260	0.0
(A1.3)	[Respect for diversity				[Uniform (homogeneous) orientation]		

	(heterogeneous orientation)]						
A7	Do not try to be side by side	62.613	13.964	23.423	Try to be side by side with others	6.295	0.0
A20	Tolerant of people who have different opinions	60.360	16.216	23.423	Not tolerant of someone who has a different opinion	6.013	0.0
В6	Trying to be unique even if isolated from the surroundings	54.091	24.545	21.364	Try to be immersed so that you are not alone from the surroundings	5.588	0.0
B17	Recognize people's diversity	70.909	11.818	17.273	Try to put people in a uniform frame	8.472	0.0
(A1.4)	[Anti-tuned orientation]				[Tuning orientation]		
В9	Don't adapt your behavior to those around you	51.364	25.455	23.182	Try to adapt your behavior to those around you	4.841	0.0
C8	Try to do something different from everyone around	54.299	28.507	17.195	Try to do the same with everyone around	6.524	0.0
C34	Try to be autonomous without being in sync with the surroundings	66.516	15.837	17.647	I want to synchronize with my surroundings	7.919	0.0
D22	I don't like imitating others	65.801	21.212	12.987	Likes to imitate others	9.043	0.0
E7	Prefer to go in different directions	59.592	17.143	23.265	Prefer to go in the same direction as each other	6.247	0.0
E23	Wants to refute	41.224	33.878	24.898	Wants to agree with	3.143	0.0

	what the other person says				the other party		
E11	Do not be afraid to be isolated from others	64.490	11.429	24.082	Fear of isolation from the surroundings	6.721	0.0
E30	Try to be individual	60.408	20.816	18.776	Trying to be immersed	7.323	0.0
E36	Include people with different opinions	51.429	17.551	31.020	Try to consolidate with only those who have the same opinion	3.518	0.0
(A1.5)	[Non-mainstream orientation (anti-authoritarianism)]				[Mainstream orientation (authoritarianism)]		
E38	It's okay to belong to a minority	62.449	19.184	18.367	Try to be a member of the mainstream	7.675	0.0
D24	It is difficult to believe what is said to be authoritative	51.948	23.377	24.675	It is easy to believe what is said to be authoritative	4.735	0.0
E15	We do not respect the status and form of the other party by socializing	50.612	16.327	33.061	Respect the status and form of the opponent	3.003	0.0
E34	Not sticking to brand	66.122	15.102	18.776	Stick to the brand when buying things	8.043	0.0
							-
[A2]	[Non-construction]		onships and aships with ot	thers]	[Build]		
(A2.1)	[Non-relationship oriented]				(Relationship- oriented)		
number	Item	- Dry -	In either no	- Dry -	Item	- Z score -	Sig

	content (hypothesis = dry)				contents (hypothesis = wet)		
В3	Don't like to interact with others	60.909	14.091	25.000	Prefer to interact with others	5.746	0.0
C10	The relationship between people is strange	51.131	17.647	31.222	The way people interact is intimate	3.261	0.0
C16	Difficult to empathize with others	48.869	17.647	33.484	Easy to sympathize with others	2.520	0.0
C26	Don't like to use the word love	52.489	23.077	24.434	Prefer to use the word love	4.755	0.0
E18	Don't like others around you	55.918	14.286	29.796	Try to like others around me	4.416	0.0
E22	l don't care	60.408	12.653	26.939	Always care about making a good impression on others	5.605	0.0
E27	Seeing human relationships only as some means	53.061	11.020	35.918	Emphasis on human relationships	2.845	0.0
E19	l don't want to disclose myself to others	61.224	17.551	II I	Want to disclose your inner self to others	6.895	0.0
F16	I don't like holding stuffed animals	55.856	18.919	25.225	Like to hold a stuffed toy	5.068	0.0
F25	Lack of consideration for others around	46.847	24.324	28.829	Attentive to others around me	3.086	0.0
F28	I don't like doll play	65.315	18.919	15.766	Like doll play	8.199	0.0
F42	Prefers to handle	49.550	22.523	27.928	Prefers to handle	3.660	0.0

	minerals (metals, rocks)				organic matter (organisms, proteins)		
(A2.2)	[Non-related orientation]				(Relationship orientation)		
A4	We do not respect connection	64.414	18.468	17.117	We value connection by connection	7.805	0.0
B14	Don't like parent molecular relationships	69.545	17.273	13.182	Prefer parent- molecule relationships with people	9.191	0.0
C24	The atmosphere of socializing is not family	51.584	14.480	33.937	The atmosphere of the relationship is family-like	2.837	0.0
C23	Hang out with unrelated people	57.466	17.647	24.887	Do not try to associate with people who do not have a connection (refused at first glance)	5.337	0.0
C25	I don't mind if I don't do it in advance	67.421	17.647	14.932	I don't like it if I don't make arrangements for myself at the meeting	8.598	0.0
D30	Don't like entertainment	70.130	15.152	14.719	Prefer entertainment	9.143	0.0
[A3]	[freedom]	(Action	decision)		[Inconvenience]		
[43]	[Heedolli]	ACLION	uecision)				<u> </u>
(A3.1)	[Liberalism]				[Regulatory principle]		
number	Item content (hypothesis	- Dry -	In either no	- Dry -	Item contents (hypothesis	- Z score -	Sig

	= dry)				= wet)		
A5	You can move freely without human relations		19.820	20.270	Stuck in a relationship	6.596	0.0
A18	Allow runaway	57.658	16.216	26.126	Do not allow only one person to run through in the group	5.133	0.0
B23	Don't like being restricted in freedom of action	82.727	8.182	9.091	Prefer to be restricted in freedom of action	11.398	0.0
B4	Allow each other to act freely	71.818	12.727	15.455	Check each other's actions (pull each other's feet)	8.949	0.0
B15	Responsible only for the person who made the mistake	64.545	18.182	17.273	Even if you make a mistake, you will be responsible for solidarity with the people around you	7.752	0.0
D4	Don't like rigging	55.411	17.316	27.273	Prefer rigging	4.703	0.0
D14	Prefer to distribute pay based on ability	72.727	9.091	18.182	Prefer to distribute pay evenly, regardless of ability	8.695	0.0
D20	Don't like to bind each other	79.654	14.719	5.628	Prefer to bind each other	12.183	0.0
D23	Prefer deregulation	61.905	18.615	19.481	Prefer regulation	7.147	0.0
D35	Don't like to check each other's actions	60.606	24.675	14.719	Prefer to check each other's actions	8.036	0.0
E5	Don't like to pull others' feet	67.347	12.245	20.408	Prefer to pull others' feet around	7.843	0.0

F7	Take action with or without the consent of others		17.568	27.928	Take no action unless others around you agree	4.361	0.0
							十
[A4]	[Possible]	[Self-de	etermination or]	of	[impossible]		
(A4.1)	[Independent and independent orientation]				(Interdependent orientation)		
A2	Like to be independent of each other	70.270	13.063	16.667	I like to lean on each other in social situations	8.566	0.0
A15	Independence	59.910	22.973	17.117	Strong request	7.265	0.0
B2	Hate spoilers	59.545	18.182	22.273	Trying to spoil each other	6.112	0.0
B13	Dislike making factions	70.455	17.727	11.818	Want to create a faction	9.588	0.0
D32	Do not depend on each other	52.814	16.450	30.736	Try to depend on each other	3.671	0.0
(A4.2)	(Autonomous orientation)				[Alternative orientation]		
number	Item content (hypothesis = dry)	- Dry -	In either no	- Dry -	Item contents (hypothesis = wet)	- Z score -	Sig
A23	Have their own opinion	65.315	17.568	17.117	Easily influenced by the opinions of others	7.910	0.0
B19	Unaffected by the surrounding fashion (not influenced by)	67.273	18.182	14.545	Swung around by surrounding fashion	8.646	0.0

ı ı	II		II	II	II	II	П
E26	Less susceptible to others around you	56.327	12.245	31.429	Susceptible to others around you	4.160	0.0
C17	You can decide your future course by yourself	69.231	15.385	15.385	Can't decide (affected by surroundings)	8.702	0.0
E20	Initiative behavior	51.429	22.041	26.531	Lack of initiative in action	4.414	0.0
C28	Willing to open up your destiny	49.774	25.792	24.434	Swept away by fate given from outside	4.373	0.0
C38	Take action autonomously	59.729	19.910	20.362	Action to take lacks independence	6.539	0.0
							-
[A5]	[Possible]	[Ensuri	ng privacy]		[impossible]		
(A5.1)	[Respect for privacy]				[Anti-Privacy]		
number	Item content (hypothesis = dry)	- Dry -	In either no	- Dry -	Item contents (hypothesis = wet)	- Z score -	Sig
A21	Does not interfere with the privacy of others	76.577	12.162	11.261	Want to intervene in the privacy of others	10.384	0.0
B24	I don't care how I see others	55.000	12.727	32.273	I care about how I see others	3.608	0.0
В7	Don't like to monitor each other	78.636	10.455	10.909	Like to monitor each other	10.616	0.0
D7	Don't like to make up	52.814	23.810	23.377	Prefer to make up	5.126	0.0

D13	Don't like to look at each other	46.320	21.212	32.468	Prefer to look at each other	2.372	0.0
D17	Don't like to gossip about others	58.874	22.511	18.615	Likes to gossip about others	6.951	0.0
D27	Don't like to look at each other	50.649	20.346	29.004	Prefer to look at each other	3.686	0.0
F35	Don't like to inform the authorities	60.811	22.523	16.667	Prefers to inform the authorities	7.472	0.0
E3	Prefers to behave in private places	56.735	16.735	26.531	Prefers action in official settings	5.181	0.0
E37	Don't like to look good	51.020	20.816	28.163	I like to look good	4.021	0.0
[A6]	[Possible]		ng clarity and lity of action		[impossible]		
(A6.1)	[Anti-ambiguous orientation]				[Vague orientation]		
number	Item content (hypothesis = dry)	- Dry -	In either no	- Dry -	Item contents (hypothesis = wet)	- Z score -	Sig
A9	Things are straightforward	63.063	15.766	21.171	It is a roundabout, euphemism	6.801	0.0
A22	Try to make things black and white	58.108	24.324	17.568	Try to stay ambiguous	6.944	0.0
B18	Try to clarify your future course	57.273	20.455	22.273	Try to stay ambiguous	5.821	0.0
D34	l don't like confusion	64.069	19.048	16.883	Prefer public and private confusion	7.971	0.0

(A6.2)	(Rational orientation)				[Irrational orientation]		
C6	The idea is rational	73.303	16.290	10.407	Irrational	10.219	0.0
C36	The idea is business-like	57.466	20.814	21.719	The idea is not business-like	5.972	0.0
C15	Intelligent	57.014	11.312	31.674	The idea is emotional (emotional)	4.000	0.0
C31	The idea is scientific	59.729	21.267	19.005	Unscientific	6.823	0.0
D8	Do not believe in divination	54.113	20.779	25.108	Believe in divination	4.953	0.0
D36	Do not believe in religion	77.922	16.017	6.061	Believe in religion	11.918	0.0
F17	Good at using computers	60.360	26.577	13.063	l'm not good at using computers	8.224	0.0
							-
[A7]	[Possible]	[Ensuri	ng group ope	enness]	[impossible]		
(A7.1)	(Open orientation)				(Closed orientation)		
number	Item content (hypothesis = dry)	- Dry -	In either no	- Dry -	Item contents (hypothesis = wet)	- Z score -	Sig
F1	Prefer open relationship	57.207	16.667	26.126	Prefer closed relationships	5.073	0.0
B21	We do not care about distinction between relative and outside	59.545	15.000	25.455	Sticking to the distinction between family members and outside people	5.485	0.0

D33	Working with people outside the group	54.545	17.316	28.139	Only dating people in the group to which they belong	4.414	0.0
F20	Actively disclose information we have	49.550	16.216	34.234	Don't want to disclose their information	2.493	0.0
F31	Also interested in things outside the group	63.964	11.261	24.775	I only care about things in my group	6.198	0.0
F37	Accept people outside of your peers	62.613	15.766	21.622	Eliminate non- friends by socializing	6.655	0.0
							\vdash
[B]			ological move / movement d]				
[B1]	[Possible]	[Ensuri and mo	ng dynamic (bility]	energy	[impossible]		
(B1.1)	(Dynamic orientation)				(Static orientation)		
number	Item content (hypothesis = dry)	- Dry -	In either no	- Dry -	Item contents (hypothesis = wet)	- Z score -	Sig
C4	Quick action	56.109	18.100	25.792	Moves slowly	4.980	0.0
C1	Fast decision making	63.348	12.670	23.982	The tempo is slow	6.262	0.0
C19	Action is positive	50.679	23.982	25.339	Behavior is passive	4.320	0.0
C14	Prefer strong self- assertion	50.226	20.362	29.412	I don't like strong self-assertion	3.467	0.0

E1	The way things go is spontaneous	49.388	17.143	33.469	Lack of initiative in how things are done	2.737	0.0
F36	Prefer moving things	50.450	17.568	31.982	Prefer stationary	3.031	0.0
(B1.2)	(Non-fixing orientation)				(Fusing orientation)		
A11	It moves around without being fixed in one place	50.450	20.721	28.829	Stuck in one place and not moving	3.618	0.0
B10	Prefer nomadic life	62.727	20.909	16.364	Prefer farming life	7.733	0.0
C2	HR likes to be fluid	61.538	19.457	19.005	I like stagnant HR	7.046	0.0
C33	Orient to the sky	45.249	23.982	30.769	Thinking oriented to the earth	2.469	0.0
D15	I like to change my organization in a short period of time	49.784	17.749	32.468	Prefer to stay with one organization (such as the workplace) for a long time	2.902	0.0
D10	Prefer short-term contract relationships	50.649	17.749	31.602	Prefer to make long lasting business relationships	3.192	0.0
D21	l like relationships to be fluid	46.753	24.675	28.571	l prefer fixed relationships	3.184	0.0
D25	Like change	51.515	18.615	29.870	Prefer to stay current	3.647	0.0
(B1.3)	(Original orientation)				(Precedent-oriented)		
A12	Seeking new creative ideas	51.802	22.072	26.126	Seeking behavioral standards from	4.334	0.0

					existing rules and precedents		
B11	Do not respect seniors and junior relationships	53.182	16.364	30.455	Respect senior and junior relationships by socializing	3.686	0.0
C22	Always trying to spread to new fields	52.489	21.719	25.792	Stay in the field that you have always been	4.486	0.0
C30	Dare to challenge even unexplored	56.109	27.149	16.742	Only try to have a precedent	6.857	0.0
D37	Want to adventure	48.052	18.182	33.766	Do not try to adventure	2.400	0.0
E12	Do not respect seniority	55.102	16.327	28.571	Respect seniority	4.540	0.0
E17	Prefer to create new knowledge	50.204	20.408	29.388	Prefer to memorize existing knowledge	3.652	0.0
E28	I like to propose a new theory that no one has said yet	43.673	26.122	30.204	I prefer to repeat the theory that someone already said	2.453	0.0
F30	I like to change the status quo	56.306	18.018	25.676	Prefer to confirm the status quo	5.040	0.0
		[Others	:]				
number	Item content (hypothesis = dry)	- Dry -	In either no	- Dry -	Item contents (hypothesis = wet)	- Z score -	Sig
	(Masculine- feminine)						
C12	Masculine	46.154	24.434	29.412	Thinking feminine	2.863	0.0

							_
	(Advanced- backward)						
F11	Thinking is advanced	64.414	19.369	16.216	Thinking backwards	7.998	0.0
C9	The idea is modern	57.466	26.697	15.837	Pre-modern	7.228	0.0
	(Urban-rural)						
A13	Prefer urban (urban) relationships	65.315	18.468	16.216	Prefer rural (uneven) relationships	8.102	0.0
	(Cold-warmth)						
E25	Cold per person	52.245	17.959	29.796	Warm people	3.879	0.0
F19	Prefer blue color	69.820	12.162	18.018	Prefer red color	8.235	0.0
	(With stickiness- without stickiness)						
E40	Persistence per person	63.673	22.041	14.286	Persistence per person	8.755	0.0
	(Large scale-small scale)						
F18	Large scale of thinking	54.054	23.423	22.523	Small scale of thinking	5.369	0.0
	(Aggressive-non- aggressive)						
F27	Behavior is aggressive	45.946	22.973	31.081	Behavior is not aggressive	2.524	0.0
	(It is difficult for						

	tears to come out- tears are easy to come out)						
E31	Less sad	52.653	11.429	35.918	Prone to sadness	2.783	0.0
E39	Not sentimental	53.469	11.020	35.510	Sentimental	2.980	0.0
	(Young-old)						
F40	Young age	77.928	14.865	7.207	Old (elderly)	11.420	0.0
	(Democratic-non- democratic)						
F41	The idea is democratic	50.901	23.874	25.225	The idea is not democratic	4.385	0.0

[Reference] Questionnaire items that did not reach significance level 0.01

In this survey, some items were not sufficiently dry (wet) as I originally expected . However, they did not include those that had such a large influence as to undermine the hypothesis that we set out this time. Most of the items were less than 0.01.

DryWet questionnaire items that did not reach significance level 0.01 (1999.5 to 7 survey results)

[1]	[Individualism]				[Collectivism]		
number	Item content (hypothesis = dry)	- Dry -	In either no		Item contents (hypothesis = wet)	- Z score -	Sig
(None)							
[2]	(Independent orientation)				(Interdependent orientation)		
F2	Do not try to love others	41.892	13.514	44.595	Try to affect others	0.433	x.x:

[3]	(Wide-area dispersion- oriented)				(Densely oriented)		
D31	Prefer to stay away from each other	35.931	22.078	41.991	Prefer to get closer to each other	1.043	x.x:
F9	Prefer to be far away from each other	42.793	20.721	36.486	Prefer to be close to each other	1.055	
F38	Prefer email conversations	33.333	19.369	47.297	Prefers face-to-face conversations	2.317	-0.0
[4]	[Respect for Diversity]				(Unidirectional)		
(None)							
[5]	[Non-human oriented]				(Human orientation)		
number	Item content (hypothesis = dry)	- Dry -	In either no	- Dry -	Item contents (hypothesis = wet)	- Z score -	Sig
C5	Interested in machinery	46.606	17.195	36.199	Interested in humans	1.700	0.0
D6	l prefer a weak relationship	46.753	15.152	38.095	l prefer deep relationships	1.429	0.1
D12	Don't want to get along	38.528	19.913	41.558	Want to get along with each other	0.515	x.x:
D26	I don't mind if I'm rejected by others	49.784	10.390	39.827	Reluctant to be rejected by others	1.599	0.1
E14	Do not care about human	44.082	10.612	45.306	Beware of relationships	0.203	x.x:

	relationships						
E33	I don't care how others think about me	49.796	11.020	39.184	I'm worried about how others think about me	1.761	0.0
F4	Hard to like others	40.090	11.712	48.198	Easy to like others	1.286	-0.1
F6	Don't like ties with others	42.793	14.865	42.342	Prefer connection with others	0.073	
[6]	[Non-related orientation]				(Relationship orientation)		
A17	I like to break up quickly	45.946	13.514	40.541	Try to associate with others for a long time	0.866	
E9	Prefer to be estranged from each other	46.122	15.510	38.367	Prefer to be close to each other	1.321	0.1
F3	Do not like to give gifts to others	43.694	14.414	41.892	Prefer to give a gift	0.290	
F32	Capture things with money	36.036	13.514	50.450	I can't catch things with money	2.309	-0.0
[7]	[Liberalism]				[Regulatory principle]		
number	Item content (hypothesis = dry)	- Dry -	In either no	- Dry -	Item contents (hypothesis = wet)	- Z score -	Sig
C20	My heart is weak	38.462	19.005	42.534	I feel strong	0.673	x.x:
C27	When you achieve your own performance, it	38.462	21.267	40.271	Thanks to everyone around me	0.303	x.x:

	depends on your own power						
D2	Prefer free competition with each other	48.052	15.152	36.797	Don't like free competition with each other	1.857	0.0
D9	Students pay attention to their strengths and strengths	37.662	25.108	37.229	Mind (attention) about student's weaknesses and weaknesses (at the time of grade evaluation)	0.076	
E8	Like to be in a rivalry with each other	37.551	18.776	43.673	I don't like being in a rivalry	1.063	x.x :
E16	Evaluate the more capable than the less	44.898	17.143	37.959	Treat high and low abilities equally	1.193	
							<u> </u>
[8]	(Autonomous orientation)				[Alternative orientation]		
number	Item content (hypothesis = dry)	- Dry -	In either no	- Dry -	Item contents (hypothesis = wet)	- Z score -	Sig
A10	I don't care about the eyes of others around me	47.748	10.811	41.441	Mind the eyes of others around you when you take action	0.995	
D18	Don't mind if you fail and laugh at others	49.351	12.987	37.662	Worry about failing and being laughed at by others	1.904	0.0
D19	Not sensitive to changes in the atmosphere of the people around	30.736	16.017	53.247	Sensitive to changes in the atmosphere of the surrounding people	3.733	-0.0

D39	Don't respect cooperation	44.589	17.316	38.095	Respect for cooperation with others	1.085	
E6	Not shy	46.939	15.918	37.143	Shy	1.672	0.0
E24	I don't care about my appearance	41.633	13.469	44.898	Care about my appearance	0.549	x.x:
[9]	[Anti-tuned orientation]				[Tuning orientation]		
E29	Prefer discussions with others who have different opinions	41.633	17.551	40.816	Dislike discussions with others who disagree	0.141	
[10]	[Anti- authoritarianism]				[Authoritarianism]		
E2	Do not respect the hierarchy	49.796	7.755	42.449	Respect the hierarchy at work	1.197	
E4	Rebellious	40.000	28.980	31.020	Obedient	1.668	0.0
E13	Don't respect honorifics	39.592	18.367	42.041	Respect for using honorifics	0.424	x.x:
E21	Difficult to follow what others in your status say	31.837	30.204	37.959	Obey what others above you say	1.147	x.x:
[11]	[Respect for privacy]				[Anti-Privacy]		
number	Item content (hypothesis = dry)	- Dry -	In either no	- Dry -	Item contents (hypothesis = wet)	- Z score -	Sig
A8	Take care of others	43.243	15.315	41.441	Takes care of	0.292	

	except for work				personal affairs other than work		
C11	You only need to know one side	39.367	15.837	44.796	Try to know every aspect of others	0.880	x.x
D11	I don't care how others see me	46.753	8.658	44.589	I care about how others see me	0.344	
							\vdash
[12]	[Anti-ambiguous orientation]				[Vague orientation]		
number	Item content (hypothesis = dry)	- Dry -	In either no	- Dry -	Item contents (hypothesis = wet)	- Z score -	Sig
B8	I don't like ambiguous and flexible expressions	46.364	20.909	32.727	l like ambiguous and flexible expressions	2.274	0.0
[13]	(Rational orientation)				[Irrational orientation]		
(None)							
							-
[14]	(Dynamic orientation)				(Static orientation)		
number	Item content (hypothesis = dry)	- Dry -	In either no	- Dry -	Item contents (hypothesis = wet)	- Z score -	Sig
C7	Movement is active	42.081	25.339	32.579	Behavior is passive	1.635	0.1
D1	Willing to move without self pressure	45.455	14.719	39.827	Without external pressure, I will not move from myself	0.926	
	. 3334. 3						

D5	Active (active) behavior	38.095	24.242	37.662	Behavior is inactive (inactive)	0.076	
D16	Weak victim awareness	44.156	23.810	32.035	Strong sense of victim	2.111	0.0
F39	Is active	45.045	22.973	31.982	Inactivity	2.218	0.0
[15]	(Non-fixing orientation)				(Fusing orientation)		
(None)							
[16]	(Original orientation)				(Precedent-oriented)		
C21	Actively dealing with unknown people	38.462	24.434	37.104	Dating only with known people	0.232	
F23	Dare to try dangerous things	45.045	21.622	33.333	Only try to be safe	1.971	0.0
C35	I want to destroy things	33.484	27.149	39.367	l don't want to destroy things	1.025	x.x:
							<u> </u>
[17]	(Open orientation)				(Closed orientation)		
number	Item content (hypothesis = dry)	- Dry -	In either no	- Dry -	Item contents (hypothesis = wet)	- Z score -	Sig
F5	Likes to help strangers	41.441	25.676	32.883	I prefer to help only those I know	1.479	0.1
F8	I'm fine to meet my first meeting	47.297	11.261	41.441	I'm not good at meeting new people	0.926	
F13	I like to make	41.892	15.766	42.342	l prefer to make	0.073	x.x:

	decisions in public				decisions in a closed place (closed room)		
F14	Trust the first person you meet	23.423	18.468	58.108	I can't trust my partner unless I have some relationship	5.723	-0.0
F34	l prefer to make things public	47.748	17.117	35.135	I like to keep things secret from my peers	2.064	0.0
[18]	(Litigation- oriented)				(Harmonic orientation)		
number	Item content (hypothesis = dry)	- Dry -	In either no	- Dry -	Item contents (hypothesis = wet)	- Z score -	Sig
A6	Conflict, prefer litigation	29.279	16.667	54.054	Attempt to reconcile conflicts and lawsuits	4.044	-0.0
B5	Don't respect harmony with your surroundings	44.091	23.182	32.727	Respect harmony with surroundings when taking action	1.923	0.0
B16	Do not respect the sum inside the group	41.818	20.455	37.727	Respect the sum inside your group	0.680	
	[Others]						
number	Item content (hypothesis = dry)	- Dry -	In either no	- Dry -	Item contents (hypothesis = wet)	- Z score -	Sig
	(American- Japanese)						

	- I						
C32	American	44.796	21.719	33.484	The way of thinking is Japanese	1.901	0.0
	(Masculine- feminine)						
C18	The idea is paternal	35.294	28.959	35.747	Maternal	0.080	x.x :
E10	Strong bond with father	28.571	39.184	32.245	Strong bond with mother	0.737	x.x:
	(Urban-rural)						
(None)							
	(Cold-warmth)						
(None)							
	(With stickiness- without stickiness)						
(None)							
	(Hard-soft)						
F10	Prefer hard things	39.640	27.477	32.883	Prefer soft things	1.182	
	(Light-heavy)						
C37	I like things without weight (light)	35.294	20.362	44.344	I like things to have weight	1.508	-0.1
	(Large scale-small scale)						
F12	Only rough considerations	44.595	18.919	36.486	Attentive attention to detail	1.342	0.1

F15	The gesture is violent	39.189	28.378		The behavior is important	1.190	
	(Abstract-concrete)						
F21	Prefer abstract	33.333	17.117	49.550	Prefer specific things	2.654	-0.0
	(Aggressive-non- aggressive)						
(None)							
	(It is difficult for tears to come out- tears are easy to come out)						
F29	Not teary	42.342	13.964	43.694	Easily moved to tears	0.217	x.x
	(Thoughts have a strong law-in-law relationship)						
D3	Poor heart	45.887	16.883	37.229	Humanity is thick	1.443	0.1
D38	Unreasonable	38.528	20.779	40.693	Firm in law	0.370	x.x
	(Young-old)						
(None)							
	(Democratic-non- democratic)						
(None)							

Conclusion

From the above results, (1) a person with a dry behavior is a person who has a high degree of exercise and activity in interpersonal relations and has a weak tendency to approach the opponent (2) a person with a wet behavior is In the interpersonal relationship, it is summarized that the person has low exercise / activity and a strong tendency to approach the opponent . In other words, in an interpersonal relationship, people who like to stick with each other and don't move are wet, and people who like to move apart and move around actively with others are dry. In summary, "inter-discrete / moving = dry, inter-proximity / fixing = wet". The dry and wet sensations that humans give to others in interpersonal relationships are gas and liquid molecules and dry, respectively, in terms of the magnitude of kinetic energy and the strength of attractive and cohesive forces (equivalent to intermolecular force). It is thought that the damp object has essentially the same origin as the sensation (dry / wet) brought to humans in general.

(c) 1999-2004 first appearance

The relationship between dry and wet interpersonal behavior and gas and liquid molecular motion

1992-2008 first appearance

The introduction of the dry-wet perspective to human behavior has the effect of linking human interpersonal and social behavior, which had little contact so far, with the physics of molecules and object motion.

In short, particles of different sizes, such as dry and wet humans, objects, and molecules, have different behaviors and movements when they are dry and when they are wet, even if they have different particle sizes. Can be shown.

When the movement of each particle is the same as the movement pattern of the gas molecules, the movement of the particles is perceived by humans as being dry from the molecule to the human.

On the other hand, when the movement of each particle is the same as the movement pattern of the liquid molecule, the movement of the particle is perceived by humans as being common to both molecules and humans.

(Note) I first came up with the above idea around 1992.

(Note) It is necessary to make the above-mentioned liquid / gas molecular motion pattern more simplified, easier to call, and easier to remember.

In the following, the gas molecule movement pattern will be referred to as a pattern D , taking the initial letter D to give a dry (dry) sensation . On the other hand, the liquid molecule movement pattern is abbreviated as W to give a wet (wet) sensation, and is referred to as a pattern W. By this abbreviation, for example, the liquid molecule group and the Japanese behavior pattern follow the common "pattern W ", and the gas molecule group and the Western people's behavior pattern follow the common "pattern D ". Can be simply expressed as

The correctness of the above explanation was confirmed by a questionnaire survey on the web (conducted late 2005.03).

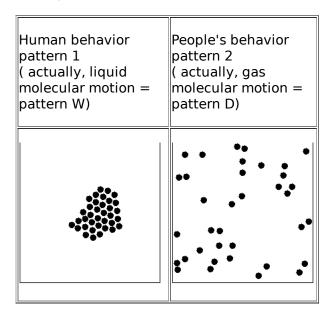
At the entrance of the web site for dry / wet personality diagnosis established on the Internet (that is, this site) , a checkpoint that says "You can go to the personality diagnosis page for the first time by answering this questionnaire" is established. We called on the website visitors to answer , entitled "Questionnaire about dry and wet behavior" .

In the questionnaire of the page, the image of a gas-liquid molecular motion pattern left and right 2 two side-by-side allowed free play to respondents, on it, "the people" of the left and right, respectively, how do degree dry-wet? Was the allowed to answer.

Specifically, the Ar (argon) absolute temperature 20 degrees (liquid) and 300 $^{\circ}$ (gas) to simulate the respective molecular motion pattern of Java (work of people familiar with other molecular motion programming) program of the operation screen, to capture on your computer, processed into a video movie, Web on uploaded on to the site, we added the following description.

"Following of the left and right of the movie, each separately, is obtained by reducing display people's behavior patterns in fast-forward. One by one movement of the lumpy it is, represents the movement of the individual."

(In fact the respondent A movie with the same content as the movie shown can be played below.)



Then, "Play the left and right movies freely and evaluate how dry or wet the behavior of the left and right people is. If the evaluation is completed, click the" answer "button at the bottom Please press "

In fact, a simulation image of the molecular motion of a gas or liquid is called "This is a fast-forward image of the behavior patterns of different people." Or are you wet? "

In short, to make sure that if the movement of particles is the same as gas molecules, everyone will feel dry, regardless of the size and content of the particles, while if they are the same as liquid molecules, any particles will commonly feel wet. He lied, "This particle represents human beings."

Of course, we did not clarify that one of them was liquid molecular motion and the other was gas molecular motion.

Evaluation is "very wet (-3), quite wet (-2), slightly wet (-1), neither (0), slightly dry (1), quite dry (2), very dry (3) "We had you attach in seven phases of.

As a result, the liquid molecular motion pattern (pattern W) is actually felt more wet as "people behavior", and the gas molecular motion pattern (pattern D) is felt more dry as "people behavior" I understood that.

The answer results are as follows. Answer period

2005 years 04 Early

answer number 200

M 33.000 Pasento woman 67.000 Pasento

10 generations 44.000 Pasento

20 generations 38.000 Pasento

30 generations 12.000 Pasento

40 generations 3.500 Pasento

50 generations 1.500 Pasento

60 generations 1.000 Pasento

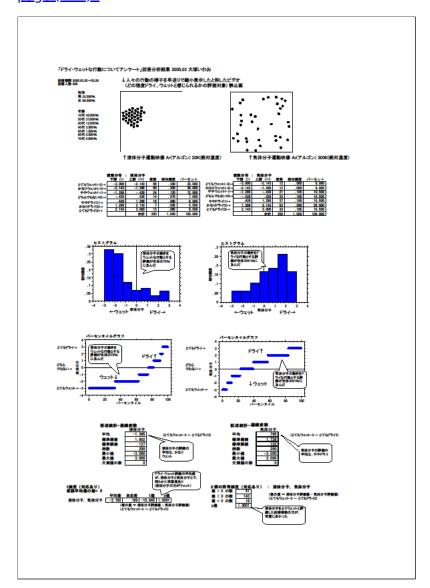
70 generations 0.000 Pasento

Answer ratio



= Pattern D				

"Dry / wet behavior" This is a link to the web questionnaire result detailed analysis page (PDF).



[Personality Studies 16 Vol 2 No. (2008 year 1 month) P250 ~ 252 parts Reprinted from]

Then, 2006 years 12 around May, gaseous, the molecular motion of the liquid dry, the measurement of wet of dry as described above - wet the of 1 rather than capture on one axis, dry is, by measuring the wet of each separately, or degree of feel dry and gaseous molecular motion exceeds the degree of feel wet, feel wet with liquid molecular movement Work was performed to confirm that the degree exceeded the degree of feeling dry.

In other words, we showed Internet users (research participants) a movie of simulation of molecular motion of gas and liquid, and determined how dry and wet each would feel if the motion of each molecule was regarded as human motion.

• How

[data collection method] of the Internet web was collected answers site. In counting responses, in order to respond to the possibility that the same research participant will respond multiple times , it is assumed that the owner of the same IP address is the same respondent at the time of response, and multiple responses with the same IP address 1 along with the considered the only one of the answers and effective, Cookie was set so as not to accept multiple answers using.

[Research participants] The total number of study participants who received responses was 206 (102 men and 104 women). Gender information was obtained by providing a gender selection field on the web page with radio buttons at the time of response and having the user select and input.

[Investigation period] survey period is 2006 years 12 May 4 from day 9 of day 6 was days.

[Stimulation Video] stimulation, Ar (argon) to simulate the molecular motion pattern of Java programs, <u>Mitsuru Ikeuchi (2002) web of sites</u> obtained from, as most clearly shows the molecular motion of each liquid and gas, Adjustments were made to represent the molecular motion at an absolute temperature

of 20 degrees (liquid) and 300 degrees (gas) , respectively. Gas program displayed, the movie of the liquid each molecule motion capture on a personal computer, each 30 of seconds windowsmediavideo processed into the form of movies, web and can be reproduced from the study participants' computers on the site.

[Question items] For each of the above movies, "This is a fast-forward playback of people's movements. Each grain represents a person. Each person in this movie has a dry or wet character. Please evaluate it on a 5- point scale. " The stage was "not felt (0) -felt slightly (1) -felt slightly (2) -felt considerably (3) -felt very much (4) ".

[Procedure] each movie is, at a time 1 one by one, the order presented in the random, and so as to answer to every movie. In addition, while responding to the study participants of the computer environment, in order to align the conditions of stimulus presentation, "as long as the reproduction number of times is possible 2 effect of, I need your help by up times", with a disclaimer, I had read . As a briefing of the experimental operation, when the answer was completed, a note was written on the screen saying, "This was actually a simulation movie of gas and liquid molecular motion."

☐ Results

The average value and standard deviation of the evaluation values of the degree to which the gas and liquid molecular motion patterns were perceived as dry and wet, respectively, as human characteristics are as shown in Table $\bf 1$.

To see the difference in the degree of dry and wet feeling for each type of movie shown, a paired t- test was performed. Table 2 shows the results .

When the molecular motion of the liquid was observed, the degree of dryness and wetness was significantly higher than that of dryness (t (205) = 8.74, p < .01).

When looking at the molecular motion of the gas, the degree of dryness and wetness was significantly higher than that of wetness (t (205) = 3.21, p < .01).

Regarding which of the gas and liquid was felt more dry, the degree of dryness of the gas molecule motion pattern was significantly higher than that of the liquid molecule motion pattern (t (205) = 6.32, p < .01).

Regarding which of the gas and the liquid felt more wet, the degree of the liquid molecule motion pattern felt wet was significantly higher than the degree of the gas molecule motion pattern felt wet (t (205) = 8.25, p <.01).

Table.1

Stimulus type	dry	Wet
Liquid molecular motion	0.85 (1.17)	2.09 (1.50)
Gas molecular motion	1.60 (1.46)	1.15 (1.24)

(Standard deviation in parentheses)

Table.2

Comparison	t test result	Significance level
Liquid wet-liquid dry	t (205) = 8.74	p <.01
Gas dry-gas wet	t (205) = 3.21	p <.01
Gas Dry-Liquid Dry	t (205) = 6.32	p <.01
Liquid wet-gas wet	t (205) = 8.25	p <.01

From the above results, it was found that when one observes a simulation of gas molecule motion as a person, he perceives it as a dry personality, while liquid molecular motion is perceived as a wet personality. The personality of a person who behaves similarly to the gas molecular motion pattern seems to be dry, and the person who behaves like the liquid molecular motion pattern seems to be wet.

The above-mentioned gas molecule movement pattern (pattern D) and liquid molecule movement pattern (pattern W) can be expressed by the following words to short sentences if expressed in words.

II II

Analysis perspective	Pattern W	Pattern D
(1) approach	Stick together. Get closer.	Separated from Sarari. Break away.
(2) Connection	Continuous. Connect. To adhere.	Disconnect (relationship) .
(3) Landing	Stick. Stick.	Peel off.
(4) Cling	I cling to it. Entertain.	break up.
(5) Set	get together. High density.	Scatter. Low density.
(6) One	Integrate and fuse. Become one.	It is apart. Independent of each other.
(7) Same	Is the same.	Wrong. Take another path.
(8) Speed	Be slow.	fast.
An example	Liquid molecular motion. Freshly made mochi.	Gas molecular motion. Silica gel grains, marbles.

The above expression is, really, each pattern D to more dry if, pattern W whether feel more wet if, 2005 years 9 around May, a questionnaire survey was conducted.

"Evaluate how dry or wet the movement of the person or object represented by the word feels. When the evaluation is complete, press the" answer "button at the bottom.".

He did not reveal at all that one of them represents liquid molecular motion and the other represents gas molecular motion, so he gave a hidden answer.

Evaluation is "very wet (-3), quite wet (-2), slightly wet (-1), neither (0), slightly dry (1), quite dry (2), very dry (3) "We had you attach in seven phases of.

As a result, it was found that the expression of the liquid molecule movement pattern (pattern W) was felt wetter than it actually was, and the expression of the gas molecule movement pattern (pattern D) was felt more dry.

The answer results are as follows.

Response time

2005 years 09 Late

201 answers

Male 33.831 % Female 66.169 %

10 generations 39.303 % 20 generations 41.791 %

30 generations 13.433 % 40 generations 3.483 % 50 generations 0.995 %

60 generations 0.498 % 70 generations 0.498 %

Answer ratio

	[1. Sticking]							
No.	Writing	graph di	splay					
		Very dry	Pretty dry	Somewhat dry	Both do not even	Slightly wet	Pretty wet	V€
1	Stick	0.995	5.970	7.463	8.458	39.303	26.866	10
			الممدنا لحمار	3.66				<u>'</u>
Three	Leave	13.433	26.866	33.831	13.930	5.473	2.985	3.
	[2. Connection]							
No.	Writing	graph di	splay					
		Very dry	Pretty dry	Somewhat dry	Both do not even	Slightly wet	Pretty wet	Ve

	II	Ш	Ш	II				П			
	Connect										
Two		2.488	6.468	4.975	23.881	20.896	25.373	15			
Four	Cut off	Decerint	Descripti Desch Didio								
	Cut off	44.776	24.876	11.940	8.955	4.478	1.493	3.			
	[3. Landing]										
No.	Writing	graph di	splay								
		Very dry	Pretty dry	Somewhat dry	Both do not even	Slightly wet	Pretty wet	Ve			
Five	Stick	Ndd DD accomption									
rive		5.473	3.483	4.975	8.955	7.463	18.905	50			
6	Peel off										
0		7.960	16.915	41.791	22.886	7.960	1.493	0.			
	[4. Clinging]										
No.	Writing	graph display									
		Very dry	Pretty dry	Somewhat dry	Both do not even	Slightly wet	Pretty wet	V€			
7	Cling		Danari IDan	ــــــا							
		5.970	3.483	4.478	7.463	13.930	33.831	30			

		DaalDa	المحمدناكم ال	7113				
8	break up	20.398	17.910	31.343	17.910	5.970	1.990	4.
	[5. Set]							
No.	Writing	graph di	splay					
		Very dry	Pretty dry	Somewhat dry	Both do not even	Slightly wet	Pretty wet	Ve
		HDD Door	محنسه العممار	<u>7</u> 6				
9	get together	2.985	4.975	8.955	43.781	25.373	8.458	5.
11	Scatter	14.925	18.408	40.796	19.403	2.985	0.498	2.
	[6. One]							
No.	Writing	graph di	splay					
		Very dry	Pretty dry	Somewhat dry	Both do not even	Slightly wet	Pretty wet	Ve
		HHHDasalpaalpa lpasa						
Ten	Unite	3.980	4.478	4.975	23.881	19.403	17.910	25
12	Fall apart	DacalDac		Idid				
		24.378	29.851	23.383	15.423	2.985	0.995	2.

								<u></u>	
	[7. Same friends]								
No.	Writing	graph di	splay						
		Very dry	Pretty dry	Somewhat dry	Both do not even	Slightly wet	Pretty wet	Ve	
		Dildo	ا ممانعت						
13	Be the same	5.473	2.488	4.478	45.771	22.886	11.443	7.	
Fifteen	Wrong	6.965	7.960	30.846	43.284	4.975	2.985	2.	
	[8. Speed]								
No.	Writing	graph di	splay						
		Very dry	Pretty dry	Somewhat dry	Both do not even	Slightly wet	Pretty wet	Ve	
14	Be slow	2.488	0.995	4.975	54.726	26.866	4.975	4.	
16	fast	9.950	13.433	24.378	45.771	1.990	1.493	2.	



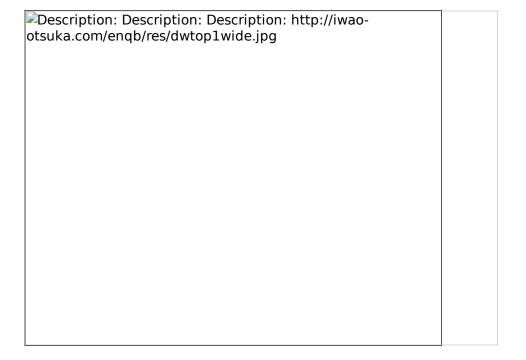
Here, if the movement of the particles according to the gas and liquid molecular movement patterns matches the conventional conceptual expression in sociology and psychology,

Liquid molecule (wet) = pattern W	Gas molecule (dry) = Pattern D
Collectivism	Individualism
Regulatoryism	Liberalism
Anti privacy	Respect for privacy

And so on. For more details, refer to the following link.

A link to a table that organizes the movement patterns of dry (gas) and wet (liquid) molecules and particles. Please refer to the following link for the above-mentioned molecular motion of gas / liquid converted into human behavior. A link to a table that organizes the behavior patterns of particles common to molecules and humans as personal personalities. From this, it can be said that the behavior of people in a dry society and a wet society can be simulated by a computer by a method similar to the gas / liquid molecular motion simulation. For example, the fact that people in Japan and East Asia are wet and people in Europe and the United States are dry means that the behavioral patterns of people in Japan and East Asia, which are mainly farmers and women, are essentially liquid molecular movements. It is similar, while the behavioral patterns of nomadic and pastoral and male-dominated European and American societies are similar to gas molecular movement. Nomadic, pastoral, male-dominated Western society, (people of the movement) close to the gas such as air, gas molecular motion (pattern D) can be simulated in, called a "gas-type society". Farming, Japanese women center, the East Asian society, (people of the movement) close to the liquid, such as water droplets, liquid molecular motion (pattern W) can be simulated in, called a "liquid society". In this way, introducing the viewpoint of dry / wetness to the analysis of the world's social culture is a way to use computer-based know-how to simulate the movement of objects developed in physics as it is in sociology and psychology. It can be said that it has an effect that can be used, and greatly contributes to the development of sociology and psychology.

The following figure summarizes the movement / behavior patterns common to dry / wet objects (including molecules) and humans.



A more detailed description of the interrelationship between the molecule of dry and wetness-the object-the human level follows.

1 Explanation of gas and liquid molecular movement patterns

First of all, what kind of behavioral pattern of human beings produces a dry / wet interpersonal sensation is firstly a physical gas that gives humans a difference between dry / wet sensations. -It is necessary to reconfirm the mechanism that creates the difference in liquid properties. Gas gives a dry sensation and liquid gives a wet sensation. To see the difference between them, the viewpoint must be reduced to the molecular level. Of specific gas molecules and liquid molecules, what creates both differences, [1] the magnitude of the kinetic energy (degree of movement) differences in the liquid, the degree (kinetic energy) is small to move around (so move around Not slow.) The degree of movement (kinetic energy) of gas is large (moving well, high speed). [2] Differences in the degree to which "intermolecular force" works In liquids, the distance between molecules is reduced, and the molecules are attracted to each other, sticking together, and pulling or restraining their feet. In the gas in which the attractive force acts greatly, the "intermolecular force" between the molecules approaching each other and attracting each other hardly works . The degree to which the "intermolecular force" works is large in liquids and small in gases. (1) Because liquid molecules have low kinetic energy, they are forces between molecules that are originally attracted, adhered, and restrained between molecules. (Intermolecular force) is unable to move around because it can not move around (2) Gas molecules have a large degree of kinetic energy (kinetic energy), so they can move around by breaking off intermolecular force Because they are free from the effects of "intermolecular forces".

The degree to which the "intermolecular force" works is large in liquids and small in gases. (1) Because liquid molecules have low kinetic energy, they are originally between molecules and approach each other, attract and restrain each other. (Intermolecular force) is unable to move around because it can not move around (2) Gas molecules have a large degree of kinetic energy (kinetic energy), so they can move around by breaking off intermolecular force Because they are free from the effects of "intermolecular forces".

When applied to two objects in general, the liquid water, when touched with a fingertip, gets wet and sticks to the skin, clings together, and does not leave. In this regard, it can be said that an attractive force acts between the liquid water and the fingertip so as to keep the liquid water and the fingertip together. Also, liquid water stays in the same place forever and does not move unless you move your fingertips. In that respect, it can be said that liquid water has lower movement and activity than gaseous water vapor and the like. Therefore, further extend the idea, in the object general, (1) the object (molecularhuman) of movement and activities, movement, fluidity is high, acting therebetween attractive (bonding force) is small (away from each other) when a dry (dry and have) a felt (2) the object (molecular-human), exercise and activities, movement, fluidity is low, attractive force therebetween (bonding force) is large (not away from each other) In this case, it is estimated that the rule that the user feels wet (wet, wet) is satisfied. Explaining that this estimate is correct requires that the estimate be valid for objects that are much closer to humans than numerators. Such more human-sized objects include, for example, sand grains distributed on coasts, rivers and deserts, human (especially female) hair, natto made from fermented soybeans, and melted sugar that is cooled and solidified. The bigger confectionery candy includes plastic balls for table tennis and volleyball. Dry (dry) sand does not stick to your hands even if you touch it and falls apart one by one (no adhesion or stickiness). Also, when the wind blows, it moves accordingly (fluid). On the other hand, wet, wet (wet) sand sticks to the hand when touched and does not try to leave it (adhesive and sticky). In addition, they do not move even when the wind blows (they do not have fluidity) . Hair that is wet with water does not easily fall apart because the hairs are united together and do not move even if the wind blows. On the other hand, dry hair moves in the wind and separates and moves individually from one to another, and has fluidity. When natto is stirred, natto pulls a sticky thread and connects it with each other with a thread. The natto sticks together and tries to stand still. At this time, the attractive force acts between one bean and the beans in a form of pulling a thread, and is considered to correspond to a force equivalent to an intermolecular force. Melted (liquefied) candy grains are sticky and sticky to fingertips and other candy and cannot be removed. Even if you try to move them one by one, they can't move because they stick to each

other. Alternatively, plastic balls and volleyballs for table tennis can be easily separated and move around one by one, but if you apply the adhesive widely on the surface or wrap it around the entire surface of the double-sided adhesive tape, they stick together and bond together. It is difficult to separate them one by one without leaving them, and they try to move vigorously, and even if they try to fly, they immediately adhere to another place and do not try to move. In this case, the adhesion and tackiness of such objects (the property that they do not separate once they stick together) increases the attractive force (the force of sticking together and trying to connect together) that acts between them, and causes movement, activity, and movement. ☐ It is thought that liquidity has been lost. That is, the stickiness and tackiness of the objects sticking to each other and sticky to each other brings wetness to the objects in a form in which the objects are attracted to each other and hard to move. This is also illustrated by the fact that, for example, when the adhesive is continuously exposed to the outside for a long time and the solvent is removed to prevent the adhesive from sticking, it is felt dry and dry. In order to confirm whether or not the idea is correct, Web the questionnaire, 2002 years 4 late May and 10 was carried out in early May. Survey, was to pair has been described sense to bring the object 2 intended to ask Which is more felt in the dry of the single sentence, 1 question items per about 200 were carried out on a scale that the people of the respondents. As a result of the analysis, (1) the object that immediately separates from the hand (having no stickiness) when touched feels more dry than the object that is sticky (sticky when touched). Also, by being separated from each other, objects in a well-ventilated state with a large space therebetween feel more dry than objects in a poorly-ventilated state that are stuck to each other. (2) Objects that move around freely seem more dry than objects that do not move as they stick together. In addition, a moving object feels more dry than a stationary object. That was actually confirmed.

Object feeling questionnaire survey result

1 round

answer period 2002 years 04 May 23 days to 25 days

203 answers

Male 33.990 % Female 66.010 %

10 generations 38.916 %

20 generations 47.783 %

30 generations 11.330 %

40 generations 1.478 %

50 generations 0.000 %

60 generations 0.493 %

70 generations 0.000 %

Answer ratio

number	Item contents (dry)	- Dry -	In either no	- Dry -	Item contents (wet)	- Z score -	Significant
1	Get away from your hands as smooth	89.655	3.941	6.404	Sticky when touched	12.102	0.01
Two	Move freely around	84.729	6.404	8.867	Stick to each other and do not move	11.172	0.01
Three	Non-sticky	85.222	8.374	6.404	It is sticky when touched	11.732	0.01

2 round

answer period 2002 years 10 May 9 days to 2002 years 10 May 10 days

Number of answers 211

Man 33.649 Pasento woman 66.351 Pasento

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10 generations 41.232 %
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20 generations 49.289 %

30 generations 6.161 %

40 generations 2.370 %

50 generations 0.000 %

60 generations 0.474 %

70 generations 0.474 %

Answer ratio

II I	Item contents (dry)	- Dry -	In either no	- Dry -	Item contents (wet)	- Z score -	Significant
1	Airy	79.621	7.583	12.796	Poor ventilation	10.097	0.01
Two	Moving	65.877	13.270	20.853	Stagnated	7.023	0.01

To summarize the above ideas in easy-to-understand terms, in general, objects that have stickiness and adhesion and stick to each other and do not move are wet, while objects that move away from the hand quickly and move away from each other are dry. It can be felt.

In this case, the wet objects tend to stick to each other and the dry objects tend to move away from each other, and both have contrasting characteristics in terms of the interaction between objects and social relations. It can be said that there is.

From the case of the object size much larger than the molecular level, it is considered that the range of the dry / wet feeling at the molecular level can be extended to the object in general.

3. Application to interpersonal relationships When

the dry / wet sensation of this object in general is further expanded to the human level, liquids such as water and gases such as air give a wet / dry feeling to humans. It is thought that the mechanism and the mechanism where humans interact with each other and give each other a wet / dry feeling may be common to each other. In other words, by applying the concepts of movement, mobility, and gravitation seen at the general level of an object to a human, (1) the human does not stop at one place and does not move much (the degree of active movement is small) , If you approach, stick to, or stay away from each other (high attraction) , your interpersonal relationship (like liquid molecules with low kinetic energy and high intermolecular forces) creates a wet sensation. (2) Humans move and flow around without stopping at one place (the degree of active movement is large) , and they try to move away from each other without approaching or sticking to others around (gravitational force) but do not work too much) case, in interpersonal relationships (the same small gas molecules with kinetic energy larger intermolecular forces) dry sense is born. it is conceivable that. In this case, by observing the size of the object from the

molecular size to the human size, the energy that moves around the object, which works in common for both, is referred to as "kinetic energy (molecular level)" = "motion / activity / movement / fluidity ((Object-human level) ", the force of sticking, connecting, binding, gathering, and restraining / binding between objects is" intermolecular force (molecular level) "=" attraction, binding force (object-human level) " As a result, it is possible to catch the same. To summarize the above explanation, the difference in activity and motor activity, and the resulting magnitude of the attraction equivalent to the intermolecular force, results in the differentiation of wet and dry interpersonal sensations, respectively. will be (is was devised this description 1991 1992 circa). In this case, in humans, it is necessary to consider not only physical activities and movements by the physical body and tension between the bodies, but also psychological activities and movements without specific physical movements, mutual restraint, and approach at the same time. is there. For example, if you are sitting at a desk and are filled with intellectual curiosity, reading books in various fields, and actively thinking about things, it is physically inactive, but psychologically Can be considered to be actively moving around. Or, if lovers living in physically distant places have a strong psychological sense of unity through telephone communication, a strong psychological attraction will work between them, even if they are physically far away. Can be considered to be. As described above, human activities / exercises and gravitation can be divided into physical and psychological ones. In the following, the psychological one is mainly described. The physical activities and movements of the human body and the tension between the bodies are merely superficial reflecting the activities of the nervous system inside the body, and psychological activities and movements based on the work of the nervous system. This is because gravitation determines human behavior more fundamentally. The actual condition of movement and activity that gives a dry feeling with interpersonal feeling is the mental orientation (spatial movement orientation) that is intrinsic to humans and tries to actively move between various places distant from each other, and was that of the Let's spread willing also to not point and regions, will Kirihirako new ground aggressively (trying to develop a new object) mental-oriented and (diffusion-oriented) it is. In this case, the desire to renew the atmosphere of life by changing the physical location and the area of psychological interest and to obtain new stimuli, and curiosity about unknown things that have never been encountered before, in other words (here a while - until now) the new that has not been experienced (fresh) mental urge to contact with the information (new information received impulse) has become a driving force of the movement and activities of. Contrary to this, sedentary, fixed, and non-proliferation-oriented, which do not try to move in one place, means lack of movement and activity, and gives a wet feeling in interpersonal sense. On the other hand, psychological attraction to give a wet feeling in the interpersonal sense, what is the substance of the bonding force? It is inherent in human beings, it will be close to a psychological and others around, and I will be in a close state Orientation (psychological proximity orientation). That is, (psychologically) that attract each other, each other (in the psychological) brought close progressively presence position, become one hugging eventually (integrated, fused), and That is, they stick to each other and do not separate. If the psychological distance to the opponent is reduced, eventually trying to zero, connect, and connect, if it is strong, it feels like gravitation between each other, and it is wet in interpersonal sense It can be said that it brings a feeling. To summarize in words easy to understand the above description, in interpersonal relationships, (1) psychologically not about to leave stick sticky to the other party (with a pressure-sensitive-adhesive, connecting, bonding and assembling), and, as it is dynamic Persons who do not do this (having settlement and settlement) feel wet (2) Do not go deeply into the opponent easily, leave the salary immediately (non-adhesive / nonadhesive / cutting / discrete), and People who move around and move around (movement, activity, movement, fluidity) can feel dry . In this case, the adhesive / adhesive force is a form of attractive force in that it is directed to approach, attract, and stick to each other. This adhesive / adhesive strength also has the effect of non-movement (activity,

exercise) = fixation and settlement, which keeps people and things on the spot and keeps them from moving. Regardless of whether it's a molecule, an object, or a human mind, if you don't separate and stick to the opponent and don't move, they all feel wet in common, and vice versa. It can be said that.

4. The need for a social perspective

Dry and wet properties cannot be seen by looking at particles alone. It can be seen for the first time by looking at the society and population formed by multiple particles.

The difference between dry and wet is the difference in the interaction between particles and other particles. It is wet to stick to, unite with, and bind with other particles, and dry to move freely apart from other particles.

Such a property is a property that cannot be understood unless a plurality of particles are viewed at the same time. In that respect, the study of dry-wet is . To do, the movement of the particles alone, only see a single person of psychology at the bad, it is necessary a very social perspective.

In this case, the types and sizes of interacting particles are not necessarily the same. As for the size, one may be very small and the other huge. For example, liquid water molecules (group) (minimal) that adhere to human (huge) skin are examples of different types and sizes. Even if the particles differ in size, the dry-wet nature acting between the particles is observable.

(c)	1992-2008	first ap	pearance
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A Study on "Gas / Liquid-type Behavior" -Molecular Kinetic Understanding of Human Behavior-

1992.05.24 Integrated gas / liquid version for the first time

1. Introduction 1. Necessity of capturing human behavior at the physicochemical level

The levels that explain human behavior are, in order from the basic ones: 1) Physicochemical level (movement of objects) 2) Physiological / biological level (neural cells to animals, heredity) 3) Human specific level (cerebral frontal lobe ... culture) Civilization) can be considered.

However, the behavioral sciences that deal with human behavior up to now have only one human-specific level in sociology and social psychology (even animal experiments are rarely performed). 2 Even in psychology, it is at most the biological level (application of ethology, neuronal research found in physiological psychology).

There are quite a few examples of applying physicochemical thinking as a metaphor to behavioral science. Psychology and psychophysics (Weber-Fechner), social psychology, group dynamics (Levin et al.), Sociometry (Moreno), sociology and social systems theory, and self-organization theory (Parsons et al.) .

However, the approach to the most basic physicochemical level, which treats humans as physical entities (objects) rather than merely metaphors, and regards their actions as the movements of objects, has not been studied much. Such a situation is like building a high-rise building without foundation work, and it is doubtful that it is an appropriate procedure for conducting research. Therefore, it is necessary to reconsider whether items that have been studied as higher-order human-specific levels (eg, interpersonal relations, ethnicity, etc.) cannot be explained at a more basic physicochemical level. is there.

2. Physicochemical understanding of human behavior by introducing a macroscopic viewpoint

When viewed from a very macroscopic point of view at the cosmic / terrestrial level, individual humans can be perceived as being as small as physicochemical molecules. However, to no human being as physical chemical entity that has been minimized to the molecular level, the behavior of the human population, for it can be taken in any form, is noticeable study has not been performed (the man The physico-chemical approach itself, which is considered to be minimized to the molecular level, is not the subject of social science in the first place).

Whether the genetic or cultural behavior (ethnicity or social character) of a human or human population as a molecular physicochemical entity is directly related to the actual laws of molecular movement in physical chemistry. However, existing research remains unclear (applications of physics to the field of social psychology include the theory of collective mechanics by K. Levin et al., All of which remain at a metaphorical level).

If we can prove that the genetic and cultural behavioral patterns of human beings are directly related to the laws of molecular motion , we will use the computer-based molecular motion simulation technology currently used in physical chemistry for humans (It can be applied to the research of a group as it is, leading to a dramatic improvement in the level of computer utilization in the social science field.

In this paper, we show that (1) subjects that have been treated as sociology, psychology, and cultural anthropology, such as traditional ethnicity and social character, can be treated as physical kinematics in physical chemistry. We show that the genetic and cultural behavior of humans or human populations as bimolecular physicochemical entities globally obeys the law of fluid liquid-gas molecular motion. This shows that the application of physicochemical approaches and computer-based molecular simulation techniques to social sciences is directly possible (not just as a metaphor).

2. wrap up

- (1) When viewed from a macro perspective, human behavior, including social and cultural behavior, follows the laws of physicochemical liquid-gas molecular motion (regardless of whether or not one is aware of it). Strictly speaking, humans behave differently from physicochemical molecules in that they incorporate sensory, association, and motor functions, but act globally as physicochemical entities.
- (2) Genetically, the behavioral patterns of women and men correspond to the laws of liquid and gaseous molecular motion according to the degree of their biological preciousness.
- (3) Culturally, the behavioral patterns (ethnicity) of agricultural (settlement / intensive) and nomadic (migration / exhaustive) societies according to the degree of liquid / gas superiority (wet / dry) of the natural environment to which they are adapted) Corresponds to liquid / gas molecular motion. (The dry / humidity of cultural human behavior is positively correlated with the dry / humidity of the natural environment.)
- (4) There is a mutual correspondence between the genetic behavior of women and men and the behavior of cultural (derived from the natural environment) agricultural and nomadic

societies. From the viewpoint of adaptability to the natural environment, women are dominant in agricultural societies in a liquid-dominant (humid) environment, and men are dominant in a nomadic society in a gas-dominant (dry) environment.

3. Liquid and gas molecular kinetics

There is a constant flow of interaction in human behavior. Therefore, when physicochemically grasping human behavior, the subject of comparison is the molecular motion of fluid gas to liquid (solids without fluid are excluded from the subject of comparison).

This section summarizes the basic properties of liquid and gaseous molecular motion. First, the intermolecular force will be described, and then the principle of the molecular motion will be divided into a motion (Movement) dimension and a distribution (Distribution) dimension centered on the intermolecular force . Next, for each item of the basic principle, a comparison of liquid / gas molecular motions is made based on the intermolecular force and arranged in a table.

Some of the explanatory texts use anthropomorphic expressions of molecules or actively use concepts used in social sciences. It aims to bridge the terminology between traditional physical chemistry and social sciences.

I Intermolecular Force Each molecule has an "intermolecular force" (a mutually attracting force). The degree to which the "intermolecular force" acts (the ease of attraction between multiple molecules) is determined by (1) the "distance" between each molecule, and (2) the "kinetic energy" of each individual molecule that shakes off the mutual attraction. Negatively correlated.

The relationship between the motion of each molecule in the M motion dimension and the "intermolecular force" will be summarized.

Regarding the operating energy of each molecule of M1, each of the fluid molecules has a moderate to high level of kinetic energy.

The operating energy of each molecule is expressed as the product of 01 "mass" 02 "speed" .

The operating energy of each molecule is: 11 The size of the operation "scale" 21 The "activeness" of the operation (the degree of spontaneous movement) 31 The degree of "hit" at the time of mutual contact and the degree of destructiveness 32 Vulnerability 33 Correlates positively with the energy to break down and reform the status quo .

The degree to which the "intermolecular force" acts is negatively correlated with the kinetic energy of each molecule. Therefore, the above index values of 01 to 31 are negatively correlated with the "intermolecular force".

The method of determining the motion of each molecule of M2 is as follows: For each molecule of M211, 01 "degree of freedom" (a degree that can be determined without being physically restricted by surrounding molecules) 02 "autonomy" (determined independently of the surroundings) Degree of creativity) 03 It is represented by the degree of originality (the degree to which one's own decision that is different from surrounding molecules can be made) .

These values represent the degree to which each molecule can freely move around by shaking off its attractive force, or the degree to which it is not necessary to consider the influence of the surrounding individual attraction when deciding on an action. (Attraction between molecules). The greater the intermolecular force, the greater the degree of each molecule's "run away from freedom" [E. Fromm].

For M212 molecules, 01 "interdependence" (the degree of mutual influence of the decision of the movement of other molecules) 02 "mutual traction system" (the movement of other molecules is regulated and restricted, fit "the degree) 03" uniformity degree "(the degree will not be able to individually move apart) 04" collective principle of "(the strength of the tendency to move in unison become a loaf in the mutual attraction) 05" (like) other Degree of person orientation (the tendency to make the motion target the same as another molecule, the tendency to seek mutual "warmth") The degree of personification (the degree to which non-similar inorganic substances, etc. are equivalent to others of the same kind)

06 "degree of mutual compatibility" (degree of mutual friendship / "friendship") This value can be subdivided into the following 061 to 063. It also has a positive correlation with the degree of mutual fusion / integration of molecules (D22-11). 061 "degree of attraction confirmation" (degree of (actively) confirming that gravitation acts between each other) 062 "repulsion suppression degree" (suppresses the effect of repulsion (repulsion) between each other (with surroundings) 063 "Attraction invalidation suppression degree" (between each other, move around freely (by disabling) by pulling off (surrounding) gravitational force, which does not allow the existence of movement in the opposite direction) Degree of deterrence)

Represented by

These values are negatively correlated with the "degree of freedom" of each molecular motion, and are therefore positively correlated with "intermolecular forces".

For M213 vs. surroundings, 01 "synchronization degree" (degree of seeking harmony in operation with surroundings) 02 "easiness of shame" [R.Benedict] (interested and monitored by other surrounding molecules) degree) feel that around other molecules, if the degree to consider whether the feeling) about their own in the "Ease of care around the eyes" (mutual 03 in advance for the "need for consensus-building" 04 (their work together Degree of consent of the surroundings).

These values indicate the degree to which the movement of each molecule is defined by the movements of other surrounding molecules, and are positively correlated with the intermolecular force. It is negatively correlated with the "degree of freedom" of each molecular motion.

The motion direction (path) of each molecule of M22 is represented by 01 "constant degree", "straightness degree", and 02 "clarity" (the degree of distinction between black and white) .

These values are negatively correlated with intermolecular forces. The motion direction is zigzag, hit, and fuzzy as the molecules attract each other, and the clarity decreases. Therefore, the "target directivity" of the operation (the degree to which the operation proceeds in a straight line toward the target object) decreases.

M23-taking responsibility for the operation of each molecule itself, 01 "dispersion" (the degree to diffuse into between other molecules) 02 "joint degree" (take in collaboration with other molecules, the degree to which mutually have) represented by .

These values are positively correlated with intermolecular forces. As the degree of mutual attraction increases, the degree to which each person's movement cannot be determined by only one molecule increases, and accordingly, the degree of individually taking responsibility for his own movement decreases. Therefore, the degree of "collective irresponsibility" for the movement increases.

The distribution of each molecule (group) in the D distribution dimension will be described focusing on the relationship with the intermolecular force.

D11 mutual distance The fluid molecules maintain a moderate to large distance from each other. The degree to which the attraction between molecules is effective, that is, the degree to which the "intermolecular force" acts, is negatively correlated with the distance between the molecules.

For the distribution of each D21 molecule, 01 " individuality " (the degree to which each molecule is separated and independent from each other, the degree of "individualism")

- 11 "Objectiveness of viewpoint" (degree of peering away from each other, degree of non-myopia of eyes looking at each other)
- 21 "Territory size" (the size of your own space secured by each molecule) 22 "Visibility size" (the size and distance of visibility secured by each molecule, good visibility) 23 "Privacy" (The degree to which each molecule is not monitored by one another.) 24 "Direction of private room" (The degree to which each molecule sets up a partition between each other to make its own space independent from the surroundings)
- 31 (degree of exposure to the environment) (the degree to which each molecule is directly exposed to the external environment without the intervention of other molecules) .

These values are positively correlated with the mutual distance between the molecules and therefore negatively correlated with the magnitude of the intermolecular force.

For the distribution between D22 molecules, 01 "Mutual closeness" (the degree to which each molecule tries to approach each other in distance)

11 "Fusion / integration directivity" (the degree to which each molecule tries to fuse / integrate with each other) 12 "Degree of leaning" (the degree to which each molecule leans and leans on each other, "Ame" directivity [Doi]) 13 "Degree of contact" (period of contact with other molecules, frequency, number of faces, degree of stickiness)

These values are positively correlated with the degree to which the molecules exert an attractive force on each other, and therefore with the magnitude of the intermolecular force. The interaction between each molecule is positively correlated with the degree to which it becomes more "all personal" and "family".

21 "Territory obscurity" (the degree to which the boundaries between territories are blurred and unclear)

This value is positively correlated with the degree of mutual integration of molecules (D22-11), and is positively correlated with the magnitude of the intermolecular force. The degree of "interpersonality" [Hamaguchi] is positively correlated with this value.

For the distribution at the D23 molecular assembly level,

01 "dispersion" (spatial dispersion of distribution region) 02 "scale" (spatial spread / scale of distribution region) These values are positively correlated with the magnitude of mutual distance between molecules and the difficulty of the attraction. Therefore, it is negatively correlated with the magnitude of the intermolecular force.

11 "Concentration / agglomeration degree" (the degree to which the distribution is gathered in one place) 12 "Continuity" (the degree to which the distribution is connected in an analog manner) 13 "(mutual) degree of protection" (the mutual opposition to the external environment degree) to prevent exposure by becoming these values are small mutual distance between molecules is positively correlated to work ease of attraction. Therefore, it is positively correlated with the magnitude of the intermolecular force. 21 "outlier tolerance" (tuning of lower degree molecule can exist of to the surroundings in the distribution plane) (separation degree of independence with respect to the other part of each portion in the distribution) 22 "Decentralization of" these values, the distribution (\rightarrow D23-01 section). Therefore, it is negatively correlated with the magnitude of the intermolecular force.

31 "density" (degree of close contact with each other, degree of directing an overcrowded state) 32 "ground directivity" (degree of pointing downward spatially due to the effect of gravity, and ground directivity) These values are: Positive correlation with distribution concentration / aggregation degree (\rightarrow D23-11) Therefore, it is positively correlated with the magnitude of the intermolecular force.

MD Operation \times distribution dimension M. Operation and D. Items related to both distributions are summarized, focusing on the relationship with intermolecular forces.

MD1 diffusibility 11 "Diffusion degree" (degree of diffusion of the distribution region of each molecule gradually) 12 "distribution frame unlimited degree" (distribution space is not limited, degree is not restricted by frame and type, degree of non-constant volume) 13 "Unknown area directivity" (the degree to which each molecule actively challenges and jumps out to an area where it has not yet been distributed) 14 "Originality" (something discovered / invented by entering the target area "first") to the degree) 15 "different fields exchange-oriented degree" (go out to a different area, other molecules (population) the degree of interaction with)

These values are positively correlated with the magnitude of the operating energy and the magnitude of the mutual distance. Therefore, it is negatively correlated with the magnitude of the intermolecular force. The distribution is positively correlated with the degree of non-"sectionalism" and the degree of "non-octopus" (Maruyama).

21 "surface abundance" (degree of existence of surface / interface in distribution area) 22 "inside / outside distinction degree" (degree of making distinction / boundary between inside and outside of distribution area) 23 "neighborhood / group directivity" (The degree to which the interaction partner is limited to similar molecules in the region (to fellow whip)) These values indicate the degree to which each molecule collectively stops only by the interaction between molecules. That is, the distribution area "diffusion degree" (MD1-11 to MD1-14) is low, and is positively correlated with the magnitude of the intermolecular force.

31 "Surface tension" (the degree of energy that minimizes the surface area of the distribution region) 32 "Surface avoidance" (the tendency of each molecule to avoid coming out of the region surface and being directly exposed to the outside of the region) 33 " "Inward directivity" (the tendency of each molecule to enter the region) 34 "Exclusion" (degree of minimizing the window (region surface) to the outside) 35 "(inside) occlusion" (from inside to outside) 36 "Degree of cohesion" (36) "(External) degree of closure" (Degree of difficulty in entering from outside to inside) These values are mutually affected by the intermolecular force. Shows the degree of resemblance between matching molecules and molecules that do not. It is positively correlated with the magnitude of the intermolecular force.

MD2 fluidity 11 "movement / fluidity" (degree of voluntary change in distribution space) 12 "scale of visual field" (degree of visual field expanding due to expansion of action range) 13 "diversity of visual field" (multiple These values are positively correlated with the magnitude of the operating energy and the attraction of the molecules, which makes it difficult to apply the brake. Therefore, it is negatively correlated with the magnitude of the intermolecular force.

21 "Settlement degree" ("vegetation" tendency to stop at almost the same position by applying the brakes of mutual attraction) 22 "Maintenance degree" (trend to stay at the current position unless "external pressure" is applied) 23 "Stock directivity" (the tendency of accumulating the trajectory of each molecule) 24 "Precedent effectiveness" (the tendency of the trajectory of each molecule to repeatedly trace the point where another molecule has previously passed) These values are expressed as "fluidity". And

inversely correlates with the magnitude of the intermolecular force.

Comparison of C liquid and gas molecular motion

Based on the above explanation on the principle and law, the molecular motions of liquid and gas are compared with each other.

Liquid and gas molecules each have fluidity and kinetic energy. Assuming that the degree of "kinetic energy" is equal to the mass per molecule, the operating speed is much higher for gas molecules than for liquid molecules.

The degree to which the "intermolecular force" acts (the degree of attraction between molecules) is as follows: 1) The distance between each molecule is far greater in a gas than in a liquid. 2 The kinetic energy of each molecule is a gas. Is much larger than liquid, so liquid molecules are much larger than gas molecules.

Therefore, regarding the above explanation of the principle and law, the motion of one liquid molecule (group) conforms to an item that is positively correlated with the magnitude of the intermolecular force. The motion of the two gas molecules (population) fits an item that is negatively correlated with the magnitude of the intermolecular force.

Table 1, each item of the above principle and rule description, a positive correlation and negative correlation between 1 intermolecular force calibration and incompatibility with 2 liquid molecular motion calibration and incompatibility with 3 gas molecular motion and It is a summary of the relationship.

The following is an example showing that the principles and rules correspond to actual liquid and gas molecular motions.

In order to nullify the intermolecular force in the liquid and the intermolecular force in the liquid, that is, to convert the liquid into a gas, it is necessary to supply a huge amount of energy from the outside.

The M motion dimension , the constant motion direction, and the straightness are significantly larger for gas molecules than for liquid molecules. \rightarrow M211-1.

The D distribution dimension / density of distribution is much higher for liquids (1000 times) than for gases. → D22-31. The size (volume) of the area required by the same

number of molecular populations is smaller in liquids. If you put liquid water in a deflated balloon and put it in boiling water, it will expand rapidly as the water evaporates. \rightarrow D23-01. -As for the spatial distribution above and below, the gas floats upward, and the liquid falls downward. \rightarrow D23-32.

MD operation \times distribution dimension / liquid is "constant in volume", and "diffusion" is hardly observed. Even if you open the lid of the container filled with liquid water, it does not come out like vaporized steam. \rightarrow MD1-11. -The "surface / interface" of the distribution area exists only in the liquid (for example, when a transparent cup is poured with water, a boundary line is visible). \rightarrow MD1-21. -"Surface tension" exists only in liquids (such as a 1-yen coin floating on the water surface). \rightarrow MD1-31. -The liquid lacks the movement and flow tendency in the distribution area. Once a drop of water is placed on a horizontal surface, it stays there forever, unless you breathe in from outside (external pressure). \rightarrow MD2-11.

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About psychological proximity

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Concepts that show the psychological closeness and distance between individuals, which are key to elucidating the dry / wetness of behavioral styles, are summarized with illustrations. The wetter the attitude, the more psychologically approached to others.

1. What is psychometric distance space?

Originally, those who have the same idea are considered to have a small or close distance (mentaldistance) between each other, for example, by calling them "comrades". On the other hand, those having different or opposite ideas are considered to have a large / far distance between each other.

Such, the magnitude of the sense of distance in interpersonal relationships, conventionally, for example, Ichiro Yamane (1987) in such, (interpersonal) have been captured in the concept of psychological distance.

In order to explain this interpersonal (interpersonal) psychological distance, in the following, the concept of "psychological distance space (mentalspace)",

`` The area of human interest / interest is captured in the expanse of the n- dimensional space, and it is possible to clearly indicate in which position each person is located (the location of each person is by different difference areas) "

to no

" personal each other, you are in the psychologically together close, the multidimensional space to represent you are in distant position "

As an introduction.

2. Distribution position in psychometric distance space

Consider the mental positions of a plurality of people in a psychometric distance space . Knowing where a person is in psychometric distance space is the same as knowing what he is interested in and what ideas he agrees with.

For example, A and Mr. B when the a's share hobbies that the same train, 2 distribution position in people psychological distance space is present near the notion railway, is almost identical (proximate to There).

When Mr. C has a hobby of a bus close to the railway (both can be put together as public transport), Mr. C 's distribution position in psychological distance space is more than Mr. A 's B A little off (away) but close to Oita. D -san is that classical music, when you have only a completely different taste from the railway and bus, D distribution position of Mr., A, B, C are far apart and it's.

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otsuka.com/enqb/res/psyspc001L.gif		

Or, let's say that we introduced the concept of psychometric distance space in favor of and against raising the consumption tax rate. When both Mr. A and Mr. B support the consumption tax hike , the distribution positions of Mr. A and Mr. B in the psychological distance space are close to each other. In this case, the position is close A 's B 's are mutually attracted with a sense of intimacy with each other, is likely to be integrated and collective reduction. C 's and D when's are against consumption tax increase both, C and Mr. D is the distribution position closer's together, are in favor of A 's B are in far position

from Mr. (far) . In this case, the attraction between those close to each other may work between C and D.

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Here C When I was approached to favor quit the consumption tax hike opposition, C 's psychological distance moves within the space (of the consumption tax hike in favor) A Mr. B would be closer to the place where the 's.

3. distance in psychometric distance space

The way of setting the distance in the psychological distance space is as follows.

(1) Assuming that a person belongs to a certain concept, a person close to the concept is calculated as being near, and a person far from the concept is calculated as being far away. (2) Regarding the same concept, calculation is made assuming that those who have the same opinion are near each other, and those who have the opposite opinion are far away. (3) Calculate that those who have strong ties or those who have many ties are near, and those who have weak (small) ties are distant.

Such a distance in the psychological distance space that cells representative of each concept in the nervous system (group) distance between (measure stimulated transmission time) and believed to be related.

4. Relationship to physical space

Even though humans are physically close to each other, they are separated from each other in a psychological metric space (or vice versa). For example, there are cases where a supporter and an opponent of the consumption tax hike live in the same apartment at the same time.

5. Psychological existence position The position occupied by each person in the psychological metric space is regarded as " mental position " (mental position) .

Psychological location is 1) domain, field, dimension (interest, interest, preference, hobby, ideology, etc.), 2) attribute, affiliation (race, gender, area of residence, etc.), 3) level (knowledge, intelligence, such as learning and ability), class, position (job classification and social ones in the organization), 4) pattern (thinking, behavior, habits) such as, whether each person where you are, described in the concept-term to indicate it belongs It is possible. It can be said that the higher the degree of commonality between the self and the other party in each concept, the closer the psychological existence position and the closer the psychological distance. For example, persons having the same hobby occupy a position psychologically closer to each other than persons not having the same hobby. Conversely, psychological distinction occurs when values differ from each other, interests and interests are no longer shared, and ability levels and grades depart from each other.

The distance of psychological existence is genetically determined (sex difference between men and women) and acquired / cultural products (differences in lifestyle between living in Japan and living in the United States) Some are based on If the psychological existence positions are different from each other, it is felt dry as being separated from each other, and if they are common, it is felt wet as being united and fused together. People whose psychological existence positions are close to each other and whose psychological distance is close, even if they are strangers who are strangers at first, can get close to each other as soon as they start to associate with each other. Also, it will last as a friend and lover. On the other hand, those whose psychological existence positions are far apart from each other and who are far from each other in psychological distance, even if they are intimate when they first met, as the relationship progressed, the differences in their thoughts gradually became clogged, and the relationship gradually diminished it is conceivable that.

6. Mental Closeness Orientation (Mental Closeness Orientation) In

attitudes taken by humans, orientations that try to make the same or similar psychological existence position close to each other can be expressed by a term such as "psychological closeness orientation".

In this case, the reason for using the word proximity rather than close, to the approaching simply such only approach the opponent, proximity, maintains the state in which the stick sticky and results partner approach (stays to the original party) that Is included.

(Psychologically) that attract each other, each other (in the psychological) brought close progressively presence position, become one hugging eventually (integrated, fused to) is that the . If the psychological distance to the opponent is reduced and ultimately aimed at zero, it feels like gravitation between each other, giving a wet feeling in interpersonal feeling, It can be said that.

In this way, the psychological proximity orientation of trying to approach (psychologically and physically) and approaching each other (psychologically and physically) is the substance of psychological attraction that gives a wet feeling to the other party. In the attitude taken by humans, this psychological proximity orientation is strong, wet if not sticking to the opponent, and weak if the orientation is weak, and dry if it is OK to leave the opponent.

For example, a child who becomes a mother and a mother happily embracing it, a student who admires an teacher and a teacher who accepts it, and a man and woman in a romantic relationship, such as a man and a woman in a loving relationship, have this attractive force between them. It can be said that it is a wet human relationship because psychological proximity orientation equivalent to is working.

To approach the other person psychologically, that is, reduce the psychological distance: 1) Move away from yourself and try to approach the other person psychologically with the "offensive" opponent. 2) "Pull": Attempt to psychologically attract the other person to yourself. Try to keep the person who is going away from you in your psychological position. There are two strategies. In both cases, during the action, the user feels as if the gravitational force is acting psychologically with the opponent, and both of them bring a wet interpersonal feeling to the opponent.

Examples of "offensive" strategies include, for example, empathy, consent, entertainment, and longing.

Sympathy / agreement / sympathy is to convey to the other person, "I felt the same thing as you, I thought," and had a psychologically common aspect with the other person and were psychologically close It is an attitude showing that. This is a psychological orientation in which the psychological distance to the partner is reduced by approaching the partner from the user.

"Adhering" is an action of trying to actively approach an opponent who is distant psychologically or sticking to the opponent in an attempt to maintain the state of approach. A child who wants to be attached to his parents is an example of this. To "adore" is to want to be near or to go, mainly to the superior. A student who approaches in awe with a teacher is an example. In this way, by "advancing" and "adoring", the psychological position of the opponent at that time is moved forward to the place where the opponent is, trying to approach or keep the close state When viewed from the side of the eye, the behavior seems to be exerting "psychological attraction", in which the person and the partner approach each other psychologically.

Some of the "offensive" strategies are on a level, and 1) "up" trying to catch up with opponents who are at a higher level than you. 2) "Down" Attempt to drop to the same level as the opponent at a lower level than yourself. Of the 2 types is considered, as an example of the "up" is, (originally not good persons of learning results) as an example of working hard to study, be about to enter the companions of existing Outstanding Students, "down" Is to climb at the pace of the weakest person in group climbing. On the other hand, examples of the "pulling" strategy include solicitation / temptation, makeup / dressing, and frustration, jealousy, and assistance. The solicitation / temptation is an action that tries to induce the partner to be in a common state with oneself, such as " Do you not like me as well?" This is based on the tendency of the opponent to move the opponent in a direction

to reduce the psychological distance from the self, and gives the opponent a wet feeling.

Make your makeup / apparel look prominent, and if you leave it as it is, draw attention to your opponent (especially the opposite sex) who leaves in a direction unrelated to you, toward the person you are in (Attractive to yourself) . It is an action that you take to try to bring a person who is not interested in you as it is as you are psychologically attracted and closer to the direction you are. It is clear that the opponent's "attention" power, that is, psychological attraction, is working there. This is a psychological orientation that attempts to reduce the psychological distance to the opponent by approaching the opponent so that the opponent has a wet feeling.

Jealous jealousy is, apart from their own, someone else with whom to try to close (especially the opposite sex) with respect to, and interfere with access to the others, is an action to be Hikimodoso their original Chi, he opponent It can be seen that it is exerting psychological attraction on the other party in that it pulls back to the person psychologically.

Some of the "pulling" strategies are, in terms of level, 1) "raising", trying to raise opponents at a lower level to the same level as you. 2) "Decrease" Pull the opponent's foot at a higher level than you and try to lower it to the same level as yourself. Of the 2 types is considered, as an example of the "up" is, assistance to others, salvation, as an example of "lower" means that pull the legs of others by jealousy, and the like.

Jealousy means that someone who was originally at the same level as you and was psychologically close to you for some reason tried to improve to a higher, higher level than you (e.g., tried to achieve the promotion of) for, yourself (from the party) when it is a state of being left off, the opponent, and now to a lower level that he has remained, pulling an opponent (for example, partner uncovering the scandal of) again pulled back by (Lower drag), trying to share the same psychological level once again with the other party and with their own (for example, to try job classification of the other party to the same as their own), and my It is the work of the mind trying to shorten the psychological distance with the opponent. Such a strong tendency to share the psychological position produces a wet sensation.

Assistance is to provide tools and functions to help those who are below the level of themselves (for example, the level of learning in the subject) to improve the level of the subject (for example, by teaching the contents of the subject in an easy-to-understand manner). increase) it is, by improving the counterpart to a level close to their psychological commonality between self and partner (e.g., the marks a high score to each other in subject) to enhance the degree of the opponent, more psychological They try to get closer to themselves (for example, they can have a common level of topic about the subject) .

This psychological approach has both positive and negative aspects. On the positive side, it brings warmth and "humanity" like friendship and affection. Someone who gets acquainted with or yearns for oneself has a positive impression of being cute and friendly. On the other hand, on the negative side, there are restraints, disturbing feelings, and annoyances

caused by sticking or being spoiled by the opponent. These positive and negative aspects can be directly translated into the advantages and disadvantages of a person with a wet personality and attitude.

The feeling of binding or disturbing feelings caused by the opponent clinging to the sticky or burning of the potato is the result of psychological attraction from the opponent, resulting in a feeling of psychological impairment and the inability to move freely (psychological Is born). By measuring the strength of the feeling of binding and restraint through questionnaire surveys and interviews, it is possible to actually measure the invisible force, the psychological attraction that causes the wetness. Alternatively, or haunt persistently to the other party, sticky stick or, not turn off the story continues to speak fluent and start talking once, the other party and the proximity state continues and so on (not cut relations) take action to try to maintain as time Length and frequency can be directly measured as the strength of psychological attraction.

7. The driving force for psychological proximity

Energy that tries to secure and maintain psychological closeness with the opponent has the function of keeping the psychological distance to the opponent short. This interpersonal orientation toward interpersonal relationships is the psychological attraction equivalent to physical intermolecular forces.

Humans tend to seek out psychologically close partners (friends, lovers, family ...) . Or, try to do more in common with the person you met (psychological approach) . In addition, an attempt is made to maintain a state in which there is much sharing between the other party and the user (maintaining psychological proximity) . Humans are fundamentally wet in terms of seeking psychologically attractive states of each other.

Humans have a pleasant sensation when accepted by a partner, and have a discomfort when rejected by the partner. Humans like to meet people who share a common opinion and don't like to be with someone who has a different, opposite opinion. To be accepted by the other party is to indicate that the other person has the same psychological position as himself, and to reject the other party is to indicate that the other person is different in psychological position from himself.

People who share or agree with you feel closer to you. A person who has the same opinion as himself / herself has a close position in the psychological metric space (the psychological distance is small) . And they share their location with themselves.

Humans like to be with people who have a similar idea to themselves, that is, those who are psychologically close, resulting in a tendency to be grouped only with one's own (like- oriented) . This is because it is felt as a psychological pleasure that someone who thinks close to you will affirm and accept yourself. To pursue this pleasure, humans try to be psychologically close to others around them. That is, they try to share their thoughts with others around them in order to share their ideas with each other. Human social behavior, such as the desire to approach and resemble those who are similar or have a goodwill, become willing to cooperate, exchange favours, and follow up and follow trends, Pleasure caused by psychological proximity to others is the driving force.

On the other hand, people thought that unlike their own, that is, or was indifferent and callous against that of their interests, to be with people who deny the opinion held by their own discomfort (not fun if there is something wrong, such as), And people tend not to want to be with them anymore. What makes it uninteresting to associate with a person

whose psychological distance is far from yourself is built into the human mind in a way that makes the person feel uncomfortable in proportion to the psychological distance to the opponent. Evidence.

Thus, humans have a driving force in their core part of the mind that seeks to be psychologically close to each other, and in that respect they are essentially wet. This driving force is thought to create a group / society in which a plurality of humans try to make them psychologically close to each other, and as a result, those who are psychologically close can be united.

A person's preference for meeting a person whose psychological position is the same as or close to him and dislikes being with a person whose psychological position is far away means that his psychological proximity to the person is "pleasant". Evidence. It is thought that the psychological mechanism that makes people feel comfortable when they approach each other psychologically is built in by humans in common, is not based on acquired learning, and is genetically predetermined.

Psychological proximity to the other person is psychologically "warm". This warmth is the same as the mechanism that "feels warm" depending on the body temperature of the opponent when physically close, and is the most natural and pleasant to humans.

From an evolutionary psychological point of view, those who are close to each other are more likely to perform helping actions in the event of an emergency, so it is easier to protect themselves from danger and survive. The reassurance that humans are psychologically close to each other is that only those who have inherited such properties survive because those who prefer close proximity were more likely to survive in harsh environments than those who do not it is thought that the result.

Unpleasant feelings of loneliness and loneliness when not psychologically together with others around you are brought. The reason that a person who is psychologically close is relieved and reliable is created because such a feeling can secure the ease of survival as a living thing, and I feel that such psychological proximity is pleasant This is probably because individuals with sensations were more likely to receive help from each other psychologically with each other, and were more likely to survive.

Also, the following description is possible from a biological viewpoint. If you are psychologically close to your partner, your partner will have something in common with yourself. Therefore, the other person is similar to himself, and the presence of the other person is perceived as if his body is being extended and expanded. Organisms have a fundamental impulse to spread their own copies as widely and as long as possible. The behavior of the gene is exactly that.

However, there is an urge to spread their ideas and feelings over a long period of time, even in acquired and cultural aspects that are not directly related to genetics. If the other person has something in common, not only genetically, but also culturally, you will be relieved to see a copy of yourself in the other person. This tends to be seen not only in genetically close parent-child relationships, but also in genetically unrelated friends / friends.

Genetically common persons (parents and children) can easily see the other party as an extension of themselves because they have a common genetic background in terms of psychological thinking. The tendency to regard such psychologically close partners as targets for self-expansion is not limited to those who are genetically linked, but those who

share common topics and values, such as common It can be said that it is widely distributed among those who have a hobby.

For example, people who have the same hobby of railways can easily have a sense of solidarity with the other party because they can communicate with each other about railways, regardless of their area of residence and age. Talking to each other is because they have psychologically common aspects, and feeling psychological commonality with such a partner means seeing one's own extension or duplication within the partner. It is possible to confirm the identity of oneself and the necessity of distinguishing oneself from others, which leads to a reduction in the psychological distance between oneself and the other.

Psychologically approaching the partner will increase the number of parts that can be sympathized with the partner. Increasing the psychological commonality with the opponent increases the number of self alter egos that can be found in the opponent, thus increasing the number of copies of the self within the opponent. The psychological desire to reduce the psychological distance between each other, that is, the desire for psychological proximity, is broadly based on the motives of the organism for self-renewal.

This inherent attitude toward self-replication / expansion, which is inherent in human beings, creates an attitude toward psychological identification and approach to each other. This is the psychological basis of the "inter-attraction" of trying to attract and join with each other. In this regard, it can be said that such a tendency of human beings to have self-replication / expansion is the driving force for wet "mutual attraction".

Thus, wetness is a driving force for humans to gather and associate with each other. The wetness of the human nature is at the root of the driving force of human society. A wet person plays a role of "social glue" that tries to connect and associate dry people who move independently and independently.

8. The driving force for psychological remoteness (drying)

Although it seems to be inconsistent with the above, it is believed that humans also have the impulse to be inherently separated from each other and dry. In other words, there is a desire to do something different from a person, or to hate sticking to each other.

If you try to keep the psychological closeness and commonality by doing the same thing as others, such as following the fashion, if you keep it as it is, uniformity and independence will progress between each other, and individuals will be buried in the whole I will. This is because people want to emphasize their own existence that is different from others and want to be unique, and human beings spread their name in society originally (obtain social reputation, acquire their original as much to spread offspring society) desire to have in order (this desire would also probably innate) is inconsistent with.

Also, if the surroundings are too sticky from the surroundings, there is a natural desire for dryness, such as violating privacy, having your own area, or going alone in the direction you want to go. It comes out in.

In this case, human beings cannot live alone, so no matter how dry the idea of independence, they end up in interdependence with others. At that time, people who aim for wetness move in the direction of "mutually identical and common" by "proximity pointing" trying to widen the area of psychological common, shorten the distance, and stick

together On the other hand, those who aim for dryness tend to move in the direction of "mutual complementarity" while being different from each other, by asking the other for things that they do not have or that they lack. That is, when different and psychologically separated persons help each other, they take the form of social division of labor. In that regard, social division of labor can be said to be a manifestation of a dry connection between human beings.

9. Abhorrence and psychological conflict Although the

characteristics are slightly different from the above, if a person similar to oneself is acting undesired for oneself, the psychology that wants to deny that he is akin to that person Occurs. That's the kin hatred.

For example, a railroad fan who likes to be calm will find himself and herself alike when he sees the same kind of people frolicking around the unusual vehicles at stations and beyond. The feeling that he does not want to be created arises, and the person tries to leave alone pretending to be indifferent.

These psychological conflicts are caused by the fact that those who seem to be close to one another and have a close psychological distance have, on the other hand, the same type of values that they want to deny and want to keep away from psychologically. it is conceivable that.

When the two were taken out, one aspect of interest (railroad hobby) was similar and close, while another aspect (whether quiet or noisy) expressed the opposite opinion. Having a long distance can often happen with lovers and friends.

Humans who have multiple interests and various values at the same time are close together in one interest but not necessarily close in another, so even if they are with the same person, At one point, they feel close to each other and feel intimate and wet, while at other times they feel like a stranger who is far away from conflicting opinions and feel alienated and dry Will be. Psychological contradictions and conflicts about psychological distance can occur to anyone in dealing with others.

(Note)

In this case, each values, 1 single 1 expressed as single domino, can be regarded as an array of domino values each person.

See another section.

10. Central and peripheral interests and the process of determining the overall interpersonal psychological distance

So

how do humans ultimately determine the psychological distance to a partner, which varies with their interests? In this case, humans have central, primary, and peripheral and secondary interests. There is a matter and the central interest is the one that I am interested in the Lord or that I usually value. Peripheral and secondary interests, on the other hand, are not uninteresting, but are not central to you, and are of little interest, not

important, or irrelevant interest.

Those who share the same central interests and have the same idea about the central interests and feel that they are close to each other may disagree slightly on peripheral interests, to their're like, distance feel that I'm close, (central as long as there is no change in the interest of each other) intimately as friends and lovers, is considered to continue socializing get along.

On the other hand, no matter how much the peripheral interests are the same, even those who are not able to share the central interests or disagree with each other's central interests, and who are far apart, will, in the end, find themselves red. It is likely that you will recognize yourself as a stranger and walk away on different paths.

The point is that for a certain person, the presence or absence of sharing of the central interests with the partner, the closeness of thinking with the partner about the central interests, and the closeness of the values are the overall psychological It is considered that the distance is mainly determined.

The method of calculating the overall psychological distance to the other party is as follows:

- (1) Ask each person to raise their interests by about 5 to 6 and disseminate the interests of each of the two persons. For each of the interests above, ask them to fill in the level of interest (center-to-periphery) and the values they have (likes and dislikes) for that interest.
- (2) Calculate the degree of agreement of the content of central interest between the two . For example, if both have a common interest in "cars", the degree of matching is high.
- (3a) this time 2 for each of the concerns of the people of fried themselves and their partner, 2 opinion between the people, to calculate the degree of matching of values. For example, even if two people are interested in the same "car", one wants to have it quickly (I like cars) because the car is cool, and the other says, "I hate car exhaust. If you want to promote a campaign to prevent people from riding in cars to prevent global warming (dislike cars), the degree of agreement between opinions and values is low.
- (3b) For each interest, the sum of the value of the degree of agreement between the two people's opinions and values multiplied by the degree of interest of each person, and the total score of the degree of agreement for each person's multiple interests And
- (2) (3) The higher the matching score, the higher the degree of feeling that the distance to the opponent is short.

In addition, regarding the sum of the matching degree scores of the multiple interests in (3), there may be a case where the total score differs from the partner due to a difference in the central interests with the partner. On the other hand, the other person felt that the central interest (but peripheral interest for the other person) had a high matching score, so they felt that the distance to the opponent was short with a high total matching score On the other hand, the other person has a low degree of matching with the other party for core interests (higher degree of matching with the other party for peripheral interests), and as a result, the total score of multiple interests is low. It may be low and the distance to the opponent may be long.

Therefore, when judging the overall psychological distance with the opponent, it is considered that (3) alone is not enough, and that (2) must be used together.

However, the central concerns of human beings change over time or with changes in the environment. For some time, close friends who shared a central point of interest and agreed were often separated over time, becoming more and more distant and disengaged. is there. It can be said that the psychological distance between human beings is also changing every moment as such interests change.

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(c) 1999-2005 first appearance

Extraction of dry / wet behavior patterns

1992-2005.05 first appearance

The work was done to extract in detail what the behavioral patterns of humans considered to be on the dry-wet dimension are.

Extraction In the first, human dry web , Tsu preparative action style, respectively hypothesized that is associated with the gas-liquid molecular motion pattern. If we compare humans to particles as small as molecules, the behavior of dry people is the same as gas molecular motion, and the behavior of wet people is the same as liquid molecular motion. organize style as "gas basis = dry," "liquid basis = wet", was working to classify ($\underline{1992 \text{ circa, at the time of the capital here is a link to the fee}$) .

On the other hand, in the conventional theory of comparing Japanese and Western cultures, the explanation that "Japanese culture = wet, Western culture = dry" has often been made (for example, Yukio Matsuyama (1978) , Koji Nishio (1969), etc.) . Whether this impression is really correct is a counter argument, such as Sugimoto and Maoa (1982) , "Japan is dry and Europe and the United States are wet," so it is necessary to confirm separately, but compare Japanese and Western cultures Until now, there has been no objection to capturing that viewpoint on the axis of dry / wet.

Therefore, in extracting dry and wet behavior patterns, the behavior patterns of East Asian people, including Japan, were based on the basics of human behavior patterns of "gas = dry" and "liquid = wet". In view of the general impression that Western-style behaviors are

generally dry, we conducted a wide range of literature surveys of about 20 to 30 literatures on Japanese-Western comparative studies (not limited to academic books written by researchers). (Including essays written by newspaper reporters and businessmen) to understand what the dry and wet behaviors are.

[Reference] Japan and East Asia - Western cultural comparison theory of literature (~ 1993)

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US comparison of human formation-The hidden curriculum 1992 Central Koronsha Tetsuro Watsuji climate-Anthropological considerations 1935 Iwanami Shoten Whiting, R., TheChrysanthemumandtheBat1977HarperMassMarketPaperbacks (Matsuri Midori translation chrysanthemum and bat 1991 Bungei Shunju)

Based on the results of this survey, we first extracted roughly 30 behavior patterns assumed to be dry or wet (<code>around 1993</code>, <code>click</code> here for a link to the materials at that time) . Then, the behavior with more specific and detailed contents, so that the possible variety exhaustive, $60 \sim 70$ and extracted about ($1996 \sim 97$ circa) . During this time, the KJ method is used to continuously group and classify overlapping items that are close to each other in terms of content from the macro perspective , and take actions such as "individualism-collectivism" and "liberalism-regulation." It was extracted a rough categories of style (~ 1999 BC) .

Even if they are similar in content to the existing major classifications, we consider that it is better to distinguish behavioral styles judged to have different nuances and viewpoints from the viewpoint of having various analysis viewpoints. Stood up. In addition, the classification item extraction work itself can be easily performed by the author himself using the KJ method, and a sufficient number of classification items of 10 or more was obtained immediately in the first work. No statistical analysis method was used. (After that, I had the opportunity to perform a factor analysis. The link to the factor analysis results here.)

The main period of performing the extraction of classification and detailed items of behavior that are considered dry-wet, the 1992 1999 of year Although it has been for 5 to 6 years, items have been added and classifications have been reviewed intermittently thereafter. The extraction and classification were all performed by the author alone (no collaborator was involved in the extraction and classification). In the process of extracting specific behavior style items, there were some cases in which it was better to review and correct the classification, such as by further layering and subdivision, so the classification was changed flexibly in each case. 2001 years 3 In May current, 2 one of the large classification, 8 under the classification in the one, 17 are summarized in a way that there is a small classification. The dry / wet behavior patterns collected and classified in this way are analogous to the actual gas / liquid molecular motion patterns, specifically, activity / mobility, and psychologically close directional strengths. What we can explain was confirmed by a questionnaire survey on the Internet. For more information,

see the link to the detailed classification and explanation of dry and wet behavior.

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(c) 1999-2004 first appearance

About Values Domino Array

2006.9 First appearance

Related and psychological closeness, remoteness between individuals, values possessed by each person, of the opinion 1 single 1 a single, 1 single 1 regarded as one of the dominoes, each person, sequences of their dominoes, the aggregate Provides a perspective that can be viewed as $\frac{1}{2}$

Humans have various values and opinions about multiple aspects and interests at the same time, and this can be grasped in the form of a domino sequence of values and opinions, following the DNA sequence.

In short, with the human 1 one 1 one of the values, the things like opinion, 1 one 1 is to represent side by side as one of the domino.

Each person, 1 single 1 can be regarded as one of the values is a domino collection of opinion.

Some of these domino sequences are genetically determined, such as their reluctant personality, while others are acquired, such as whether they like railways.

First, human beings have values that they own and values that they do not own, which are represented by the presence or absence of dominoes. There are dominoes, the values that you own, and those that do not have dominoes.

Those who are interested in a certain field have a lot of dominoes in the field, and those who are not interested are dominate the dominoes in the field.

Second, the same domino may have different colors. Even though they may be interested in the same thing (for example, nuclear power), in fact, one person may agree with the matter (nuclear power) and the other may disagree with the matter. is there.

In this case, one supporter can be described as having a white domino and the other has a black domino.

Shared values between two people are expressed by having dominoes in the same field and having the same domino color.

Different people have different arrangements of dominoes, and in some fields they have dominoes of the same color as each other, but in other fields they do not have or have one

at all It is normal to be a domino of color.

It can be said that the commonality of the dominoes owned by the two people determines the psychological distance between them.

If you share dominoes, the psychological distance between them is close, and if you do not share them, you are far.

Those who share the same domino enter into a wet relationship, and those who do not share enter a dry relationship.

Wet motivation is to have the same dominoes, and dry motivation is to have different dominoes.

Some people have a lot of dominoes, some people do not.

Some dominoes help people survive, and some dominoes are useless. Dominoes are eliminated by the environment. In this regard, the treatment of dominoes is the same as that of genes.

The value domino entity may be directly related to human inheritance and may be with the gene, or it may be a group of learned neuronal circuits in the nervous system.

First appearance in 2006

Advantages and disadvantages of dry / wet attitude

(c) 2002.12 first appearance

The advantages and disadvantages of a dry or wet attitude are summarized below.

O mark is an advantage, × mark is a weak point.

	Wet	dry	
[A]	(Psychological proximity orientation)		
[A1]	[Identical and common psychological positions with others]		
[A1.1]		Individualism trying to move apart from each other individually and individually	

	O Being resilient and bullish by having many people	× Only one person can take another action, feeling strongly bound	You can take other actions that you like and feel free	× lonely
	Dense oriented cro small area	owding each other	Wide-area dispersion-oriento a wide area	ed scattered over
[A1.2]	○ You can have a close sense of unity with the people around you	× My whereabouts are tight and my breath seems to be choking	 The space can be used spaciously and behaves as it grows 	× I'm lonely with few people around me
	Uniform (homoger orientation Trying into a uniform fran	to fit each other	Respect for diversity (hetero orientation) Respect for each diversity	
[A1.3]	 Everyone has the same feeling of unity and peace of mind together It is easy to take control of the group 	× Lack of personality × Elimination of foreign talents	 Individuals can develop their personality that is different 	× Everyone's ideas are fragmented and it is difficult to take control
	Attempt to align actions that take synchronization		Don't try to match anti-synchronization- oriented actions with each other	
[A1.4]	○ There is no feeling of being left alone and you can feel safe	× It is troublesome to adjust your surroundings. × You lose yourself while adjusting your surroundings.	O Because there is no need	× I 'm attacked by a feeling of frustration left behind
[A1.5]	Authoritarian trying to follow the mainstream (already acknowledged) opinion		Anti-authoritarianism Minori take their opinion	ties are willing to
	○ If you follow the authorities, you can be safe and secure.	× They tend to be obedient behind people who think they are great and lack rebelliousness	O You have the courage to express your own opinion without being bound by authority	× Poor back shield that protects you

		II.	II.	
[A2]	[Building relationships and relationships with others]			
	Relationship-oriented Actively trying to have human relationships with others		Non-relationship-oriented Does not try to have much human relationships with others	
[A2.1]	O It is easier to get help and information from others who have a relationship	× is swayed by cumbersome relationships × weakened like to be cut off relationships are ignored	Relieved of troublesome relationships	× It is difficult to obtain help from others or information provided by others
	Crony-oriented already ties (nepotism) give priority to relationships with others with		Non-crony-oriented with or without existing nepotism on to have a relationship with others	
[A2.2]	Olf you have a connection, you can have various accommodations and make life easier	× You will not be able to live a satisfactory life without a connection	O Even if there is no connection, it is possible to communicate directly with high-ranking people in the society and the society is open	× Everything tends to be determined by fierce free competition, tired
[A3]	[Freedom of action decision]			
	Regulatoryism regulates each other's behavior		Liberal trying to act freely with each other (Ugokimawaro it) and	
[A3.1]	O People's actions will be disciplined and orderly	× Lack of freedom	O I can go in my favorite direction at any time and feel good	× All you can do is do whatever you want
[A4]	[Self-determination of behavior]			
[A4.1]	Interdependent orientation Dependent on each other Independent (self-reliance) oriented independent and self-supporting each			
	○ A warm spirit of helping each other, fulfilling	× Become an owner with a sweet character	 You can live powerfully alone without the help of others 	× Difficult to ask for help when others need help

		who tries to easily follow others		
	leave the decision to the surroundings		Autonomous orientation You can decide yourself	
[A4.2]	○ You do not have to take responsibility for	× I have no opinion and I am dismissed as others say	○ I can have my own idea	× You must take responsibility for the actions you take
[A5]	[Ensuring privacy]			
	Anti-Privacy Don't other's privacy	respect each	Respect for privacy We responsible	ect each other's
[A5.1]	O Deepen understanding of other people's worries	× Constantly monitored from the surroundings, there is no time to rest your mind	Privacy is sufficiently ensured	× Guarding against others is too hard
[A6]	[Ensuring clarity and rationality of action]			
	Ambiguous orientation My opinion is not frank and clear		Anti-ambiguous orientation Your opinion is straightforward and clear	
[A6.1]	It is easy to take responsibility for your actions and it is easy	× It is difficult to understand what you are thinking and you cannot see the direction	○ Since he / she speaks directly about what he / she thinks, it is easy to understand what he / she is thinking	× The way of saying things is too direct and hurt the opponent
[A6.2]	Unreasonable due to emotionally indivisible things		Reasonable-oriented and simplistic to emotionally against things, the rational behavior	
	○ Religious	× superstitious	○ The action taken is reasonable	× I tend to think that science is versatile
		I	11.	

[A7]	[Ensuring group openness]				
	A group that forms a closed orientation is closed to the outside		Open-oriented groups are open to the outside		
[A7.1]	O We can have a strong solidarity within the group	× The atmosphere of the group has no open feeling and is stuffy	 The atmosphere of the group is open and bright 	× Yoso people who do not know whether they can be trusted easily invade the group	
[B]	[Psychological mo	vement / activity / r	novement-oriented]		
[B1]	[Ensuring dynamic	c energy and mobili	ty]		
	Static orientation Do not try to move around voluntarily Dynamic-oriented when you Ug voluntarily				
[B1.1]	○ If you are satisfied with the current situation, you can live a comfortable life forever	× Atmosphere of the place is stagnant, little change	○ The atmosphere is rich in fluidity and change	× I'm worried I don't know what will happen next	
	the existing land or organization		Non-fixed (movement and diffusion) oriented to try to constantly move without fixed to now have land and organizations		
[B1.2]	○ I can be reassured because I can keep going with people I know	× It's always just a relationship with the same people and there's nothing new	There are always new encounters and people can interact with fresh feelings	× I don't know what new enemies I will encounter while moving × Relationships tend to be temporary and faint	
[B1.3]	3] Precedent-oriented Trying to stay in the area where you have been		Originality-oriented when you Susumo to an unknown area		
	O You can have respect when you	× Lack of spirit to challenge	 We can make discoveries and inventions that no one 	× I'm afraid I don't know what	

II IP	unknown new things × Senior and junior relationships are tight		danger I've ever had
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Grasping by dry / wet personality classification by 4 types

The dry / wetness of the personality is not arranged in one dimension as we have conventionally thought, but the dryness and the wetness exist on the personality at the same time in a separate and parallel form, A new personality classification method from the viewpoint that some people have both wetness and wetness has been newly summarized.

In a previous study on our site (before spring 2001), we applied personality to one dimension of dry-wet and said, "Your personality is very dry-somewhat dry-neutral-somewhat wet-very wet." I have taken the way to judge.

In this case, in fact, there are two types of neutral, neutral when there are many answers of `` dry and wet (neither can be said) '', `` very (pretty) dry '' `` It is possible that the answer " very (very) wet" is half-and-half and neutral. The former may be called " (dry / wet) undifferentiated type", and the latter may be called " (dry / wet) composite / conflict type". In the latter case, it is likely that conflicts are more likely to occur between dry and wet behaviors.

To put this idea into perspective, personal dryness and wetness are not actually arranged one-dimensionally as we had previously thought, but dry and wet are individually independent and parallel at the same time. In the case of a person who is both above and has both dryness and wetness, it is possible that when the action is selected, both come out on the surface in a state of contradiction and conflict (conflict) with each other I can say.

In the future, it will be more accurate to classify personality by measuring dryness and wetness separately and independently. In the conventional psychological test, the total was simply calculated by offsetting each score of dry and wet. However, this time, the dry score and wet score are divided and tabulated, and the degree of dryness and wetness is calculated. By measuring separately and independently,

	In one person's personality, both dryness and wetness are highly developed and exist in a form of compound, contradiction and conflict with each other (both dry and wet)
"Pure dry type"	In one person's personality, the dry side is mainly developed and the wet side is not developed

	In one person's personality, the wet side mainly develops, the dry side does not develop
"Dry / wet undifferentiated type"	Personality has not developed or differentiated to the point where it can be clearly distinguished in both dry and wet

I think it can be dropped into any of the four types.

Based on the above idea, what was the result of re-interpreting the data that had conventionally been interpreted by arranging the dryness and wetness in one dimension and extracting the dryness and wetness separately and independently? I decided to analyze whether it appeared.

The original data was collected on the Internet for about one week in mid-February 2001, with 33 items expressing dryness and 33 items expressing wetness.

For each item,

Five	Very true
Four	Somewhat applicable
Three	Neither
Two	Not very applicable
1	Hardly applicable

I renumbered the numbers.

Based on the numerical values, each person's personality was measured by accumulating and averaging the numerical values of the dryness and the wetness for each item representing the dryness and the wetness. Then, based on the average value of each person in the dry-wet is, the judgment criteria shown below, each person 4 is re-classified into the character type.

Dry / wet combined / conflict type	Dry > 3	Wet > 3
Pure dry type	Dry > 3	Wet <= 3
Pure wet type	Dry <= 3	Wet > 3

1		
Undifferentiated	Dry <= 3	Wet <= 3

As a result, according to the data, 75 % of the respondents were judged to have a characteristic that only dryness was outstanding . In addition, nearly 12 % of the people were judged to be undifferentiated due to inadequate dryness / wetness, while only 8 % of those who had both dryness and wetness had a high degree. Only 5 % had the least wetness .

Dry / wet combined / conflict type	7.670 %
Pure dry type	74.784 %
Pure wet type	5.273 %
Undifferentiated	12.272 %

A link to the details of the data values (results of independently measuring dry and wet).

From the viewpoint of mental health, in a situation where you must take either attitude of dryness or wetness, both pure dry and pure wet, which can easily choose one, are the best, The compound / conflict type, in which both dry and wetness erupt at the same time in contradictory forms, is considered to be a major problem.

Psychological tests corresponding to the above four types of dry / wet personality have been newly developed. To take the test, follow the link below.

<u>It is a link to the dry / wet personality judgment psychological test (four types classification version) .</u>

(c) 2001.8 first appearance

Factor analysis of dry and wet personality and attitude

2001.03-2005.04 first appearance

Here, a description will be given of the result of performing the classification of the character / attitude assumed to be dry / wet based on an established statistical method instead of manually. That is, factor analysis is performed based on the result of having the Internet user answer in the form of a psychological test, and the contents of the extracted factors are described.

In order to verify whether the conventional manual classification method, in which the analytical viewpoints overlap each other between the classifications, is really appropriate, and whether there are any classifications that were overlooked in the work, Had to be subjected to a factor analysis that could extract analytical viewpoints that were completely independent of each other.

Link to traditional manual analysis results.

In response to this, a group of respondents (10 times or more the number of items) who actually collected detailed items representing personalities and attitudes were collected in the form of a psychological test, and the results were analyzed by factor analysis. Decided to go to.

As for the answer items of the psychological test, one of the dry and wet descriptions was randomly selected and displayed for 66 items that were determined to have a significant difference between dry and wet as a result of the previous survey . For each item, a five- step rating method (very applicable, somewhat applicable, neither, not very applicable, or almost not applicable) was given. (2 points very dry , 1 point slightly dry , 0 point which is neither , slightly wet- 1 point, very wet- 2 point) and give feedback to the respondents, and add the score to the answer data file saved.

In order to identify the respondents personally, they were required to enter a nickname when responding. In addition, assuming that a person who intentionally vandalizes the response data appears, the fact that data is being collected behind the scenes when answering the psychological test was not displayed at all in order to cut off the cause of the vandalism.

The psychological test was conducted for about one week in mid-February 2001, and responses were obtained from 1046 respondents. The obtained response data was applied to statistical analysis software (StatView 5.0) to perform factor extraction by factor analysis. It is considered that items having a similar answer tendency for each item of the respondent belong to the same factor.

The factor extraction was based on the main factor method, and the value was converted using orthogonal / varimax rotation. Factors were analyzed limited to an eigenvalue of 1.0 or higher. Each answer item was analyzed only when the factor load was 0.400 or more.

Link to factor analysis result (analysis numerical value).

As a result of the factor analysis, there were a total of 16 factors with eigenvalues of 1.0 or more . In general, factors that were roughly the same or more detailed were extracted than when manually classified and extracted. What came out in the manual classification and not in the factor analysis were the factors related to synchronization orientation, respect for diversity, retention orientation, and originality orientation. On the other hand, the factors that came out in factor analysis but did not come out manually were the viewpoints on "priority" such as group priority-individual priority (factor 6), and "restriction" such

as family restriction-retention of external interest (factor 7). The viewpoints related to sexuality, interests in humans-interests in non-human matter (factor 9) were around the viewpoints related to "interests".

The details of the extracted factors will be described below in a table format.

Answer item legend
dry
Wet
(-) Factor loading is negative

	-1-		
Factor number	Answer item number	Factor contents, item contents	
Factor 1	→	Bound and monitoring-oriented (wet) - free-faire-oriented (dry)	
	twenty four	Don't like to bind each other	
	27	Don't like to monitor each other	
		[Explanation] Factors that determine whether one wants to be bound and watched over each other, or prefer to be left free and left alone without being bound or watched.	
Factor 2	→	Populated & petting oriented (wet) - apart, contact aversion (dry)	
	1	Prefer to act as a group (-)	
	Two	Prefer to lean on each other in a social relationship (-)	

	1		
	Five	Don't like to interact with others	
	17	Prefer closed relationships	
	18	Prefer separation and independence from others	
	42 You don't get together unless you have a purpose		
	43	I don't like touching skin with others	
	[Explanation] This is a factor regarding whether you prefer to act as a group or gro lean or touch each other, or whether you prefer to be separated each other as little as possible.		
Factor 3	→	Irrational and non-scientific and subjective-oriented (wet) - rational, scientific and objective-oriented (dry)	
	13	The idea is rational	
29 The idea is scientific		The idea is scientific	
	36 Objectives are objective		
		[Explanation] It is a factor related to rational, scientific and objective thinking and perspective.	
Factor 4	→	Dependent oriented to ambient (wet) - independent directivity from ambient (dry)	
	46	You can move freely without binding human relationships (-)	
	47	Easily influenced by the opinions of others	

	57	Always care about making a good impression on others	
	60	Do not be afraid to be isolated from others (-)	
		[Explanation] It is a factor related to whether or not you can move freely, are influenced by the surroundings, or care about the surroundings, without being attached to the surroundings, cutting and being independent.	
Factor 5	→	Fellow outside exclusion oriented (wet) - companion outside accepted oriented (dry)	
	41	Eliminate non-friends by socializing	
	56	Not tolerant of someone who has a different opinion	
		[Explanation] This is a factor that determines whether or not a group of friends or those who agree with oneself is oriented toward eliminating the alien.	
Factor 6	→	Collective priority-oriented (wet) - Personal priority-oriented (dry)	
	7	I don't like being restricted from freedom of action (-)	
	63	Prioritize the interests of your group (over your own)	
		[Explanation] In acting, it is a factor regarding whether to give priority to individual freedom or to the interests of the group.	
Factor 7	→	Relatives Limited oriented (wet) - Foreign interest held oriented (dry)	
	33	I only care about things in my group	

	52	Sticking to the distinction between family members and outside people	
		[Explanation] It is a factor related to whether you are interested only in your own relatives or in the outside world.	
Factor 8	→	Status quo oriented (wet) - Transformation oriented (dry)	
	31	I like stagnant HR	
	32	Prefer to confirm the status quo	
		[Explanation] It is a factor regarding whether or not the current situation is preferred.	
Factor 9	→	Interest in human (wet) - (inhuman) interest in material (dry)	
	44	I don't like doll play	
		[Explanation] It is a factor related to whether you are interested in a person, a person in the form of a person, or an object far from a person.	
Factor 10	→	Factions - quasi-family relationship-oriented (wet) - a non-sectarian and non-family relationship-oriented (dry)	
	35	Dislike making factions	
	45	Don't like parent molecular relationships	
		[Explanation] This is a factor about whether you like to enter faction or pseudo-family relationships.	

\rightarrow	Indirect Oriented (wet) - candor oriented (dry)
12	Things are straightforward
	[Explanation] It is a factor about whether or not you like frank speech.
→	Slowly oriented (wet) - Speed-oriented (dry)
14	Moves slowly
30	Fast decision-making tempo (-)
[Explanation] It is a factor about whether the movement or decision to be slow.	
→	Dense oriented (wet) - Distributed oriented (dry)
Three	Try to be dense in a small space
[Explanation] It is a factor regarding whether or not a person prefers state.	
→	Fame-authority oriented (wet) - Non fame and non authoritative oriented (dry)
Ten	Stick to the brand when buying things
	[Explanation] Factors related to the brand, reputation, and authority of the subject.
	→ 14 30 → Three

Factor 15	→	Request and the dependence-oriented (wet) - independence-oriented (dry)	
	19	Strong request	
		[Explanation] It is a factor related to whether or not the client has strong desire.	
Factor 16	→	Anti-privacy-oriented (wet) - Privacy Respect-oriented (dry)	
	11	Want to interfere with the privacy of others	
		[Explanation] Factors that favor or respect privacy.	

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\square background \square

Significance of knowing dry / wet behavior

2003.12-2004.10 first appearance

Here is a summary of why it is important to know dry and wet behavior and why it is significant . Specifically, it is useful for understanding the social characteristics of countries around the world (such as comparing Japanese and Western cultures) and for understanding the gender differences in the social behavior of men and women.

The following is a summary of why it is important to know dry and wet behavior patterns.

(1) The dimension of dry / wet plays an important role in analyzing the national and social characteristics of countries around the world from a psychological perspective. For example, in relation to the natural environment surrounding each culture, "dry environment = nomadic and pastoral culture (Europe and the United States) = dry behavior is the mainstream, humid environment = agricultural culture (Japan, East Asia, etc.) = wet behavior By establishing the correlation that "is the mainstream," the dimension of dry / wetness has the effect of making it easier to grasp the classification of world culture.

For example, in the comparative theory of Japanese and Western cultures, the explanation that "Japanese culture = wet, Western culture = dry" has been often made (for example, Yukio Matsuyama (1978), Miki Nishio (1969), etc.).

Until now, Japanese (European and American) behavioral styles have been listed as collectivism (individualism), synchrony with others (asynchrony), emotion / irrationality (science / rationality), and external closure (openness).), emphasizing the seniority-precedent and tradition (emphasis on originality), regulation like (liberal), does not move and there is no external pressure (active) are those such as, both, the player position with the dry-wet of It fits in. In short, most of the Japanese (European and American) behaviors can be explained comprehensively in terms of dryness and wetness.

Whether the impression that Japan = wet and Europe and the United States = dry is really correct is a counter-argument, such as Sugimoto and Maoa (1982), that "Japan is dry and Europe and the United States is wet". To date, when comparing Japanese and Western cultures, there has been no objection to taking that perspective on the axis of dry and wet.

- (2) Can explain the psychosocial behavioral styles of men and women. Male = dry and female = wet respectively.
- Women prefer to form groups and act in groups (prefer to follow the toilet together) , while men prefer to act alone (collectivism-individualism).
- ☐ Women prefer to read fashion magazines because they are sensitive to the fashion around them, and they like to tune their behavior around (harmony), whereas men do not adapt to their surroundings and take their own way. Attempt to walk (tune-oriented-non-tune-oriented).
- ☐ Women are interested in humans and are determined to build and maintain relationships with others around them, while men are interested in non-human substances and mechanisms and interact with others. The relationship is constructed as a means to achieve some purpose (human relation-oriented-non-human relation-oriented).
- ☐ Women do not like to go to the unknown territory themselves and try to live in a world of precedent and custom, whereas men are active in guinea pigs in areas where unknown dangers may hide. Challenge creatively and achieve creative results (precedent oriented-creative oriented).
- ☐ Women actively disclose themselves and expose privacy to close others, while men do not disclose themselves (lack of privacy-respect) .
- ☐ While women take actions passively (do not move from themselves) , men move from themselves (static-dynamic).

Such behavioral styles, which have been considered as gender differences in social

behavior between men and women, are all on the dry-wet axis, and can be comprehensively explained from the perspective of dryness and wetness.

In short, the benefits of knowing dry-wet behavior are various, which have been individually and scattered up to now, such as Western (nomadic / pastoral) culture-Japanese and East Asian (agricultural) culture, male culture-female culture. The feature can simply be summarized and explained in a single word "dry-wet".

Until now, various analytical viewpoints such as collectivism-individualism, regulatoryism-liberalism, etc. have been individually taken up. Until now, the concept of uniting them has never existed.

These various disparate viewpoints can be put together in a single word, "dry-wet," and can be bundled, bundled and carried. In that respect, the concept of "dry-wet" acts as a container that can carry the disparate concepts of collectivism-individualism, regulation-liberalism

Dry / wetness covers, in general, encompasses and encompasses the traditional concepts of individualism, liberalism, etc., which were the main concepts used to explain the gender difference, the cultural difference between the East and the West. It can be said that it is a higher-level concept.

Agriculture (Japan and East Asia) -Nomadism and pastoralism (Europe and the United States), culture of women-men (or maternity-paternity), where the perspectives were fragmented and disorganized by summarizing them into one axis-dry-wet There is an effect that grasping becomes very easy.

In other words, by preparing the analysis axis of dry-wet, the variously proposed concepts such as collectivism-individualism, regulatoryism-liberalism ...

Wet	dry
Collectivism	Individualism
Regulatoryism	Liberalism
Anti privacy	Respect for privacy

In such a form, it can be handled in one set. In this regard, the analysis viewpoint is focused on one axis of "dry-wet", which makes it easier to analyze social culture.

And,

collectivism-regulatoryism-anti-privacy ... are linked to each other on the wet axis, and are

simultaneously established and generated in one set.

-Individualism-liberalism-respect for privacy ... in conjunction with each other in a dry shaft, established at the same time with one set, occurring

as such, concepts belonging to the dry axis (individualism, liberalism ...) to each other, concepts belonging to the wet axis (collectivism, regulation principle ...) each other, and in conjunction with a collection each other, can be explicit that the established co-time basis.

From this point, each one set of the above-mentioned dry axis and wet axis must be established at the same time. For example, an individualistic society must be liberal (both dry), a collective society must have anti-privacy. it is (both wet) and can be explained.

Alternatively, a society that has a concept of a combination inconsistent with each set of the above dry axis and wet axis, such as a society that is collective (wet) and liberal (dry) , will not be established, and respect for privacy Explain that a (dry) collectivist (wet) society cannot exist.

As described above, the point of view of dry-wet is bisects increase the culture of the world, "farming culture (wet) - nomadic, pastoral culture (dry) ", and "female culture (wet) - male culture (dry) Can be explained, and in that regard, it can be said that it exerts great analytical power in analyzing world culture.

In this case, the perspective of dry / wetness not only has the effect of facilitating the analysis of the world's social culture, but also the physics related to the social behavior of people and the movement of molecules and objects, which had little contact so far. Has the effect of binding.

In short, particles of different sizes, such as dry and wet humans, objects, and molecules, can show that they have a common mode of behavior and movement even if the particles are different in size.

The fact that the people of Japan and East Asia are wet and the people of Europe and the United States are dry is that the behavior of people in Japan and East Asia society, which are mainly farming and women, is essentially similar to the liquid molecular movement. On the other hand, it shows that the behavioral patterns of people in Western societies, mainly nomadic and pastoral and male, are similar to gas molecular movement.

That is, gas and liquid molecular motions are

Liquid molecules (wet)	Gas molecules (dry)
Collectivism	Individualism
Regulatoryism	Liberalism
Anti privacy	Respect for privacy

Therefore, it can be said that the behavior of people in a dry society and a wet society can be simulated by a computer by a method similar to gas / liquid molecular motion simulation.

That is, nomadic / pastoral and male-centered Western societies can be simulated by gas molecular movement, and agricultural and female-centered Japanese and East Asian societies can be simulated by liquid molecular movement.

Here is a link to an example of gas / liquid molecular motion simulation (the program is a work of another person, not the author). In this way, introducing the viewpoint of dry / wetness to the analysis of the world's social culture is a way to use computer-based knowhow to simulate the movement of objects developed in physics as it is in sociology and psychology. It can be said that it has an effect that can be used, and greatly contributes to the development of sociology and psychology.

References

Yukio Matsuyama (1978) The recommendation of "reduction" Asahi Shimbun K. Nishio (1969) European individualism Kodansha Yoshio Sugimoto , Ross Maore (1982) Is Japanese "Japanese"? Analysis-Toyo Keizai Shimpo

(c) 2003-2004 first appearance

□Document□

Existing literature on humidity perception

2006.05 first appearance

Here is a summary of some of the existing literature on humidity perception. Literature includes (1) basic psychological characteristics, (2) relation to air quality and air conditioning, (3) relation to textiles, climate in clothes, (4) relation to interpersonal relations between Japan and Europe, It is divided into contents.

[1] Psychological characteristics of humidity sensation

< Comment >

The mechanism of perception of wetness has been studied sporadically since the 1920s. However, the number of studies is not large and seems to be of little interest. Also, it has not been clarified what pattern stimulus of a substance produces a wet sensation in humans.

< Historical research >

○ Stickiness, stickiness

Zigler, MJ An Experimental Study of the Perception of Stickiness. American Journal of Psychology, 34, 73-84, 1923

→ The perception was analyzed into a "pull" phase, which was a dull, deep-seated pssure and which was only an incidental part of the experience, and a "breakaway" phase, which was the essentially sticky part of the experience. The "breakaway" phase consisted of a field of light contact or pssure points, whose attributes showed determinate characteristics; the intensity of the light pssures or contacts showed a gradual increase and then a rather sudden decrease to a low or zero level of intensity; the duration of every sticky point in the field was noticeably sustained; and the point of maximal clearness shifted constantly and rapidly among the

different pssures or contacts constituting the pattern. The "pull" without the "breakaway" failed to give the perception, and was frequently confused with a pssure. Nebane Kang, the steps to lift the skin is pulled, the next sudden leave of, divided into off stage. It is not enough just to pull, it is more essential to cut off.

○ Clamminess

Zigler, MJ An Experimental Study of the Perception of Clamminess. American Journal of Psychology, 34, 550-561, 1923

→ Clamminess proved to be a complex tactual perception consisting of cold and softness so combined as to give rise to a simple sensory perception of moisture together with a central or imaginal component of unpleasantness which attaches to associative connotations of rather definite kinds of stimulus-objects. moist cold, sticky cans, cold, softness (the 2 one but produce a wet sensation) And the imagination of discomfort.

O A clue to the sense of humidity

Lauterbach, CE; Crouser, RE.Sensation

cues to moisture. Journal of Experimental Psychology, 16, 328-338, 1933 \rightarrow (1) temperature is a moisture cue in the case of many, but not all, individuals; (2) moist is not necessarily a blend of touch and cold, but may be a blend of touch and warmth as well; (3) it is possible that other cues such as density, capillary attraction, and evaporation are often interpted as concomitants of wetness.

Temperature is often a clue to humidity. The wetting sensation is a mixture of touch and warmth. Thickness, capillary pulling, and evaporation are associated with wetness.

○ discomfort index

Thom, EC (1959) The Discomfort Index Weatherwise 12:... 57-59

... Bosen, JR (1959) Discomfort Index Reference Data Section, Air Conditioning, Heating, Ventilating And

comfortable temperature, humidity of the relationship Proposal of the formula to

calculate. Hot and humid is uncomfortable.

< Recent research >

- O Psychological characteristics of wet sensation
- Li Y.Perceptions of temperature, moisture and comfort in clothing during environmental transients. Ergonomics. 2005 Feb 22; 48 (3): 234-48.
- → The perception of dampness appears to follow Fechner's law more closely than Stevens' power law with a negative relationship with skin temperature, and is nonlinearly and positively correlated with relative humidity in clothing microclimate. The sensation of wetting follows Fechner 's law rather than Stevens 's law . It has the opposite relationship to skin temperature. It is proportional to the relative humidity in clothing.
- [2] Air quality, comfort and humidity (relationship with air conditioning and air conditioners)

< Comment >

Making the air have a certain degree of humidity reduces the symptoms of thirst and itching of human skin and eyes, and the occurrence of SBS. It is necessary for However, the moistness of the air is said to lead to bad smell and poor ventilation.

O Air Quality and Humidity in the Air Office

Reinikainen LM, Jaakkola JJ, Seppanen O. The effect of air humidification on symptoms and perception of indoor air quality in office workers: a six-period cross-over trial. Arch Environ Health 1992 Jan-Feb; 47 (1):

8-15.The primary outcome--dryness symptom score--was characterized by dryness, irritation or itching of the skin and eyes, dryness or irritation of the throat, and nasal dryness. The dryness symptom score was significantly smaller during the humidified phase than during the reference phase (paired t test; p less than .05). Allergic symptoms that were considered as a separate outcome, a sensation of dryness, and draft were also significantly less frequent. During the humidification phase (p less than .05). For humans, the symptoms of dryness manifest as thirst in the skin and eyes, pain, itching, thirst, irritation, and thirst. Allergic symptoms, thirst and water intake behavior decrease with higher air humidity. Indoors, it is better to have some humidity.

O Prevention of SBS by indoor humidification

Nordstrom K, Norback D, Akselsson R. Effect of air humidification on the sick building syndrome and perceived indoor air quality in hospitals: a four month longitudinal study. Occup Environ Med. 1994 Oct; 51 (10): 683-8.

Air humidification during the heating season in colder climates can decrease symptoms of SBS and perception of dry air.

Indoor humidification in the cold season helps to reduce SBS (sick building syndrome) and thirst symptoms.

○ SBS prevention in office

Fang L, Wyon DP, Clausen G, Fanger PO.Impact of indoor air temperature and humidity in an office on perceived air quality, SBS symptoms and performance.Indoor Air. 2004; 14 Suppl 7: 74-81.

Perceived Air Quality (PAQ), Sick Building Syndrome (SBS) Symptoms And Performance Of Office Work Were Studied In A Real Office Space At Three Levels Of Air Temperature And Humidity And Two Levels Of Ventilation Rate (20 Degrees C / 40 Pasento, 23 degrees C / 50%, 26 degrees C / 60% RH at 10 ls (-1) p (-1) outside air, and 20 degrees C / 40% RH at 3.5 ls (-1) p (-1) outside air) . Performance of office work was not significantly affected by indoor air temperature and humidity. However, several SBS symptoms were alleviated when the subjects worked at low levels of air temperature and humidity, which implies that a longer term exposure to low indoor air temperature and humidity might help to improve the performance of

office work. temperature $20\square 26$ °C, humidity $40\square 60$ at% of the office environment, Temperature, and humidity's low, SBS is unlikely to occur.

Reinikainen LM, Aunela-Tapola L, Jaakkola JJ.Humidification and perceived indoor air quality in the office environment. Occup Environ Med. 1997 May; 54 (5): 322-7. Humified ified was was found to be more odorous and stuffy (paired t test P=0.0001) and less acceptable than the non-humidified air (McNemar's test P<0.001)

.An untrained panel of 20 members is able to differentiate a slight malodour and stuffiness in indoor air. The results suggest that steam air humidification decreases This humid air can lead to a foul smell and poor airflow, leading to poor air quality for humans (especially women and young people) .

Occur difficulty and humidity of the upper respiratory tract inflammation, such as Reinikainen LM, Jaakkola JJ.Significance Of Humidity And Temperature On Skin And Upper Airway Symptoms.Indoor Air 2003 Dec; 13 (4):.. 344-52

Skin Dryness And Rash, Pharyngeal Dryness, and nasal dryness and congestion are alleviated in higher humidity. Steam humidification results in a risk for increased perception of odor and stuffiness. Drying

, rash, thirst, dry nose and redness are alleviated by humidification. .

On the other hand, humidification by steam leads to bad smell and poor ventilation.

[3] Wetness of textiles and clothing, humidity and comfort in the climate of clothing < Comment > The range of comfortable humidity that clothing brings to human skin has been studied. Elucidation of the mechanism of moisture absorption and water absorption by fibers is also in progress. Research on the calculation and measurement of humidity values is progressing, but it is unclear what properties and patterns of materials that touch the skin will bring a wet and moist sensation to human skin. O Clothing inside clothes Toyobo web site http://www.toyobo.co.jp/seihin/kaiteki/sports/ifukunai/ifuku1.htmRe lationship between clothes inside climate and comfortable area http://www.tovobo.co.ip/ seihin / kaiteki / sports / ifukunai / ifuku4.htm The range of temperature, humidity, and airflow at which clothes feel comfortable is not so wide. Temperature 32 ± 1 ° C Humidity $50 \pm 10\%$ RH Airflow 25 ± 15 cm / sec Summary table of environmental factors (temperature, humidity), body physiology, discomfort and discomfort (, product name) ↓ http://www.toyobo.co.jp/seihin/kaiteki/sports/index.htm △ Mechanism of moisture absorption and water absorption by fiber? Li Y, Plante AM, Holcombe BV. The physical mechanisms of the perception of dampness in fabrics. Ann Physiol Anthropol ... 1992 Nov; 11 (6): 631-4 (physiological anthropology journal The Annals Of physiological anthropology)∏The Detection Of Dampness In Hygroscopic Materials Has Been Investigated Both By Subjective Tests And By The Application Of A Model Of The Physical Mechanisms involved. Subjects were asked to rate the degree of dampness of a range of materials of different moisture contents after a short period of contact with the inner forearm. Skin and

fabric inner surface temperatures were recorded. It was found that highly hygroscopic wool fabrics were perceived, as being dry er and maintained a higher temperature at the skin surface than polyester, a less hygroscopic fabric, during fabric-skin contact. A physical model of the sorption / desorption process in hygroscopic materials has been developed from knowledge of fiber sorption kinetics and used to study the Physical processes which take place at the skin-fabric interface during transient contact. These pdictions agree well with the subjective responses and the measured temperatures. Highly hygroscopic fibers (wool) are more likely to contact the skin than low hygroscopic fibers (polyester). When touched, it is perceived as a dryer, higher temperature. Based on the knowledge of fiber-induced absorption, a model of the physical absorption process was developed and used to elucidate the physical process of temporary contact between the skin and the fiber. \triangle method of measuring the humidity feeling of fiber Sweeney, M., Ando Branson, DH (1990) Sensorial Comfort Part I:... A Psychophysical Method To Assess Moisture Sensation In Clothing Textile Research Journal, 60 (7), 371-377 Sweeney, M., & Branson, DH (1990) .Sensorial comfort part II: A magnitude estimation approach for assessing moisture sensation. Textile Research Journal, 60 (8), 447-452. Plante, AM, Holcombe, BV, & Stephens, LG 1995, Fiber hygroscopicity and perception of dampness, part I: subjective trials. Textile Research Journal, 65, pp. 292-298. \bigcirc Lee, Wei Yung.umidity sensations in relation to moisture gradients between clothings. Chinese Medical Journal, 64, 203-208, 1946 (1) the moisture content between the layers of clothing is closely related to the wet-bulb temperature of the air with maximum amount of moisture found in the innermost layer and minimum in the outer garment; (2) with higher humidity sensations there was higher moisture content in the air To The Skin Next And Diminution Towards The Outer Garments. humidity, high at the inside of clothing, small on the outside of clothing. If the air close to the skin is humid, it will feel wet.

[4] Japanese-Western cultural comparison and humidity in interpersonal relations

< Comment >

It has been pointed out that Japanese characters feel wetter than Westerners. However, details on why it feels wet are not clear.

○ Wet Japanese Suga

Haga "Japanese and Japanese - Language and Ethnicity" Japanese Expression Psychology 1979 Chuo Koronsha, Inc. p84-112

"The outline of the Japanese image is an inside and outside view of the Japanese from various angles. It has already been drawn quite closely and accurately by various houses, and when taken together, it is << a calm, delicate, wet, feminine, shy >> a group of small-scale humans - . This is likely to be Japanese race "

." what is also the divide to dry is the insipid Nai act, without defining the contours of things, wants to keep blurred "

→ Japanese is wet.

○ Japanese-in-law, humanity

MinamotoRyoen "in-law structure - individual Social social of human relations" law and humanity - A Study of Japanese sentiment 1969 Chuokoronsha Osamu Tokoro p26 "law and humanity are both warm, a wet It means emotional morals rooted in personal relationships with personality."

- → The sense of in-law humanity is wet.
- Shimeppo of Japanese behavior in Europe
 Kanji Nishio Europe of individualism people or withstand the idea of freedom 1969 Kodansha Osamu Tokoro p95-96

in the tourist destination of the "United Kingdom, holidaymakers the Japanese wife of children waged The fact that the landscape seemed strange and unsuitable for the occasion does not necessarily mean that the Japanese "weaknesses" were exposed. When we finished eating coffee and cake, the child's wife was probably a nice man, saying, "Oh, I think you must return the tray immediately." In addition, he lowered my tray alongside me. In such a situation, it is a disqualification of a woman in the Japanese world to lower only my tray and make a face that does not know my tray alone, but the goodness and kindness of that Because he has a personality that can only be as small as he can see and notice, his consciousness about how he is viewed from a wide world that he does not see is not much developed. The wife would never have been conscious of the special humid atmosphere that the family had created in a sightseeing bus that was all European. "

→ In Europe, wet actions of the Japanese, seem to float from the surroundings.

American society is dry
 Yukio Matsuyama "What to do with stones of other mountains"
 "Recommendation" 1978 Asahi Shimbun Inc. p108-116

"Too dry and weak meat eating of American society should not be imported to Japan now, Of course, the special constitutions of Japanese society, such as passionateness, seniority, and lifelong employment, need to be strengthened by being exposed to the tide of internationalization to some extent, but the American competition system has been reduced to narrow island nations like Japan. It's hard to see the friendship between men and men, or the excitement between seniors and juniors.

- → American society is too competitive and weak. That feels dry.
- (c) First appearance in 2006

(Previous explanation) Examination of dry / wet behavior

(C) 1999.7 □2004.5 Created

This is a dissertation-like description I wrote before Currently, the structure of the theoretical explanation has been changed because the structure is difficult to understand and it is difficult to read in a long sentence.

[Summary] 1. Introduction 2. Association with gaseous-liquid molecular motion 3. Extraction of behavior that is supposed to dry wet 4. Detailed description of the dry-wet behavior 5. Confirmation of dry-wet of the extracted behavior 6. Conclusion

[Summary] In

this study, we proposed the following hypothesis about what kind of human behavior produces dry and wet sensations.

In general, from the very small liquid or gas molecules to the visible level, the general properties of objects and human behavior,

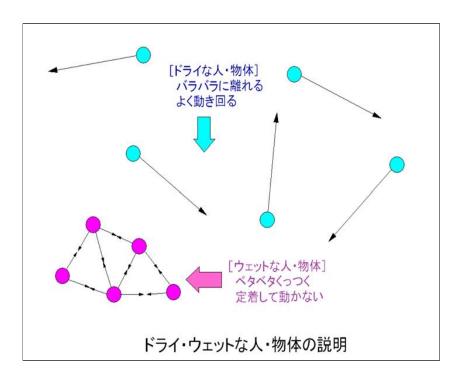
(1) The feeling that is wet is that the adhesion and tackiness is strong, If you try to use. In addition, exercise / activity is low, and it is a case of trying to settle and settle without

moving to one place.

(2) If you feel dry, you have a high degree of exercise and activity, and you want to move around and move around. In addition, the adhesive / tackiness is low, and it is a case where it is likely to be separated from the partner and to be separated.

In summary, it means "mutual discrete / moving = dry, mutual proximity / settlement = wet".

Based on this hypothesis, we conducted a literature search and extracted behavioral patterns considered to be on the axis of dry / wetness into 17 items, such as collectivism-individualism, regulation-liberalism. Tidy. A questionnaire survey using the WWW was conducted by creating a question item based on a hypothesis as to whether the behavior pattern extracted and arranged in this way is truly felt as dry or wet. The analysis confirmed that the proposed hypothesis was almost correct. Keywords: wet , dry , behavioral patterns Dry / wet objects (including molecules) -The movement and behavioral patterns common to humans are summarized in the figure below.



1. Introduction

1.1 The sense of human behavior

This study is concerned with the mechanism of how human behavior patterns are perceived by others around them, that is, the sensations that human behavior patterns give to others. is there. There are various kinds of sensations (interpersonal sensations) that human

behavior gives to others around them through interpersonal relationships, such as coldwarm, dry-wet, and light-dark. In the field of social psychology , the importance of the cold - warm interpersonal sense axis has been pointed out. For example, according to Asch (1946) , the inclusion of a word in a feature that expresses a person's character greatly changes the overall impression of that person, specifically, "warm" or "cold" It has been pointed out that simply changing the adjective "makes a big difference in the final overall impression of the person. In this case, it is said that the interpersonal sense axis of "cold - warm" has a large influence as the "central characteristic" to determine the overall impression of the person . 1.2 Necessity and merits of elucidating the behavior of dry and wet behavior However, in social psychology up to now, even with the same interpersonal sensation , little attention has been paid to the axis of dry - wet. In other words, what kind of behavioral style gives a dry / wet sensation to others around it, and what is the mechanism that gives such a sensation (the mechanism of dry / wet interpersonal sensation) Has been little studied in the past.

On the other hand, in the conventional theory of comparing Japanese and Western cultures, the explanation that "Japanese culture = wet, Western culture = dry" has often been made (for example, Yukio Matsuyama (1978) , Koji Nishio (1969), etc.) . Whether this impression is really correct is a counter argument, such as Sugimoto and Maoa (1982) , "Japan is dry and Europe and the United States are wet," so it is necessary to confirm separately, but compare Japanese and Western cultures Until now, there has been no objection to capturing that viewpoint on the axis of dry / wet.

At present, there is no international discussion on why Japanese (European and American) cultures are considered wet (dry) , but in the future, if we analyze the world culture from a psychological perspective, It is quite possible that the dimension of dry wetness plays an important role. For example, in relation to the natural environment surrounding each culture, "dry environment = nomadic and pastoral culture (Europe and the United States) = dry behavior is the mainstream, humid environment = agricultural culture (Japan, East Asia, etc.) = wet behavior It is anticipated that the correlation of "is the mainstream" will have the effect of making the dimension of dry / wetness easier to grasp the classification of world culture.

In addition, elucidation of dry / wet behavior patterns is, for example, Researching and analyzing which men and women have more dry / wet behavior patterns in relation to gender differences in gender psychology, In order to improve the productivity and membership satisfaction of organizations such as government offices and companies, knowing where the optimal humidity of the organization is is It is considered to be useful for providing mental consulting services to propose humidity control on the surface .

In the following, what kind of behavioral mode of human beings feels dry and wet is explained by analogy with the properties of gases and liquids that give humans a dry / wet feeling.

- 2. Relationship between gas and liquid molecular motion
- 2.1 Description of gas and liquid molecular movement patterns

First, the physical behavior that gives a difference between dry and wet sensations to humans in terms of what kind of behavioral style of humans produces dry and wet interpersonal sensations is explained first. It is necessary to reconfirm the mechanism that creates the difference between gas and liquid properties. Gas gives a dry sensation and liquid gives a wet sensation. To see the difference between them, the viewpoint must be reduced to the molecular level. Of specific gas molecules and liquid molecules, what creates both differences, [1] the magnitude of the kinetic energy (degree of movement) differences in the liquid, the degree (kinetic energy) is small to move around (so move around Absent). Gas has a large degree of movement (kinetic energy) (moves well). [2] Differences in the degree to which "intermolecular force" works In liquids, the distance between molecules is reduced, and the molecules are attracted to each other. sticking together, and pulling or restraining their feet. In the gas in which the attractive force acts greatly, the "intermolecular force" between the molecules approaching each other and attracting each other hardly works . The degree to which the "intermolecular force" works is large in liquids and small in gases, (1) Because liquid molecules have low kinetic energy, they are forces between molecules that are originally attracted, adhered, and restrained between molecules. (Intermolecular force) is unable to move around because it can not move around (2) Gas molecules have a large degree of kinetic energy (kinetic energy), so they can move around by breaking off intermolecular force Because they are free from the effects of "intermolecular forces".

The degree to which the "intermolecular force" works is large in liquids and small in gases. (1) Because liquid molecules have low kinetic energy, they are originally between molecules and approach each other, attract and restrain each other. (Intermolecular force) is unable to move around because it can not move around (2) Gas molecules have a large degree of kinetic energy (kinetic energy), so they can move around by breaking off intermolecular force Because they are free from the effects of "intermolecular forces".

2.2 Application to general objects

Liquid water, when touched with a fingertip, gets wet and sticks to the skin, clings together and does not leave. In this regard, it can be said that an attractive force acts between the liquid water and the fingertip so as to keep the liquid water and the fingertip together. Also,

liquid water stays in the same place forever and does not move unless you move your fingertips. In that respect, it can be said that liquid water has lower movement and activity than gaseous water vapor and the like.

Therefore, further extend the idea, in the object general, (1) the object (molecularhuman) of movement and activities, movement, fluidity is high, acting therebetween attractive (bonding force) is small (away from each other) when a dry (dry and have) a felt (2) the object (molecular-human), exercise and activities, movement, fluidity is low, attractive force therebetween (bonding force) is large (not away from each other) In this case, it is estimated that the rule that the user feels wet (wet, wet) is satisfied. Explaining that this estimate is correct requires that the estimate be valid for objects that are much closer to humans than numerators. Such more human-sized objects include, for example, sand grains distributed on coasts, rivers and deserts, human (especially female) hair, natto made from fermented soybeans, and melted sugar that is cooled and solidified. The bigger confectionery candy includes plastic balls for table tennis and volleyball. Dry (dry) sand does not stick to your hands even if you touch it and falls apart one by one (no adhesion or stickiness). Also, when the wind blows, it moves accordingly (fluid). On the other hand, wet, wet (wet) sand sticks to the hand when touched and does not try to leave it (adhesive and sticky). In addition, they do not move even when the wind blows (they do not have fluidity). Hair that is wet with water does not easily fall apart because the hairs are united together and do not move even if the wind blows. On the other hand, dry hair moves in the wind and separates and moves individually from one to another, and has fluidity. When natto is stirred, natto pulls a sticky thread and connects it with each other with a thread. The natto sticks together and tries to stand still. At this time, the attractive force acts between one bean and the beans in a form of pulling a thread, and is considered to correspond to a force equivalent to an intermolecular force. Melted (liquefied) candy grains are sticky and sticky to fingertips and other candy and cannot be removed. Even if you try to move them one by one, they can't move because they stick to each other. Alternatively, plastic balls and volleyballs for table tennis can be easily separated and move around one by one, but if you apply the adhesive widely on the surface or wrap it around the entire surface of the double-sided adhesive tape, they stick together and bond together. It is difficult to separate them one by one without leaving them, and they try to move vigorously, and even if they try to fly, they immediately adhere to another place and do not try to move. In this case, the adhesion and tackiness of such objects (the property that they do not separate once they stick together) increases the attractive force (the force of sticking together and trying to connect together) that acts between them, and causes movement, activity, and movement. ☐ It is thought that liquidity has been lost. That is, the stickiness and tackiness of the objects sticking to each other and sticky to each other brings wetness to the objects in a form in which the objects are attracted to each other and hard to move. This is also illustrated by the fact that, for example, when the adhesive is continuously exposed to the outside for a long time and the solvent is removed to prevent the adhesive from sticking, it is felt dry and dry. In order to confirm whether or not the idea is correct, Web the questionnaire, 2002 years 4 late May and 10 was carried out in early May. Survey, was to pair has been described sense to bring the object 2 intended to ask Which is more felt in the dry of the single sentence, 1 question items per about 200 were carried out on a scale that the people of the respondents. As a result of the analysis, (1) the object that immediately separates from the hand (having no stickiness) when touched feels more dry than the object that is sticky (sticky when touched). Also, by being separated from each other, objects in a well-ventilated state with a large space therebetween feel more dry than objects in a poorly-ventilated state that are stuck to each other. (2) Objects that move around freely seem more dry than objects that do not move as they stick together. In addition, a moving object feels more dry than a stationary object. That was actually confirmed.

To summarize the above ideas in easy-to-understand terms, in general, objects that have stickiness and adhesion and stick to each other and do not move are wet, while objects that move away from the hand quickly and move away from each other are dry. It can be felt. In this case, the wet objects tend to stick to each other and the dry objects tend to move away from each other, and both have contrasting characteristics in terms of the interaction between objects and social relations. It can be said that there is. From the case of the object size much larger than the molecular level, it is considered that the range of the dry / wet feeling at the molecular level can be extended to the object in general.

2.3 Application to interpersonal relationships When

the dry / wet sensation of this object in general is further expanded to the human level, liquids such as water and gases such as air feel wet / dry to humans. It is thought that the mechanism of giving a feeling of humor and the mechanism of giving a wet / dry feeling to each other through social interaction are common to each other. In other words, by applying the concepts of movement, mobility, and gravitation seen at the general level of an object to a human, (1) the human does not stop at one place and does not move much (the degree of active movement is small) , If you approach, stick to, or stay away from each other (high attraction) , your interpersonal relationship (like liquid molecules with low kinetic energy and high intermolecular forces) creates a wet sensation. (2) Humans move and flow around without stopping at one place (the degree of active movement is large) , and they try to move away from each other without approaching or sticking to others around (gravitational force) but do not work too much) case, in interpersonal relationships (the same small gas molecules with kinetic energy larger intermolecular forces) dry sense is born. it is conceivable that. In this case, by observing the size of the

object from the molecular size to the human size, the energy that moves around the object, which works in common for both, is referred to as "kinetic energy (molecular level)" = "motion / activity / movement / fluidity ((Object-human level)", the force of sticking, connecting, binding, gathering, and restraining / binding between objects is" intermolecular force (molecular level) "=" attraction, binding force (object-human level)" As a result, it is possible to catch the same. To summarize the above explanation, the difference in activity and motor activity, and the resulting magnitude of the attraction equivalent to the intermolecular force, results in the differentiation of wet and dry interpersonal sensations, respectively. will be (was devised this description, 1991 -. 1992 around the time of the article, see the separate section

) .

In this case, in humans, it is necessary to consider not only physical activities and movements by the physical body and tension between the bodies, but also psychological activities and movements without specific physical movements, mutual restraint, and approach at the same time. is there. For example, if you are sitting at a desk and are filled with intellectual curiosity, reading books in various fields, and actively thinking about things, it is physically inactive, but psychologically Can be considered to be actively moving around. Or, if lovers living in physically distant places have a strong psychological sense of unity through telephone communication, a strong psychological attraction will work between them, even if they are physically far away. Can be considered to be.

As described above, human activities / exercises and gravitation can be divided into physical and psychological ones. In the following, the psychological one is mainly described. The physical activities and movements of the human body and the tension between the bodies are merely superficial reflecting the activities of the nervous system inside the body, and psychological activities and movements based on the work of the nervous system. This is because gravitation determines human behavior more fundamentally.

The actual condition of movement and activity that gives a dry feeling with interpersonal feeling is the mental orientation (spatial movement orientation) that is intrinsic to humans and tries to actively move between various places distant from each other, and was that of the Let's spread willing also to not point and regions, will Kirihirako new ground aggressively (trying to develop a new object) mental-oriented and (diffusion-oriented) it is. In this case, the desire to renew the atmosphere of life by changing the physical location and the area of psychological interest and to obtain new stimuli, and curiosity about unknown things that have never been encountered before, in other words (here a while until now) the new that has not been experienced (fresh) mental urge to contact with the information (new information received impulse) has become a driving force of the movement and activities of. Contrary to this, sedentary, fixed, and non-proliferation-oriented, which do not try to move in one place, means lack of movement and activity, and gives a wet feeling in interpersonal sense.

On the other hand, psychological attraction to give a wet feeling in the interpersonal sense, what is the substance of the bonding force? It is inherent in human beings, it will be close

to a psychological and others around, and I will be in a close state Orientation (psychological proximity orientation). That is, (psychologically) that attract each other, each other (in the psychological) brought close progressively presence position, become one hugging eventually (integrated, fused), and That is, they stick to each other and do not separate. If the psychological distance to the opponent is reduced, eventually trying to zero, connect, and connect, if it is strong, it feels like gravitation between each other, and it is wet in interpersonal sense It can be said that it brings a feeling. This psychological proximity orientation is described in detail in another section.

To summarize in words easy to understand the above description, in interpersonal relationships,

- (1) psychologically not about to leave stick sticky to the other party (with a pressure-sensitive-adhesive, connecting, bonding and assembling) , and, as it is dynamic Persons who do not do this (having settlement and settlement) feel wet
- (2) Do not go deeply into the opponent easily, leave the salary immediately (non-adhesive / non-adhesive / cutting / discrete), and People who move around and move around (with exercise, activity, movement, and fluidity) are thought to feel dry.

In this case, the adhesive / adhesive force is a form of attractive force in that it is directed to approach, attract, and stick to each other. This adhesive / adhesive strength also has the effect of non-movement (activity, exercise) = fixation and settlement, which keeps people and things on the spot and keeps them from moving.

Regardless of whether it is an object or human psychology, if it does not separate and stick to the opponent and does not move, it is presumed that everyone feels wet in common and vice versa. You.

3. Extraction of behavior patterns assumed to be dry / wet

From the above explanation, it is inferred that dry and wet human behavior can be regarded as an analogy of actual gas / liquid molecular motion. That is, (1) the magnitude of psychological activity and motility, which is equivalent to the magnitude of the kinetic energy of physical molecules, and (2) the psychological activity, which is equivalent to the magnitude of the intermolecular force between molecules. Depending on the level of intent to get closer and closer, people may be perceived as having a dry and wet personality and a behavioral style.

Based on this idea, we performed a work to extract in detail the specific behaviors of humans that seem to be on the dimension of dry and wet.

In the extraction process, a wide-ranging literature survey of Japanese-Western cultural comparison theory was conducted from the viewpoint that the behavioral patterns of East Asian people, including Japan, were generally wet and Western-style behaviors were generally dry. About 20 to 30 books (including not only academic books written by researchers, but also essays written by newspaper reporters and businessmen) , and what

is the specific dry / wet behavior (See a separate section for a list of references referenced at that time, 1992-1993).

Based on the results of this survey, we first extracted roughly 30 behavioral patterns assumed to be dry or wet (around 1993; see the separate section for materials at that time) . Then, the behavior with more specific and detailed contents, so that the possible variety exhaustive, $60 \sim 70$ and extracted about (1996 ~ 97 circa) . During this time, the KJ method is used to continuously group and classify overlapping items that are close to each other in terms of content from the macro perspective , and take actions such as "individualism-collectivism" and "liberalism-regulation." It was extracted a rough categories of style (~ 1999 BC) .

Even if they are similar in content to the existing major classifications, we consider that it is better to distinguish behavioral styles judged to have different nuances and viewpoints from the viewpoint of having various analysis viewpoints. Stood up. In addition, the classification item extraction work itself can be easily performed by the author himself using the KJ method, and a sufficient number of classification items of 10 or more was obtained immediately in the first work. No statistical analysis method was used.

The main period during which behavioral patterns considered to be dry or wet were classified and detailed items were extracted was 5 to 6 years from 1992 to 1999 , but after that intermittent additions and revisions to the classification were made. I have. The extraction and classification were all performed by the author alone (no collaborator was involved in the extraction and classification) . In the process of extracting specific behavior style items, there were some cases in which it was better to review and correct the classification, such as by further layering and subdivision, so the classification was changed flexibly in each case. 2001 years 3 ln May current, 2 one of the large classification, 8 under the classification in the one, 17 are summarized in a way that there is a small classification. The dry / wet behavior patterns collected and classified in this way are analogous to the actual gas / liquid molecular motion patterns, specifically, activity / mobility, and psychologically close directional strengths. I confirmed that I could explain. See the next section, "Detailed description of dry / wet behaviors", for a rationale for explanations.

4. Detailed explanation of dry / wet behavior

Here, based on the above extraction result, a detailed description will be given in detail of what kind of human behavior is related to dry / wet.

First, I summarized the classification of the behavioral patterns that are assumed to be on the dry-wet dimension extracted by the author in a single word (see the separate section). Next, the detailed contents of the extracted dry / wet behavior patterns are described, including how they can be explained by the presence / absence of activity / mobility and the strength of psychologically close orientation.

- A. Psychological proximity orientation (wet)-non-proximity orientation (dry) relates to the strength of orientation that is psychologically close (shortening the distance) , sticks, and does not leave others .
- ⊚ A1. Identical / common (wet) -difference / differentiation (dry) of psychological position with others There is a dimension as to whether to psychologically go and gather where others are. That is, in order to be psychologically close to another person, it is necessary to occupy the same place (psychological position) as the other person, and for that purpose, people form a group, crowd, or take a synchronized action. A1.1 Collectivism (wet)-Individualism (dry)

A1.1	Dry = individualism	Wet = collectivism
	Try to move independently and individually by each other	Gather together and try to move together
No.	[Example ↓]	[Example ↓]
1	Prefer to act alone or alone	Prefer to act in groups
	Prefer separation and independence from others	Prefers integration and fusion with others
Three	Put your personal interests first	Prioritize the interests of your group (over the interests of individuals)
HEOLIC	Prefers to take a different path alone from others	I don't like to take a different path alone

[Explanation] In a state where

each person has a psychological attraction and the idea of approaching others psychologically is working, the individuals stick to each other to form a unity and gather together. (Likes). By approaching each other psychologically, each individual will be psychologically attached to each other and united and united within one group / organization. Once they stick together to form a group, they attract each other and work together to work together, and everyone tries to stay together. They try to create groups and keep them together, and deny the power to split them. Within these groups, the power to keep people in groups (group cohesion) is working, so they try to stay in groups

and groups, and the movement of the whole group becomes more important than the movement of one's own. This leads to prioritizing the interests of the whole group over those of the individual. When an individual inside tries to go out alone (attempts to withdraw), force acts in the opposite direction, trying to pull back into the group. In this way, if we try to get together and move together, we call it collectiveism. Collectivism can be said to be a wet behavior in that it is oriented towards being close together and being united psychologically. On the other hand, if the idea of approaching others to each individual does not work very much, the individuals try to stay apart from each other without approaching and gathering with each other. They try to move apart from each other individually. Therefore, a group does not occur naturally unless it has a purpose. It's easy to break the group that has come. Individuals, without worrying about the attraction from the surrounding, alone (alone) move around freely in (to determine their own movement and direction of travel) that can, that goes forward a different way from the others around it can. In that regard, it is possible to prioritize your own movements and interests. When trying to get out of the group, others can easily withdraw because there is no gravitational pull from others around them. In this way, trying to exist or move individually and individually from one another is called individualism. Individualism does not aim to be separated from each other and psychologically close, It can be said to be a dry behavior. \bigcirc A1.2 Densely directional (wet)-wide-area dispersion directional (dry)

A1.2	Dry = wide area dispersion orientation	Wet = densely oriented
Definition	Scattered over a large area	Crowd in narrow areas
No.	[Example ↓]	[Example ↓]
1	Try to spread in a large space	Try to be dense in a small space
∥IWO	Prefer to be in private room one by one	Prefer to be in a large room with many people
Three	Objectives are objective	Not objective
Four	Wide view of things	A narrow field of view to see things

each individual has an idea of psychologically approaching another person, the individuals approach each other and stick to each other, so that the distance to the partner decreases. By approaching in a direction that is not separated from each other, they become united and densely packed in a narrow space that is not separated from each other (like a large room). In this case, objects are viewed even within a narrow range, and the field of view is narrowed. Alternatively, the objects cannot be viewed at a sufficient distance from each other, and thus lack objectivity. In order to aim for a higher density of each other, authority and other matters are concentrated in the center where everyone gathers (centralized authority) and do not spread to the periphery. Such orientations that reduce the distance from each other can be summarized by the term dense orientation, and can be said to be a wet behavior style. On the other hand, when the degree to which each individual attempts to approach the other psychologically is small, it is less likely to approach and unite with each other, so that they are dispersed in a wider space with lower density (by increasing the distance). Exists, apart). If If distribution available space is narrow, people that are in the private room, i.e., by walls and doors, is isolated from the space are the others (a large distance from the place where the others) directed that . Since it is distributed over a wide area, it is possible to see a wide range of things at once, and the field of view is wide. There is enough distance between each other so that you can see things objectively. In order to spread to the surroundings at a lower density than each other, authority etc. will be distributed more and more to the local area (decentralization) . As described above, the orientation toward dispersing and distributing by increasing the distance from each other can be summarized by the term "wide-area dispersion orientation", and can be said to be a dry behavior style. \bigcirc A1.3 Uniform (homogeneous) oriented (wet)-Respect for diversity (heterogeneous oriented) (dry)

A1.3	Dry = respect for diversity (heterogeneous orientation)	Wet = uniform (homogeneous) orientation
Definition	Respect each other's diversity	Try to fit each other in a uniform frame
No.	[Example ↓]	[Example ↓]
1	Do not try to be side by side	Try to be side by side with others
	Tolerant of people who have different opinions	Not tolerant of someone who has a different opinion
Three	Recognize people's diversity	Try to put people in a uniform frame

[Explanation] If

each individual has an idea of approaching others psychologically, they try to approach each other psychologically and concentrate on the same place (location / location) psychologically. Try to do so. Attempts to have the same (common) locations that exist. By trying to occupy the same position physically and psychologically, they are arranged side by side in a uniform state. Since the locations are united in a uniform state, they do not try to go to another location (being individual in terms of the location) from there (is immersive). In addition, they do not admit the existence of individuals who try to be individual (and try to occupy a different position) within uniform ones, and try to pull them into their own position, to (not tolerant to the owner of a different opinion). In this way, aiming at being at the same position psychologically with each other can be summarized by the term "uniform (homogeneous) orientation", and can be said to be a wet behavior style. Having everyone take the same psychological existence position means that everyone is densely located at that position, which is related to dense orientation. On the other hand, when each individual has a low degree of psychological proximity to others, people are less attracted to each other, less cohesive, and their locations are far apart (diverse). Tolerate. There are many outliers in the distribution in space (the width of the distribution is large). Because of their belief that they are in unique positions that are different from each other, they are tolerant of having different opinions. Such a psychological orientation to occupy various positions can be summed up in terms of respect for diversity or heterogeneous orientation, and can be said to be a dry behavior style. The fact that each person tries to be at a different psychological existence position apart from each other can be said that their locations are widely dispersed psychologically, and is also related to the wide-area dispersion orientation. \bigcirc A1.4 tuning orientation (wet)-anti-tuning orientation (dry)

A1.4	Dry = anti-tune orientation	Wet = tuning orientation
Definition	Don't try to match actions	Try to match the actions taken
No.	[Example ↓]	[Example ↓]
11 1	Try to do something different from everyone around	Try to do the same with everyone around
Two	I don't like imitating others	Likes to imitate others
Three	Try to be individual	Trying to be immersed

[Description]

will align their actions and the traveling direction to others around (trying identical to each other) to that (directed to tuning) is trying again to others and psychological positions around, mutually closer Means that. The greater the number of peers sharing the same psychological location, the higher the population density at that psychological location. It refers to the fact that psychological gravitation has been exerted between individuals, and as a result, each person has been concentrated in the same psychological position. Trying to do the same thing as others around you (to imitate others around you) means psychologically homogenous and trying to get closer (to occupy the same position) . The fact that those who have the same opinion only try to unite is a manifestation of the attitude of trying to unite and fuse with each other by securing the same psychological homogeneity and having the same position psychologically. The same style of behavior is to avoid being alone and trying to be immersed. Owners of such an orientation are insecure and inevitable unless they are with someone. I can not stand loneliness. Each of these behavioral modes includes a motivation to use psychological attraction to unite each other and to be in the same psychological place. As described above, the orientation toward synchronizing the behavior with the surrounding others, that is, the tuning orientation leads to maintaining the same position psychologically as the surrounding others and can be said to be a wet behavior style. In an environment where each person is less likely to be psychologically close to others, psychologically, individuals are free from gravitational attraction to become united with each other and separate (unique) from each other. of (a unique) it is possible to secure the position. There is no gravitational pull in the direction of sharing the psychological position with others around you, so you do not try to match your actions to others around you (do something different from everyone around you, do not imitate others) Do not be afraid to be isolated from the surroundings.) In this way, the attitude toward not synchronizing the behavior with others around (anti-synchronous orientation) is that there is no attempt to approach psychological proximity with others around the It can be said that it is a behavioral style.

A1.5 Mainstream oriented (authoritarian) (wet)-Non-mainstream oriented (anti-authoritarian) (dry) [Example]

	•	Wet = mainstream oriented (authoritarian)
Definition		Try to follow the mainstream (already acknowledged) opinion
No.	[Example ↓]	[Example ↓]
1	It's okay to belong to a minority	Try to be a member of the mainstream

Two		It is easy to believe what is said to be authoritative
Three	Not sticking to brand	Stick to the brand when buying things

[Explanation] The

mainstream is the group where a relatively larger number of people are already gathered. Orienting to such a mainstream means going to a place where everyone is already crowded (major) and trying to join them. The mainstream, major orientation, which seeks to join with the majority and mainstream, which already has a large number of people, is psychologically the same as trying to match the position where people are already crowded with the position where you are. It's a wet action, trying to get closer to each other and trying to stick together.

Authoritative person (for example, professors and well-known University School of Medicine, of the luxury brands designer), that are already around gathered psychological followers are many, the majority was its presence already unwavering (mainstream) of It is positioned as the central person in. In that sense, those with authoritative people have the highest psychological population density. Believing in authority promises to be able to participate in a psychologically high population density, believing in those who are said to be authoritative, and being easy to follow up (such as faith in authoritative product brands, etc.).) Means that you want to go to a place with high population density where many people are gathered in the psychological distance space, and that you are likely to want to gather densely. It is a form of mainstream orientation and a wet behavior.

What is not mainstream oriented (whether non-mainstream or minor oriented) is the mode of behavior in which a minority is acceptable. Trying to go to a quiet place where there are not many people. Non-mainstream, minor-oriented behavior that is low-population, low-population, far away from each other, and is oriented towards going there is a dry behavior It can be said.

Don't believe in authority is not to try to get into the majority (mainstream) people who are drawn to authority, don't dare to enter the mainstream, don't try to get together, walk your own way This is the behavior style. In psychometric distance space, this is an action that tries not to gather in places where others are crowded (where there are authoritative people and products made by them), and to try to keep distance. It can be said that it is one form. This is a dry behavior. (Addition) Regarding the relationship with status, the upper class occupies a more mainstream and important position in the society, while the lower class is relegated to a minor, unobtrusive, non-mainstream position. I have. Actions that are oriented toward the upper class (e.g., higher-class oriented to try to mimic the culture of the upper class) try to belong to the social mainstream, i.e. everyone wants to yearn, wants to gather It is an action that tries to go to a social position, and it can be said that it is wet. In addition, the attitude of discriminating between the top and bottom of a person's status is to stick to whether or not he or she is socially powerful = authoritative or mainstream, and is obsessed with the values of the mainstream school. In that respect, it can be said that it is mainstream oriented and wet. It seems that such a strong tendency to distinguish between upper and lower positions does not necessarily correspond to the height of the position to which the person actually belongs. For example, in Japan, lowerranking ordinary people who take the attitude of "government" = reputation for the authority of government offices accept the mainstream value of the organization "government" = "government" without criticism. The point that they are trying to match, even if their affiliation is non-mainstream, is mainstream-oriented and wet.

 \odot A2. Building Relationships and Relationships with Others (Wet)-Non-building (Dry) There is a dimension as to whether or not to actively build relationships and relationships with others. Those who aim at each other by psychological attraction mutually create a connection by maintaining the state of being newly psychologically connected and connected with the other who is facing each other. \bigcirc A2.1 Connection / connection-oriented (wet)-non-connection / disconnection-oriented (dry)

A2.1	Dry = unrelated, cutting-oriented	Wet = relation / connection oriented
	Do not try to have much human relations with others (try to break the relationship)	Actively establish and connect with other people
No.	[Example ↓]	[Example ↓]
1	Don't like to interact with others	Prefer to interact with others
Two	I don't particularly care about giving a good impression to others around me	Always care about making a good impression on others
Three	The relationship between people is strange	The way people interact is intimate
Four	l don't want to disclose myself to others	Want to disclose your inner self to others

[Explanation] When

each individual has the idea of working psychologically close to another, the individuals draw each other to themselves by gravitation or approach each other. Then, they will point to each other. In other words, the emphasis is placed on attracting and approaching each other with others (emphasizing the human relationship itself). By attracting each other, they like to come close enough to each other and to touch each other, and as a result, their relationships are intimate. They come close to each other, share the same position, and become sympathetic with each other from a psychological point of view. It makes it easier for oneself and others to attract each other and to be psychologically and physically united (prefers to use the word love). In order to be psychologically close to each other, I try to like other people around me or give a good impression. Or, they will try to openly disclose themselves to others and share their interests with each other (so as to occupy the same position psychologically and approach psychologically). Actively trying to establish (join, connect, connect) relationships with the partner in this way can be summarized in terms of relationship-oriented or connection-oriented, and can be said to be a wet behavioral style. The relationship-oriented can be said to be human-oriented because other people are directly targeted. In a state where each individual does not try to approach each other psychologically, there is no opportunity to attract each other by attraction, approach each other, and point each other (human) toward each other. In this regard, we see human relationships as a means of doing things. Because they do not attract and approach each other, they do not like to interact with other people, and it is difficult to interact with others. Since they are in different positions psychologically, they are less likely to sympathize with each other and have less consideration for each other (not enough) . Because they do not share their interests with each other, they do not want to disclose themselves to the other person, nor do they dare to like it. They are oriented toward inorganic matter, far from humans. Thus, as I will be remain psychologically away from each other, not directed at building relationships with others (to no off relationships with them directed to the sever) is of a non-relationship oriented to cut It can be summed up by the word orientation, which is a dry behavior.

A2.2 Related orientation (wet)-Nonrelated orientation (dry)

A2.2	Dry = unrelated	Wet = connection oriented
Definition		Already ties (nepotism) give priority to relationships with others with
No.	[Example ↓]	[Example ↓]
1	We do not respect connection	We value connection by connection

	Prefer parent-molecule relationships with people	

[Explanation]

By repeating the state in which individuals adhere to each other (psychologically unite) by psychological attraction, the connection itself between people becomes accustomed (the connected state) Becomes commonplace and adhesions occur). It is thought that the state where human beings have a familiar connection with each other and exert gravitational forces on each other is "having a connection". Humans can have strong ties and adhesions due to their psychological proximity to each other. The relationships between humans, which are naturally connected by the attraction of each other, often deepen to the same level as a family that is linked by blood, and at that time, a family atmosphere is created. It is considered to be true (such as a parent-child relationship that simulates a real parent and child) . Such a strong connection between the everyday and long-term can be summarized by the term "neutralism-oriented" and can be said to be a wet behavior style. If each person has a small attractive force to stick to another person, it is difficult to create a connection with the other person, and it is difficult to establish a connection. Weak ties between humans, weak adhesion. Alternatively, the level of social interaction is low and not family-like. Directing a state in which mutual connection is unlikely to occur can be summarized by the term non-neutral pointing, and can be said to be a dry behavior style.

 \odot A3. Freedom of Action (Dry)-Inconvenience (Wet) There is a dimension as to whether you can go freely in the direction you think. If gravitational forces are working toward each other psychologically close to each other, the gravitational forces cause people to be unable to move freely psychologically. \bigcirc A3.1 Regulatoryism (wet)-Liberalism (dry)

A3.1	Dry = liberal	Wet = regulatory	
Definition	Trying to act freely with each other (Ugokimawaro it) and	Regulate each other's behavior	
No.	[Example ↓]	[Example ↓]	
	Don't like being restricted in freedom of action	Prefer to be restricted in freedom of action	

Two	Allow each other to act freely	Check each other's actions (pull each other's feet)
Three	Don't like to bind each other	Prefer to bind each other
Four	Allow runaway	Do not allow only one person to run through in the group
Five	Responsible only for the person who made the mistake	Even if you make a mistake, you will be responsible for solidarity with the people around you

[Explanation] If

each individual tries to work psychologically close to others, the gravitational force causes the individual to move freely in the direction they want to go at first. You will not be able to do it. Psychological attraction causes the movements of individuals to approach each other in a direction of restraining, restraining, and restraining (pulling their feet). The state in which the gravitational force of the human beings who binds each other's movements works is the state where there is "regulation". In human relationships, when gravitation is exerted between each other, it becomes a force that restrains the free behavior of humans (becomes a tie), and it becomes impossible to move. When gravitation is working between individuals, if one person tries to deviate from the surroundings, it does not allow the other person to leave the other person and stays together. The behavior is regulated by the attractive force. This is what causes the person who took the action to feel that the feet are struggling, tied, and have no freedom of action. In the presence of psychological attraction, and one person to take action, because it has worked attraction, for that span a wide impact, such as others around it will be incidentally pulled, as a result of taking action (for example failure) About Is not limited to the person who took the action, but to the solidarity of everyone around. In such a situation, it is impossible for an individual to achieve free action alone. For this reason, measures are taken such that no action is taken unless the other people in the surroundings agree. Within a group with psychological gravitation, only one person cannot run through. When one person tries to run away, the gravitational force works between the person trying to escape and the others around him, some people around him move along with it, and others around him run away It is to try to exert the power to try to pull back into themselves. Even if you try to move alone, you will not be able to move freely due to the psychological gravitation that works with others around you and tries to maintain the closeness of each other. Such an orientation to regulate each other's movements can be summed up in the term of regulatoryism, and can be said to be a wet behavior. On the other hand, if the psychological attraction that the individual exerts on the other person is small, the individuals approach each other and do not often bind and restrain (there is no restriction on human relationships and they can move freely) . When you try to move in a certain direction, you can freely move around without being restricted by anyone without pulling the opponent's feet by attractive forces. Each person is free from each other's surroundings (such as running away) and is always free to move in the direction he wants to go (allowing each other to act freely) . Responsibility for the consequences of taking an action can be limited only to the person who acted. Directing such a state that they can freely move around can be

summarized by the term liberalism, and is a dry behavior.

© A4. Self-determination of behavior (dry)-non-determination (wet) There is a dimension as to

whether one can make a decision on one's own behavior (whether it is necessary to follow the intentions of others) . When psychological gravitation is exerted, one's own actions cannot be determined by one another, but depend on the behavior of others around them. \bigcirc A4.1 Interdependent orientation (wet)-Independent / independent orientation (dry)

A4.1	Dry = independent and independent	Wet = interdependent orientation
Definition	Act independently and independently of each other	Depend on each other (lean)
No.	[Example ↓]	[Example ↓]
1	Like to be independent of each other	I like to lean on each other in social situations
Two	Independence	Strong request
Three	Hate spoilers	Trying to spoil each other
Four	Dislike making factions	Want to create a faction

[Description] In a state where

each individual is trying to approach the surrounding others psychologically, by attracting and sticking to each other, they lean on each other, that is, a relationship of leaning against each other. When psychological gravitation is strong, one's own behavior depends on the other's behavior. Your actions depend on your opponent's movements. The degree to which

one leans psychologically on the partner increases in deciding how one should be. Leaning on each other depends on each other's condition. Each other, will be to be Yorisugaro to the other party, that point request heart (spoiled) becomes stronger. In other words, when psychological gravitation is strong, one's own behavior depends on the other's behavior. In that regard, your actions depend on the opponent's movements. That is, the behavior becomes interdependent. In addition, the degree of psychological leaning toward the partner who decides the way of himself increases, and the requesting spirit becomes stronger. This leads to a unity (= creation of factions) in a state where each person is dependent on each other, and also leads to trying to appeal to the outside the united forces. Such an orientation toward a mutually leaning relationship can be summed up by the term interdependency orientation, and since it is an orientation based on psychological attraction, it can be said that it is a wet behavior style. On the other hand, if each individual tries to approach one another psychologically and does not try to use psychological gravitation, the individual will be affected by the movement of the other person in determining his or her own movement. You can decide and act on yourself (you do not have to depend on others around you. There is little degree of being determined by others around you) . In that respect, he is independent and independent from others around him. Without each other leaning each other, Iraishin (graces) is small. Such a tendency toward independence / independence is a dry behavior style because psychological attraction is weak and becomes remarkable when moving around independently of each other. ○ A4.2 Other rules (wet)-autonomous (dry)

A4.2	Dry = autonomous orientation	Wet = other law oriented
Definition	You can decide yourself	You can't decide your own decision, leave it to others
No.	[Example ↓]	[Example ↓]
1	Have their own opinion	Easily influenced by the opinions of others
Two	Unaffected by the surrounding fashion (not influenced by)	Swung around by surrounding fashion
Three	You can decide your future course by yourself	Can't decide (affected by surroundings)

An individual who is in the midst of gravitation trying to be psychologically close to one another is oriented (or forced) to determine his or her behavior and direction of travel by others. No) . In the state of gravitation, each person has to change his or her preference in the direction of his or her own movement due to the influence of gravitation (such as restraint) that does not keep the opponent away from others around him It is forced to (autonomy can not be maintained) . Your path is determined by the gravitational forces of others around you and cannot be determined by yourself. In that sense, the influence of others around you is great. In other words, one's own movement is not determined independently, but takes a "context-dependent" action determined by the context with the surroundings.

That is swayed by the epidemic of surrounding, psychological attraction emanating from the surrounding ("I liked already ○○. You also do not ○○ by friends? (Not with me in doing so?)," Such as solicitation) is to move to the left to be drawn in. Attraction causes individuals within them to be insensitive (and do not have their own opinion) to the opinion of the surroundings, with a lack of independence in the actions they take. In this way, aiming at the state of entrusting (depositing) one's action and traveling direction to the gravitational pull of the surrounding others can be summarized by the term other law orientation, wet behavior It can be called a style. On the other hand, when the degree of psychological proximity to others is small, each person can determine his or her own behavior and direction of travel independently of the gravitational pull from others around him (You can maintain independence) . You do not have to change your direction of movement to match the movements of others around you. It is possible to keep your opinion without being swayed by surrounding trends (fashion, etc.) . Directing a state in which one can determine one's own behavior and traveling direction without being influenced by the gravitational force of others around him can be summarized by the term autonomous orientation, and can be said to be a dry behavior style.

-losing privacy (wet) There is a dimension as to whether you can keep your personal affairs secret. Attempting psychological proximity to others constantly increases the possibility of violating others and their own private territory (the closer you are to others, the more your state becomes visible to others). made) . Also, in a state where psychological gravitation is working to keep the distance to the opponent close, by taking some action against each other, as a reaction, what was thought by others themselves Feedback can be obtained and each other's privacy is violated. \bigcirc A5.1 Anti-Privacy (Wet)-Respect for Privacy (Dry)

A5.1	Dry = respect for privacy	Wet = anti-privacy
Definition	Respect each other's privacy	Don't respect each other's privacy
No.	[Example ↓]	[Example ↓]

1	Does not interfere with the privacy of others	Want to intervene in the privacy of others
Two	Don't like to monitor each other	Like to monitor each other
Three	Don't like to gossip about others	Likes to gossip about others
Four	Don't like to inform the authorities	Prefers to inform the authorities
Five	I don't care how I see others	I care about how I see others
6	Don't like to make up	Prefer to make up

[Description]

Frequent attachment and contact by psychologically approaching others can lead to constant intrusions into each other's private space, and to the privacy of others (or self) . It leads to interference (intervention in private affairs) . Preferring to gossip or trying to inform the authorities of someone else's behavior means that you monitor others (which may be a source of talk or sniffing) and intervene in the privacy of others Indicates that they prefer to What I care about how I see others is what I do with each other through the gaze of others around me, and whether I do something strange apart from myself. Because they feel the presence of gravitation that invades each other's private areas (intervenes in privacy). Paying attention to makeup, appearance, and clothing is effective in preserving the presence of such other person's gaze that controls one's own, so that one's appearance (face and clothes) is effective for others. To control (in the form of restraining others) . Such behaviors of makeup and clothing gather the eyes of others into one's eyes, and psychologically bring them closer to one's own, and lead to abandoning privacy actively. The way to look good is to create your own appearance so that others can see you well, and to act as a precautionary check with the eyes of others. The fact that mutual interference and privacy are likely to interfere with privacy is correlated with the psychological attraction between each other, and is a wet behavior. On the other hand, if the degree of psychological approach to others is small, they will not stick (contact) with each other, so they will not invade each other's private space, keeping privacy respected It is. In this state, there is no need to monitor and check each other by sending eyes, talking about each other, and telling each other. Preferring this state is a dry behavior that does not try to exert psychological gravitation.

 \odot A6. Clarity and rationality of action (dry)-non-assurance (wet) There is a dimension as to whether one can keep clarity and rationality in one's actions. Even if an individual wants to act clearly and rationally on its own at first, the behavior becomes ambiguous and irrational when the name of gravitation comes in from the surroundings or the behavior of the surrounding people is worried. Would. \bigcirc A6.1 Ambiguous directional (wet)-anti-ambiguous (clear) directional (dry)

A6.1	Dry = anti- ambiguous (clear) orientation	Wet = ambiguous orientation
Definition	Your opinion is straightforward and clear	My opinion is not frank and clear
No.	[Example ↓]	[Example ↓]
1	Things are straightforward	It is a roundabout, euphemism
Two	Try to make things black and white	Try to stay ambiguous
Three	Try to clarify your future course	Try to stay ambiguous

○ A6.2 Irrational orientation (wet)-Rational orientation (dry)

A.6.2	Dry = rational orientation	Wet = irrational orientation	
	, ,	Unreasonable, emotionally indifferent to things	
No.	[Example ↓]	[Example ↓]	
1	The idea is rational	Irrational	
Two	The idea is scientific	Unscientific	
Three	Do not believe in religion	Believe in religion	

[Explanation] When

an individual tries to move in a specific direction and receives gravitational forces from various directions around him, the direction of movement becomes ambiguous due to the influence. That is, in the interpersonal psychological attraction acts, even tried initially budge have a clear intention, by repeated intervention and adjustment by attraction from others around, it unawares traveling direction ambiguous, unclear (Iridescent). The way of saying things is also distant and euphemistic, lacking frankness. Also, in an environment where gravitation is exerted between one another and others, it is not possible to cut off gravitational intervention from others around you to maintain closeness to each other, and you can not take any decisive action. You cannot go straight in the direction you are, and your rational logic and plan will bend. The direction of movement is constantly influenced by the direction (atmosphere) where gravity is applied from the surroundings of the place, leaving it to temporary emotions and changing at random on a whim, so it is necessary to construct a logical policy by yourself I can't, and I can't go in a reasonable direction. Thus, the behavior of a person in an ambiguous or irrational manner with respect to the surroundings is based on the wetness caused by psychological attraction. In a state where there is little psychological attraction working with others, the movement of the individual (including the future course) does not bend due to the influence of the gravity of others around, so it is straight (frank) Ilt is easy to maintain a clear (clear) state. When trying to move with a clear intention at first, since there is no intervention or adjustment by psychological gravitation from others around you, you can keep a clear state of progress and a clear state (no ambiguity occurs) . When you speak, you can be straightforward as if you were throwing a straight ball at your target. In addition, when psychological gravitation does not work with others, you can be free from intervention by gravitation from others around you, and you can take simple actions so that you can move in the direction you once decided He can go straight, and can penetrate rational logic and plans without bending. Since the direction of travel is not affected by the gravitational force, it is possible to assemble a logical policy by yourself, and to proceed in a rational direction. In this way, a person taking a clear, unambiguous, rational and logical behavior with respect to the surroundings is based on dryness that is free from psychological attraction.

-unsecure (wet) There is a dimension as to whether a force (surface tension) is acting to close the surface of the population. If a group has a strong force of attracting and gathering together (group cohesion), the group will close its doors to the outside. \bigcirc A7.1 Closed orientation (wet)-Open orientation (dry)

A7.1	Dry = open orientation	Wet = closed orientation	
Definition	Prefer to be in an open group	Prefer to be in a closed group	
No.	[Example ↓]	[Example ↓]	
1	Prefer open relationship	Prefer closed relationships	
Two	We do not care about distinction between relative and outside	Sticking to the distinction between family members and outside people	
∥inree	Also interested in things outside the group	I only care about things in my group	
Four	Accept people outside of your peers	Eliminate non-friends by socializing	

[Explanation] In

a state where each individual has a psychological gravitation to approach another, a scrum is formed between each person in a direction to reduce the distance between each other, and the surface area of the group to which the individual belongs is held by each other as much as possible. The power to reduce is working in interpersonal relations, and others cannot enter from the surface of the formed group. These forces are 1) not trying to get outsiders inside, 2) being dragged in by fellows in a group trying to get out of the surface, and the `` surface tension '' in physical liquids. ". In these situations, people prefer closed interpersonal relationships and only try to associate with others in their own group or peer (only interested in their own group). It can be said that the closed orientation in which a force such as surface tension is acting is a wet behavior style based on psychological attraction. When there is no psychological attraction to approach other people, there is something in the interpersonal relationship, such as surface tension, where individuals within the group and inside each other hold hands and collude, and do not try to put in strangers. It is easily possible to enter from the surface of the formed group without having to do so (the inside is open to outsiders; members of the group are free to leave the surface). I prefer open interpersonal relationships, when you Tsukiao with the other party outside the group-fellow to which they belong (interested in things outside the group that he belongs) . Such open orientation without surface tension can be said to be a dry behavior style that is unrelated to psychological attraction.

- B. Psychological movement / activity / movement / flow orientation (dry) -static / inactivity / fixation / settlement orientation (wet) .
- ⊚ B1. Dynamic Energy / Mobility Ensuring (Dry)-Not Ensuring (Wet) There is a dimension as to whether psychological kinetic energy is large. If your psychological kinetic energy is willing to move and proactively move and spread, you will be free from psychological pull and restraint from others. B1.1 Static orientation (wet)-dynamic orientation (dry)

B1.1	Dry = dynamic orientation	Wet = static orientation
Definition	Try to move around	Don't try to move around
No.	[Example ↓]	[Example ↓]
1	Quick action	Moves slowly
Two	Fast decision making	The tempo is slow
Three	Action is positive	Behavior is passive

[Explanation]

If the activity (kinetic energy) of each person's willingness to move around spontaneously and aggressively is relatively small (slow speed) , the person stops at the place It is difficult to move around with the psychological attraction between people. The orientation to a static state where the kinetic energy is small and tends to be trapped by psychological gravitation acting on humans (static orientation) can be said to be a wet behavior style. On the other hand, each person, and will spontaneously actively Ugokimawaro proceeds from his, activity (kinetic energy) is, (gas molecules similar) relatively large (fast) static and, the person is in place They move around without having to do it, and are full of kinetic energy just enough to shake off psychological attraction between individuals. As described above, the orientation to the dynamic state in which the kinetic energy is large and the human being is not bound by the psychological gravitation exerted on humans can be said to be a dry behavior style, which is summarized by the term dynamic orientation. \bigcirc B1.2 Fixing orientation (wet)-Non-fixing (moving / diffusion) orientation (dry)

B1.2	Dry = non-fixing (moving / diffusion) oriented	Wet = fixing orientation
Definition	Trying to move constantly without sticking to the land or organization where you are	Try to settle in the land or organization where you are
No.	[Example ↓]	[Example ↓]
1	Prefers a constantly moving (nomad) life	l prefer to live in one place (farming)
Two	HR likes to be fluid	I like stagnant HR
Three	Prefer short-term contract relationships	Prefer to make long lasting business relationships
Four	Always trying to spread to new fields	Forever stay in the field

[Explanation] An

individual who lacks the kinetic energy to move from oneself to the other, and in the midst of psychological attraction, is forced to withdraw whenever he tries to move in a certain direction, , The existing status forever, until now, I could not spread out to the interpersonal relationship (organization) such as a group where I existed or belonged to , Continue to stay (fixed, settled). Human relations are fixed (human resources are stagnant), and business relationships with the other party become long-term. This can be summed up by the term fixing orientation. In a state of full kinetic energy and willingness to move from oneself to another, with low psychological gravitation, individuals are free to settle in one place, leaving their former place or group they belonged to. And can constantly move around to new frontiers. In this state, human relations are fluid (short-term contracts, which are easily broken), and the organization to which they belong is changed in a short period of time. This is summarized by the term non-fixation oriented. \bigcirc B1.3 Precedent oriented (wet)-original oriented (dry)

B1.3	Dry = originality oriented	Wet = precedent oriented
Definition	Trying to enter an unknown territory where no one has been	Try to stay in the realm where you were

No.	[Example ↓]	[Example ↓]
	Seeking behavioral standards for new and creative ideas	Seeking behavioral standards from existing rules and precedents
Two	Dare to challenge even unexplored	Only try to have a precedent
Three	I like to change the status quo	Prefer to confirm the status quo

[Explanation] In the

situation where people have been trying to stay forever (settled and settled in one place) where they have been, individuals lack the ability to move and spread to new frontiers (new fields) (adventure Don't try) , seek behavioral standards based on existing conventions and precedents. The conventions and precedents are the accumulation of knowledge that was conventionally required to live in a settled place, without checking its effectiveness (it is unnecessary if you stay in the same environment as before), I will accept it without criticism (I prefer to confirm the status quo) . Lack of a willingness to go to new places, he establishes his own identity by memorizing and integrating with the wellestablished, precedented knowledge and methods. Attempts to estimate human value by the amount of memorization of knowledge about rules and precedents (the value of humans is determined by the amount and quality of precedents in the mind) . The seniority that has accumulated many precedents by discriminating between seniors who have accumulated a lot of precedents and juniors with a small amount of accumulation has become a common sense of seniority. Seniors in the seniority rank try to emphasize senior and junior relationships in which the lower ones dominate the lower ones for just that reason. This is summarized by the term precedent-oriented. In the situation of constantly moving around from where they were, individuals are full of mobility and diffusion to new frontiers (new fields) (want to adventure, want to challenge unexplored people) , And seek a standard of behavior for new and original ideas that have never existed before. The emphasis is on creating new knowledge and changing the status quo, rather than conventions and memorable precedents. These behaviors can be summarized by the word creative orientation. Of the above, the static, fixed, and precedent-oriented behavioral style is a liquid molecule group (such as water) that gives a wet sensation, even if it is put in a container without a lid, such as a cup, it will be in it forever, This phenomenon is considered to be the same as the phenomenon that does not diffuse out (evaporation is first enabled by becoming gas molecules), and it can be said that this is a wet behavior mode. On the other hand, the dynamic / non-fixed / original behavior style is that gas molecules (air, etc.) that give a dry sensation, once closed in a container and taken off, quickly diffuse out. It is thought to be similar to the phenomenon of disappearing from there, and it can be said that it is a dry behavior style.

From the detailed contents extracted this time, the concept of dry / wetness in personality and behavioral style has been discussed separately individually, such as collectivism / individualism, liberalism / regulatory, and the existence of respect for privacy. It is anticipated that it will become more promising and important in the future as a superordinate concept that summarizes and links various concepts in sociology, psychology and politics.

For example, the introduction of dry / wetness as a high-level concept for behavioral style and cultural classification allows the concepts of collectivism-individualism and regulatoryism-liberalism, which have been conventionally regarded separately, to be called "collectivism". And regulatoryism are both wet "and" individualism and liberalism are both dry ". And, from this that, for example, "individualism and liberalism and is (there is a dry both) associated with each other to occur simultaneously with one another, seen", "of individualism, such as the American country (person) is, at the same time A country of liberalism (people) . "

In other words, it was extracted this time, collectivism - individualism, regulation principle - such as liberalism, various dry-wet personality and behavioral style, rather than occurring in independent and apart from each other, between those belonging to the dry (individualism, Liberalism, respect for privacy ...), those that belong to the wet (collectivism, regulatoryism, anti-privacy ...), are related to each other, occur simultaneously and are observed .

5. Confirmation of dry / wetness of extracted behavior patterns

To determine whether or not the above-mentioned behaviors can be really felt as dry or wet, conduct a web questionnaire survey asking, "Which does this behavior feel wet or dry? "1999 years 507 over the January, 1 question items per about 200 carried out on a scale that the people of the respondents, our above-mentioned way of thinking, it was confirmed that almost correct.

Link to the web questionnaire survey (for confirmation) procedure.

A link to the web questionnaire survey (for confirmation) results.

6. Conclusion

From the above results, (1) a person with a dry behavior is a person who has a high degree of exercise and activity in interpersonal relations and has a weak tendency to approach the opponent (2) a person with a wet behavior is In the interpersonal relationship, it is summarized that the person has low exercise / activity and a strong tendency to approach the opponent . In other words, in an interpersonal relationship, people who like to stick with each other and don't move are wet, and people who like to move apart and move around actively with others are dry. In summary, "inter-discrete / moving = dry, inter-proximity / fixing = wet". The dry and wet sensations that humans give to others in interpersonal relationships are gas and liquid molecules and dry, respectively, in terms of

the magnitude of kinetic energy and the strength of attractive and cohesive forces (equivalent to intermolecular force). It is thought that the damp object has essentially the same origin as the sensation (dry / wet) brought to humans in general.

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[Commentary: Application] Dry and wet sensations, personalities, and society

Sensory and perceptual psychology

On the relationship between dry / wet and warm / cold / darkness

(c) 2002.2-10 first appearance

Dry-wet of the sensory surface (wet and dry) and, as a result of examining the association between sensation of hot and cold, light and dark, "dry = cold = bright", we derive a correlation of "wet = warm = dark".

[Summary] In this

text, we describe the relationship between dry / wet sensation and warmth / coldness,

brightness / darkness.

The sensations of wet and dry, warm and cool, and light and dark are each perceived by different modes of sensation.

Dimension of wet and dry	dry	Wet
Heating and cooling dimensions	cold	warm
Dimension of light and dark	bright	dark

It is considered that such a correlation holds.

1. Dry / wet and thermal sensation

Humans perceive an entity with a temperature close to their body temperature to be "warm", and when it falls significantly below body temperature, to "cold".

An opponent with a body temperature that feels "warmth" is close to him / herself = If the opponents are close to each other, he / she feels the opponent's body temperature close and feels "warm". If there is no gap between the opponent and air tight, the air heated by the body temperature between them will not escape. On the other hand, if they are away from each other, they feel "cold" because there is a gap between them and there is room for cold wind to enter the gap between them.

This applies not only to physical distance, but also to psychological distance. When the distance to the opponent is short and the psychological unity, fusion and closeness are strong, the opponent feels "warm". Then, by being settled and settled there, it is possible to maintain a state of being close to each other psychologically and feeling "warm" to each other. Here, if each person moves in a unique direction without standing still, the sense of unity between the members is lost and the person feels "cold".

For the psychological warmth / coldness brought about by interpersonal relationships , please refer to the link to the page of "Welcome" interface design .

In this case, keywords such as psychological integration, fusion and close contact with the opponent, and maintaining the current state of the state are, from the dimension of drywetness, to approach each other psychologically, and to stay close together All points related to fixing are related to "wet".

In other words, trying to unite psychologically indicates that there is a force, such as gravitational force, working on it that is approaching and attracting each other, and this force is "wet" to humans. Can be grasped by analogy with the intermolecular force acting between the actual liquid molecules that gives a natural feeling.

Also, trying to stay in a psychologically cohesive state and maintain a warm relationship

with each other without trying to move from it indicates that the kinetic energy required to move around is small. Gas molecules that give a dry sensation to humans continually move around in large ways, leaving a large gap between each other, whereas liquid molecules that give a wet sensation do not move much when they stick to each other. This indicates that the kinetic energy of the liquid molecule is small, and the fixation for maintaining the "warm" state can be captured by analogy with the wet liquid molecule motion.

The "warmth" brought about by "closeness = wetness" is related to genetic "closeness". For example, a parent-child relationship is a human relationship with strong warmth, which is linked by a high degree of commonality of genes between each other, that is, by genetic "closeness".

It can be said that the high degree of commonality with the partner brings psychological closeness = warmth, and furthermore, attracts and approaches each other with attractiveness to each other, and by maintaining that state as it is, psychological attraction = wetness.

The above-mentioned correlation between "warmness = wetness" and "coldness = dryness" is supported by the results of a questionnaire survey conducted by the author in 1999 on the nature and attitude of dry and wet. The following table summarizes the findings (about respondents 200 people) . It can be seen that the proportion of respondents who described "cold" as dry was significantly higher than the proportion of respondents who described "warm" as dry. It can also be seen that those who prefer cold blue are significantly more likely to be described as "dry" than those who prefer warm red.

	Item content (hypothesis = dry)	dry	Both do not even	dry	Hypothesis contents (hypothesis = wet)	Z score	Significance level
E25	Cold per person	52.245	17.959	29.796	Warm people	3.879	0.01
F19	Prefer blue color	69.820	12.162	18.018	Prefer red color	8.235	0.01

2. Dry-wet and light-darkness

Brightness and darkness are greatly related to the presence or absence of the sun's sunlight in human life on earth. Generally, the fine weather where the sun's sunlight pours is "bright", and the cloudy to rainy weather where the sun's sun does not reach feels "dark".

Some time after the rain stops and then stops, the rainwater evaporates due to the heat of the sun and disappears from the ground. In this case, it is widely known from experience that moist puddles are more likely to remain in shaded places and lighter suns are dry.

From such an explanation, it can be said that as a sense of human life, the correlation of "dark = shade = puddle (less evaporation of water) = wet" and "bright = sun = evaporation of water = dry" is established.

In Japanese, for example, the word "insidiousness" is frequently used to represent a human

character. This word indicates that "shade = darkness" and "wet = wetness" are strongly related to each other and are correlated.

From the above description, "brightness = dryness" and "darkness = wetness" can be summarized.

In relation to this, please refer to the link to the page on "bright" character for the lightness and darkness of human character. Basically, it can be said that "bright personality = dry personality".

In other words, a cheerful personality is

- 1) the interpersonal relationship is open and positive because the relationship is not withdrawn and actively goes out.2
-) The attitude is more energetic, cheerful and active. That is, it is a point that moves well and is dry.
- 3) The way of catching things is considered to be rational and dry in terms of trying to catch things more clearly and clearly

.

The correlation between "darkness = wetness" and "brightness = dryness" described above was supported by the results of a questionnaire survey conducted by the author in October 2002 on dryness and wetness of personality and attitude. I have. The following table summarizes the findings (about respondents 210 people) . It can be seen that the proportion of the respondents who described the "lighter" as dry was significantly higher than the proportion of the respondents who described the "dark" as dry.

Item symbol	Item content (hypothesis = dry)	dry	Both do not even	dry	Hypothesis contents (hypothesis = wet)	1	Significance level
Three	Bright people	64.929	15.166	19.905	Dark people	7.101	0.01

3. Incompatibility between a bright personality and a warm personality

If the above results are interpreted literally, the correlation of "bright personality (= dry personality) = cold personality" and "dark personality (= wet personality) = warm personality" is established. This indicates that there is an inconsistency between personalities that are desirable for human beings, "bright and warm personalities." A person with a bright and warm heart is ideal, but it is difficult to establish in reality. In short, a "bright" personality and a "warm" personality are incompatible.

4.Expression of dry / wetness and color coordination

From the above, when trying to express dry and wetness on clothes and household goods using color, dryness is used as "cold and bright" color and wetness is used as "warm and dark" color. It is considered effective.

Specifically, please refer to the color usage in the table that summarizes the correlation between dry / wet, warm / cold, and light / dark feeling in the above [Summary] section.

(c) 2002.2-10 first appearance

Wet / dry and sweetness, sharpness and roundness

2002.11 first appearance

As a result of examining the relationship between dry and wet sensation (dry and wet) and sweetness and spiciness in taste and analysis, the correlation of "dry = dry = sharp" and "wet = sweet = round" I derived it.

For example, cans of alcoholic beverages such as "chu-hi" often indicate the taste level. There is an indication such as "Dry 5-4-3-2-1 Sweet", which indicates that dry is the opposite of sweet (sweet) .

Considering this, if "dry = dry", the opposite wetness is assumed to correspond to sweetness. Evidence that this inference might be correct is the concept of "Ame" in clinical psychology.

In [Doi, 1971], "Amae" is highlighted as a Japanese-specific vocabulary not found in the West. At that time, he described the concept of "Ame" as an infant-like desire to depend on a sense of unity in interpersonal relationships.

In this case, the attitudes that characterize "sweetness" such as "seeking a sense of unity with the other party" and "trying to rely on the other party" are all psychologically closer to the other party, integrated and fused, This is consistent with the content of the wet attitude that I clarified.

From the above results, it is almost certain that the word "sweet" is associated with wetness and the opposite, "spicy", is associated with dryness. In terms of taste, "dry = dry" and "wet = sweet".

In this case, it can be said that the taste and interpersonal sensation have a common dry and wet sensation beyond a single sensory mode of "sweet = wet" and "spicy = dry".

In addition, "sweetness" and "spicyness" are not limited to taste, but are also used to express cutting knives and even the sharpness of criticism.

For example, a case such as "the filling is sweet" indicates that the cutting edge of the

analysis is round and cannot enter the corner cut into the square. In that respect, "sweetness" is related to the mellowness (circularity) and the resulting property of being non-square and dull, making it difficult to cut objects sharply.

On the other hand, as the expression "severe and sharp criticism cuts down people and society", "spicyness" refers to the sharpness of a sharp razor blade and the cutting edge of an analysis that cuts an object. It has to do with sharpness.

Why and how are these sensations such as `` dry '' and `` sweet '' and dry and wet sensations such as dry and wet connected ?

For example, when the object is a human relationship, "sweetness" tends to keep the relationship round without breaking the relationship. It can be said that it is related to maintaining interpersonal relationships and relationships, and leads to a wet attitude that sticks to the other party and does not separate.

On the other hand, "spicyness" tends to sharply cut the relationship with a sharp edge. It can be said that it is related to the disconnection of interpersonal relations and leads to a dry attitude of quickly leaving the other party.

From these facts, "sweetness = non-cutting and maintenance of mutual connection brought by the roundness of the cutting edge of analysis etc., wet =", "dry = cutting of mutual connection brought by sharpness of the cutting edge, separation = dry" It seems that there is a possibility that there is a correlation.

Also in the taste, "sweet" is the texture mellowness, said that "spicy" is related to the sharpness, such as cut and tangy mouthfeel, at such a point, sharpness in texture (the target of cutting ability) to no presence or absence of It is connected to large and small, and it can be said that "spicy = cut = dry" and "sweetness = cut (round) = wet" are each related.

References Kenro Doi, Structure of Amae, 1971, Kobundo

(c) 2002 first appearance

On the relationship between dry and wet and shade

(c) 2002.11-2006.9 first appearance

As a result of examining the relationship between dry / wetness (dry / wet) on the sensory side and darkness / lightness (easy feeling) , a correlation of "dry = light (light, light) " and "wet = dark" was derived. Was.

In general, "concentration" indicates that the amount of components contained in a certain volume is large, or that the degree to which a substance fills a place without gaps is large. Opposite senses of "thickness" are "lightness", "thinness", and "easy feeling", such as "juice is light and light". It leads to less and less persistent.

It is considered that the relationship of "pale, light = dry" and "dark = wet" is established between the sense of lightness and dryness and wetness.

A " 30 % juice" juice feels thinner than a " 70 % juice" juice , which means that in a given volume, 70 % juice has more juice components than 30 % juice. This indicates that there is more stimulus in taste due to the presence of a lot. This indicates that the juice component is denser in a certain volume and the density of the juice is higher in the thick juice.

The density and the height of the density are in a proportional relationship. On the other hand, the height of the existing density and the wetness are also in a proportional relationship.

That is, the higher the density, the closer the objects are to each other and the closer they are to each other. The feeling of being dense and sticking to each other leads to wetness, while the feeling of being low density and coming apart from each other leads to dryness. On the other hand, a high density produces a strong feeling, while a low density produces a light, light feeling.

From these two relationships, it can be said that "rich = high density = close to each other = wet" is connected to "pale, light and thin = low density = far away = dry", respectively.

As an experiment to prove this, for example, when 10 and 20 balls of neutral color (black), each 1 cm in diameter, are randomly placed in a 15 cm square transparent square, 10 towards the pieces is 20 than towards the pieces, gives more dry sense visually, tactilely, dense 20 amino it is believed to give a more wet feeling. The above idea is supported by the results of a questionnaire conducted by the author in October 2002 regarding the dryness and wetness of personality and attitude. The following table summarizes the findings (about respondents 210 people) . It can be seen that the proportion of respondents who described "light" as dry was significantly higher than the proportion of respondents who described "rich" as dry.

numbei	Item contents (dry)	- Dry -	In either no	- Dry -	Item contents (wet)	- Z score -	Significant
1	Light people	86.256	6.635	7.109	Rich in people	11.898	0.01

When this knowledge is further extended, in the personality of humans, "habits and stimuli = strong stimulus to give = strong stimulus = rich in taste = wet", "thin quirks, no stimuli = weak stimulus to give = simple to taste It is considered that the relationship of "thin = dry" also holds.

For example, in the case of "that person has a strong hobby, nerd", the person is too enthusiastic about the hobby (integrates with the hobby), and is a strange gaze as a person who is biased from the surroundings In the case of "that person has a simple idea",

it indicates that the person does not go deeply into one idea and moves away quickly to the next idea.

Since it is wet that it does not separate from the subject and dry it is quick to leave it, it can be said that in general human hobbies and thoughts, "dark (deep) = wet, light (light, thin, shallow) = dry" Will be.

Or, because the depth of thought and the depth of consideration for the thought directly lead to the bias of the thought (from general and ordinary thought owners) and the size of the habit, the It may be possible to establish the connection of "(dark) = wet" and "common sense (simple in thought, no habit) = dry".

(c) 2002-2006 first appearance

Dry / wet and digital / analog oriented

2003.2 First appearance

Digital orientation, which views things as 0 or 1 discrete quantities, is suitable for the perspective of dry things with the thesis of mutual separation and cutting, while analog orientation, which views things as continuous quantities, interconnects and builds relationships It is considered to be suitable for the viewpoint of wet things with thesis as thesis.

Nowadays, it has become common for information to be digitized and distributed like music CDs and DVDs, but until a while ago, the mainstream of distribution was analog, such as LP records.

Digital world, all the things 0 or 1 to record in either Kano. It is a way of thinking of things only as logical " Yes " or " No ", and it is not permissible to take an in-between attitude. There is a deep groove between 0 or 1 and cutting has occurred.

In other words, in the case of digitalization, things are captured as discrete values of 0 or 1, which leads to seeing things as a collection of square sand grains consisting of numbers 0 and 1 moving smoothly . In this way, thinking of things as being separated and separated from one another leads to the view of dry objects that have the theme of "discrete, cut" that separates from one another as they are.

On the other hand, in the analog world, things are not perceived at the extremes of 0 or 1, but they allow something in between. Such a point has an illogical aspect. This analog view of things as a continuous connection leads to a greater emphasis on the continuity, connection, and relationship between things. In other words, by catching things together without cutting each other, it can be said that this leads to the viewpoint of wet things with the theme of "connection and relationship building" that sticks to each other.

In summary, "digital / logical = discrete / disconnection = dry" and "analog / non-logical = connection / relationship construction = wet".

Digitization of information found in television broadcasts, etc. will increase the degree of information processing using a Neumann-type computer composed of logic circuits that take a discrete attitude of only one of " Yes " and " No. " Head for. In this regard, the digitization of information and the acceleration of the use of Neumann-type computers can be said to be leading human civilization to dryness.

On the other hand, the nervous system that controls human behavior can be regarded as an analog neurocomputer that controls behavior by connecting, relating, and having connections between neurons. Can be regarded as an essentially wet entity based on the connection and connection between neurons.

In this way, the analog and wet human nervous system continues to handle the dry information that accelerates digitization as before, and cracks and grooves between them are going to gradually deepen. I can say. In the not-so-distant future, the relationship is likely to enter a serious coordination phase.

(c) 2003.2 first appearance

Heat / coolness / dry / wet

2005.7-2005.10 first appearance

We examined the relationship between dry and wet sensation (dry and wet) and heat and coolness, and briefly discussed the reason why the correlation of "hot = wet" and "cool = dry" is created.

If the number of gas molecules in the surrounding air is the same, the sense of human skin feels high when the temperature is high = wet when hot, and dry when cool.

The following two reasons can be considered.

- (1) When it is hot, sweating of liquid and moisture flows on the skin due to sweating, so it feels wet.
- (2) When it is hot, the number of times that the same number of gas molecules in the air hits the skin per hour increases as compared to when it is cool, and the density of hitting feels high, so it feels wet.

Of these, (2) will be described in detail below.

As for the number of air gas molecules hitting the skin per time, the higher the temperature, the higher the kinetic energy of the molecule and the higher the number of molecules, if the number of molecules is the same. The higher the temperature, the higher the density of molecules hitting the skin per hour. That is, when it hot, density impinging on

the skin of the molecular groups is high, dark, wet (as wet) felt.

On the other hand, when it is cool, the number of molecules hitting the skin in a certain period of time is small, and the density hitting the skin is low and small.

By reducing the distribution density of the gas molecules by removing the gas molecules in the space and discharging the water outdoors by dehumidifying the air conditioner, the number of molecules hitting the skin decreases, and the hit density decreases. Therefore, it has the same effect as lower temperatures, and feels cooler and dryr on the skin.

It is thought that the cooling of the air conditioner reduces the number of molecules hitting the skin per hour by reducing the movement speed of gas molecules in the space.

In terms of reducing the density of gas molecules hitting the skin, dehumidification and cooling are common, and are considered to be the cause of feeling cool when dehumidified by an air conditioner.

Conversely, heating is thought to increase the number of molecules that hit the skin per hour by increasing the speed of movement of gas molecules in the space.

Also, humidification by a humidifier in winter increases the number of gas molecules in the space, so that the number of molecules hitting the skin per hour increases, resulting in an effect of feeling warmer.

The state of the molecular motion of the gas (constant skin area of the molecule and the number of collisions of the molecule per fixed time) and the perception of wet / dryness by the skin are strongly related. The number of molecular collisions increases as the number of molecules increases and the number of molecules increases. The higher the number of collisions, the warmer (hotter) and the more wet.

(1) Skin collision of molecules	High density, high frequency	Low density, low frequency
(1a) Number of molecules	Many	Few
(1b) Molecular velocity	high speed	Low speed
(2) Temperature perception	Hot, warm	Cool (cold) , cold
(3) Wet and dry perception	Wet (wet)	Dry (dry)

It can be said that human skin has a collision density of air molecules, which is moderate and comfortable, and air conditioning is used to cool / heat and humidify / dehumidify the air. The reason why the skin is often uncomfortable in summer in Japan is that the density of air molecules hitting the skin is too high = too wet due to the high humidity and high temperature of the air under the Pacific High.

Weight / lightness, up / down, high / low, dry / wet

2006.04-2006.10 first appearance

Dry-wet of the sensory surface (wet and dry) and, considering the relationship between weight and light of, "heavy = wet", the reason for the correlation is born of "light = dry", was discussed briefly.

In general, gas is heavier than liquid for the same volume of the same substance.

A gas that gives a dry sensation to humans has a lower molecular distribution density as a substance, a smaller number of molecules per fixed volume, and therefore feels lighter.

On the other hand, liquids that give wetness to human sensation have a higher molecular distribution density as a substance and a larger number of molecules per fixed volume than gas, and therefore feel heavy.

Heavy liquids are directed to ground and ground by gravity. On the other hand, light gas is directed to the sky and the sky without being affected by gravity.

Therefore, lightness is correlated with dryness, and weight is correlated with wetness. In addition, it can be said that the directivity of the sky and the sky is correlated with the dryness, and the directivity of the earth, the ground, and the bottom is correlated with the wetness.

For example, a heavy lead ball may feel wetter and a lighter ping-pong ball dryr for the same volume.

It is considered that the same thing that feels dry at the top and high places and feels wet at the bottom and low places.

Alternatively, higher pitch sounds may be felt lighter and dryer and lower lower sounds heavy and wet.

Even in humans, people with light footwork will feel dry, and those with dullness will feel wet.

People who value their lightness and are oriented toward the sky and the heavens (such as nomads) feel dry. On the other hand, people who value the weight and point to the ground below (such as farmers) feel wet.

By the way, it can be said that lightness is perceived to be thin because of the low density, and that weight is perceived to be thick because of the high density. The existence of the word "frivolity" can be said to explain the circumstances in this area.

Also, as the word "cool" is, there is also a relationship between lightness per person and lightness and coldness.

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To summarize, the human senses are:

"dry" = "light (upper, higher)" = "thin ( lighter ) " ( = "cold" )

"wet" = "heavy (lower, lower)" = " It can be said that the correlation of " dark" ( = "warm" )
is established.
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First appearance in 2006

Softness (softness) , hardness (hard of) dry, wet of

2006.04 first appearance

We examined the relationship between sensory dry / wetness (dry and wet) and softness / hardness, and briefly explained the reason why the correlation of "soft (soft) = wet" and "hard (hard) = dry" is created. I considered.

Futons, cushions, and clothing that soften human sensations fit softly into human skin and fill the gaps between them. A water bed, a mechanical pencil with a gel handle, etc., are in close contact with the skin, and the feeling is pleasant.

In this way, a soft partner can be said to be wet in that respect because it fills the gap with his / her skin and integrates flexibly.

However, if it comes off quickly without any resistance, such as a dry futon or cushion, it can be said that it keeps the wetness that fits the skin comfortably and the dryness that is easy to handle at the same time. .

On the other hand, in the case of "adhesive-kun", like a glued tape, which fits softly when first touching human skin, but sticks to the skin and resists when it comes off, it can be said that it is genuine wet.

When it comes to yourself, it is soft and fits moderately and fills the gap with you (wet) , and when you leave it quickly (dry) , it is considered most comfortable for humans .

On the other hand, a hard plastic plate or the like, which gives a hard feeling to humans, does not fit human skin and creates a large gap or forcibly and firmly presses the skin with ruggedness. Such a feeling makes a person feel lack of unity and feels dry.

Even in humans, inflexible "hard" lawyers and officials give their opponents a dry, dry and uninteresting feel.

On the other hand, cabin attendants who flexibly change their responses and treat them with compassion can be said to give them a moderately moist feeling = "moist". This "moisturizing" is necessary for the smooth running of society.

Dry / wet and linear / curved

2006.9 First appearance

We examined the relationship between dry and wet sensation (dry and wet) and linearity and curveability, and briefly discussed the reason why the correlation of "linear = dry" and "curve = wet" was born.

It is considered that the following relationship is established between the dry / wet feeling and the traveling direction of an object such as an object.

Objects that go straight and straight will feel dry.

The reason for this is that it has the freedom to maintain the direction originally aimed at naturally without being affected by the surroundings when traveling, and the independence from the surroundings.

On the other hand, objects that change their direction flexibly, that change direction each time, or that they change direction each time, seem to be wet.

This is because, when traveling, the influence of the surroundings and interference are changing the direction in which the vehicle was initially aimed, and at that point, it is dependent on the surroundings and subject to regulation.

Regarding human character, people who feel straight, straightforward, and stiff can feel dry, people who flexibly change their opinion, and people who bend can feel wet.

(c) First appearance in 2006

Smoothness, unevenness / projections and wet, dryness

2009.1 First appearance

Dry-wet of the sensory surface (wet and dry) and, smoothness, consider the context of the irregularities, "unevenness, projections = dry", was considered the correlation of "smooth = wet".

Smoothly crafted products that have been carefully polished to the finest points without any scratches, shininess, and smoothness, because the surface is in perfect contact with the skin without gaps, there is no unevenness, so the skin is It can be felt with a strong sense of unity with the surface, thus giving the person a wet feel.

On the other hand, an object with sharp corners, sharp points, protrusions, bumps, scratches, and lack of smoothness lacks a sense of unity with the skin surface, and thus can be said to give a dry feeling to a person.

This is extended to the personality of human beings, and those who have no prominent or sharp personality feel wet, and those who are sharp and protruding like a right angle feel dry.

In connection with these, it can be said that grease, lubricating oil and lubricating liquid having the function of sliding and smoothing the surface also give a wet feeling.

Link, dock, detach and wet, dry

2009.1 First appearance

Dry-wet of the sensory surface (wet and dry) and, link (consolidated, bond) to consider the relationship between "link, docking = wet", was considered the correlation of "disconnect = dry".

Connecting the people and the people, or connecting the goods and objects, connecting, link (Link), docking (dock) to the act of, people and things that have a function it is, in its essence, is felt to wet.

The role of a mediator that mediates between people is a wet role, and those who like such a role can be said to be wet.

The essence of sex that combines and docks with humans is also wet.

In addition, it can be said that couplers that connect train cars to each other, docking stations for rockets, and docks for boats all have wet properties.

On the other hand, the act of unlinking and undock is dry.

Stickiness and wetness

2009.1 First appearance

We examined the relationship between sensory wetness (wetness) and mucus, and examined the correlation of "sticky = wet".

Mucus, a sticky liquid that sticks around, gives a person a wet feel.

Mucus has a role of attaching objects to each other, and in that case, it can be said that wet is a place where the shape is flexibly changed according to the shape of the object.

Mucus, such as adhesive liquid or joy juice from the sexual organs of men and women during sex, is wet in that it has the role of combining and integrating objects.

In this regard, the stickiness that does not give up without sticking to the object or sticking once with the object is essentially wet.

About shade

2006.07 First appearance

We considered the concept of shade and humidity as a combination of darkness (shade) and wetness (wetness) in terms of sense.

Shade is a combination of darkness (shade) and wetness (wetness), a combined sensation. In everyday life, puddles are hard to dry because they are not exposed to sunlight in dark places, they remain wet liquid water forever, and in bright places they are exposed to sunlight and dry and dry. In short, the relationship of bright = dry and dark = wet holds.

Negative humidity is considered to be composed of the following factors. (1) [Wet] It is sticky and sticky to the opponent and repeatedly works repeatedly and persistently. (2) [Dark] Do something negative, negative, or opposite to your opponent. Like bullying or harassment, the other person does something harassing. (3) [Dark] Doing illegal things, doing things that are blamed for revealing what you have done, and doing things you must not do. That is to say, violence, deprivation of money, rape and other human rights violations. (4) Hidden behind the [dark] back. sweep under the carpet. Don't show up. On the surface, it behaves like doing good or nothing. Decorate the surface neatly and make it look like it looks good. Or, on the surface, pretend to be a good friend and hit the back of your back.

This shamefulness of interpersonal relationships is a common characteristic of Japanese culture in high-humidity, humid and humid societies in Japan, which are common in companies and schools. It can also be seen as a feminine feature that likes frequent interpersonal contact and beautifully decorating the surface.

First appearance in 2006

Humidification, dehumidification

2009.11 First appearance

The effects of humidification and dehumidification on human sensation in terms of the number of molecules per unit volume were examined.

Humidification is to increase the number of molecules per unit volume and increase the density.

Dehumidification reduces the number of molecules per unit volume and lowers the density. The role of the conventional dehumidifier and humidifier corresponds to this.

Increasing the molecular velocity

makes it difficult for intermolecular forces to act. This corresponds to dehumidification. The number of collisions with the skin etc. increases. This is humidification. This corresponds to an increase in sultry heat in hot summer.

Increase the number of molecular collisions with the skin. This corresponds to humidification.

Reduce the number of molecular collisions with the skin. This corresponds to dehumidification.

Make the direction of the molecule approach each other. This corresponds to humidification. Sticks to skin.

Set the direction of molecular movement away from each other. This corresponds to dehumidification. Keep away from skin. The problem is how to control the movement of molecules toward and away from each other with a machine.

Realized by computer programs and virtual reality.

It is a magnet, N and N repel each other, S and S repel each other, and are separated and dry. N and S are attracted, stick and wet.

With charged ions, plus and plus, minus and minus are separated and dry. The minus and plus are sticky and wet.

Discomfort index and sense of humidity

2009.11 First appearance

The discomfort index is sultry and high in summer. High when hot and humid.

At high temperatures, the particle velocities of the molecules are high. If it is humid, the number of particles of the molecule is large.

It becomes uncomfortable when the number of molecular particles in the air that hits the skin for a certain period of time exceeds a certain value.

It feels wet for long-time continuous contact and dry for short-time contact. I feel uncomfortable unless my sweat dries. Sweat does not evaporate due to high humidity, and there is no room for air to receive the moisture of sweat. The water vapor is already saturated in the air.

Humidity simulation

2009.11 First appearance

I examined how to simulate the sensation of humidity from the viewpoints of audio-visual and tactile sensations.

Tactile sensation is proportional to the number of particles hitting a wall equivalent to the skin per a certain period of time to a hyperbola, and it is felt that wet = humidity is higher. Visually, it is felt that the wetness is higher than the humidity, which is proportional to the number of particles per fixed time that jumps into the eye and is hyperbolic. In hearing, it is proportional to the number of sounds per unit time that jump into the ear and is hyperbolic. It can be felt that wet = humidity is higher.

Many hits with high particle velocity. If the speed is low, it will hit a little. At the same number of particles, it is felt that the higher the temperature, the higher the humidity.

Many particles hit a lot. If the number is small, it will hit a little.

The higher the pressure, the higher the humidity. Pressure and humidity have a relationship of proportional to hyperbolic.

For the same number of molecules, the smaller the volume and the higher the temperature, the higher the pressure and the higher the humidity.

Dry and wet motion patterns

2009.11 First appearance

Logic straight and stepped is dry. Curve analogs are wet.

High speed is dry. Slow is wet.

Gas / liquid, dry / wet and expanded, non-expandable

2009.11 First appearance

Dryness is related to expansion and expansion orientation, while wetness is related to non-expansion and constant volume orientation.

When dry gas molecules are left alone, the volume expands and diffuses, expands, and spreads in new directions in all directions. At that point, the gas is full of pioneering spirit to enter the new world first and foremost.

On the other hand, the essence of dry gas is expansion, expansion and expansion, and it can be said that it spreads more and more like a preacher, and the entire area becomes its own colony.

Dry gas molecules are global and universal = universal because they aim to spread all over the globe, all over the world.

Dry gas molecules are individualistic and weak in unity as they expand apart.

The nature of dry gas molecules is masculine and Western.

In contrast, a wet liquid has a constant volume and is non-expanding, non-expanding, and is currently maintained. If left alone, it will not spread from its original location. Try to maintain cohesion, territory, and unity, locally, locally, and locally. In a communal way, the molecules approach each other and tend to be small and cohesive in a way that minimizes surface area. Attempts to gather in a closed manner only with relatives. Molecules unite together to form unions and groups.

The properties of wet liquid molecules are feminine and traditional Japanese.

Since entering the modern era, Japan has followed the dry expansion route of the European and American styles, and has also tried to follow the expansion route itself. Despite the influence of Europe and the United States, the slight expansion of Japan and China is not due to wet women, but to the slight influence of dry men.

2009.11 First appearance

It is thought that the sense of smell also has a dry and wet sensation.

The scent of mint gives a dry sensation.

Alternatively, a drink with a strong sensation, such as an energy drink, provides a dry sensation.

The aroma of bonito broth brings a wet sensation.

The sweet scent of peaches gives a wet sensation.

Psychology in general

Personality dry wetness and identity

2004.7 First appearance

I considered the relationship between dry / wet personality and the ease of establishing identity (self-identity). "Dry = easy to establish identity" "wet = difficult to establish" is considered.

Identity (identity) The concept of, originally, psychologist Erikson, EH was proposed by. Often translated as "self-identity", it refers to maintaining a consistent self-consciousness.

The establishment of personal identities in the West is believed to result from the separation of self and others during infancy.

When self-other separation occurs, oneself is a different and independent entity from others, and one must make independent decisions from others. From there, a self-reliant willingness to naturally proceed in this direction based on his own judgment and responsibilities grows and becomes established through adolescence.

In this respect, it can be said that in order to establish an individual's identity, it is essential to have a dry mind that tries to treat yourself and others as separate and independent entities that move apart from each other.

Conversely, a firm identity has not been established, and it is always wetted by the movements of others around us that it is synchronized with a wet personality that

constantly tries to maintain a sense of unity and fusion with the surroundings. You can say the owner.

If a person who has the spirit of disciplining himself and deciding on his own direction in his own will and responsibilities is called an identity establisher, the maintenance of that identity requires that the ego be independent of others and separated from the surroundings. It can be said that it is premised on dryness that can move apart.

The concept of identity is easy to be established in a dry society like Europe and the United States, and it is difficult to be established in a wet society such as Japan and East Asia, where continuity with the surroundings and burial in the surroundings is constantly required.

The fact that the concept of identity comes from Europe and the United States, and there is no translation that fits well in Japan, is evidence that there was no (unsatisfactory) individual with a firm identity established in a wet atmosphere like Japan It can be said that

(c) First appearance in 2004

Dry wet and love

2005.03-2005.05First appearance

Love gives a sense of unity, fusion, adhesion, adhesion and connection with the other party, and in that regard, it can be said that "love is wet".

Love generally means human love, gender love, homosexuality, and the like.

Love

- (1) loves people. "I want to get closer to that person." I want to be with you forever. "I want to monopolize my favorite people."
- (2) Do whatever you like (aid / service) . Dedicate everything and throw it out (sacrifice) for those who like it .
- (3) I want to have a "connection" between my favorite people and my feelings.
- (4) I always stay with my favorite person and do not want to leave (attachment) . When the surroundings try to separate, they desperately resist.

All of these loves give a sense of unity, fusion, adhesion, adhesion and connection with the other party. In that regard, it can be said that "love is wet".

On the other hand, affection is considered to be not only wet but also dry.

Dry affection is expressed as compassion for the other party, respecting the privacy and free will of the other party, and not letting or interfering with the other party and letting them do what they like.

Wet affection tends to draw the opponent to himself because he wants a sense of unity with the opponent (being with the opponent), so he binds the opponent and makes him feel crippled It also leads to things. At the other end of the spectrum, give your opponent the value of your own world, give yourself the freedom to make their own decisions, give them the freedom to make decisions, and let them do what they want. What I try to give is dry affection.

[Note] This article is based on impressions of watching the final episode of the anime "Kannazuki no Miko" broadcast at the end of 2004 .

(c) 2005 first appearance

About "heaven" and dry and wet

2005.03-2006.01First appearance

The concept of "heaven (Tomogengo)" is the optimal environment that human beings originally have in their hearts and longing, where the humidity is optimized.

The source of human affection is the true hometown where all our hearts are at ease, Taoyuan Township and Heaven.

It is the emotion you want deep in your heart, the warm emotion that moves your heart, and the source of your excitement.

The human mind consists of a "wet core deep inside the heart" and a "dry shell" that protects it.

The wet core is the source of a warm, soft, and pleasant sensation that creates excitement and affection. There " (in the heart) is a heaven."

Rather than being in the afterlife, "heaven" can be said to have its original landscape in the human mind. The concept of

"heaven (Tomogengo)" is an ideal environment that humans naturally have in their hearts and that they adore.

"Heaven" is naive and vulnerable and needs to be protected by a dry shell.

A dry shell protects the wet nucleus and gives the mind a cool, calm, calm and objective perspective.

A person with a large wet core is feminine, and a person with a thick dry shell is masculine.

The true heaven, oasis, or heavenly landscape that gives people peace is in their hearts. Heaven and oasis feel when you are in love.

Heaven, the oasis is wet, a point full of water and green. In addition, it is wet with a sense of unity with others, being together and sticking together.

Heaven is viewed as a warm, bright, light-filled world.

Heaven is dry, full of sensations that are crisp, not jerky, and annoying.

Heaven is an environment that is perceived as an optimal environment for humans, and the humidity of heaven (the place where it is felt) is the optimal humidity for humans. Moderately dry and wet.

[Note] This article is based on impressions of watching the final episode of the anime "Kannazuki no Miko" broadcast at the end of 2004 .

First appearance in 2005-2006

Comparison with existing social psychology theories

Social behavior patterns confirmed to be on the dry / wet axis were compared with theories in conventional social psychology.

item	dry	Wet	Researcher name	Summary dimension
Affinity desire (Needforaffiliation)	Low	high	Murray, H.A1938 , Schacter.S1959	Widely distributed- densely oriented, non-human - human oriented
leadership	Р	М	1978 Misumi , Fiedler,	Individual- collectivism, non- human-human orientation
selfmonitoring	Low	high	Snyder, M.1974	Non-human-human oriented, anti-tuned- tuned
Self-consciousness characteristics	private	public	Fenigstein, A.etal1975	Anti-tune-tune- oriented, privacy- anti-privacy

Objective awareness	None	Yes	Wicklund, RA , Duval, S1972	Privacy-Anti-Privacy
Self disclosure	small	large	Jourard, S.M1971etc	Non-human-human oriented, privacy- anti-privacy
Psychological reactance	high	Low	Brehm, J.W1966	Freedom- regulatoryism
Distribution	Fairness	equality		Freedom-Regulatory, anti-tune-tune- oriented
Gezel / Gemain Shaft	Gezel shaft	Gemain shaft	Toennies, F1887	Individualism- collectivism, non- human-human orientation
Follow-up in spread	Previous term	Latter term	Rogers, E, M1962	Originality- precedent-oriented

(Verification result)

[Concept] Affinity desire [Explanation] A person's desire to be with another person, approaching a person who resembles himself, has a favor, or becomes a friend, cooperates happily, exchanges favors Trying to do

[Dry-wet related] → Densely-oriented (wet) E32 who likes to be together

→ C10 where the way of human orientation (wet) people is intimate

(Literature) Murray,

HA1938Explorationinpersonality: Aclinicalandexperimentalstudyoffiftymenofcollegeage.Sc hacter, S.1959ThePsychologyofaffiliation.StanfordUniversitypss.

[Concept] Leadership [Explanation] [Missumi 1978] Leader's action to create a plan to achieve the P goal achievement function group and give instructions and instructions to members, or the function M group maintenance function group itself Actions or functions that understand the members' position and create a friendly atmosphere within the group

[Fiedler1973] LeastpferedCoworker Leader type who is satisfied with establishing close human relationships with subordinates with high (relationshiporiented) subordinates Task-oriented (work-oriented) subordinates with low permissible LPC scores Leader type who accepts that it is enough to accomplish the task even at the risk of deteriorating the relationship between them

[Dry-wet -related] relationship-oriented, M (population maintenance) function → collectivism (wet) they prefer to act in the population and organizations A1 and we will meet each other B12

→ human-oriented (wet)
like to become intimate relationship with each other E9
is going to be like it to others around E18
to focus on human relations itself E27

[Literature] Misumi three Fuji 1978 leadership of science Yuhikaku Fiedler, FE1973Thetroublewithleadershiptrainingisthatitdoesn'ttrainleaders-by.PsychologyTodayFeb (Yamamoto KenHisayaku 1978 to clarify the leadership OkaDo Tetsuo ed modern Esprit 131: Group dynamics Shibundo).

[Concept] Self-monitoring Explanation on the basis of the social situation and others of behavior self-expressive behavior and self-presentation is to observe whether the socially appropriate, control the behavior of the self (monitor) to

They tend to act based on external factors that are concerned about whether their high social behavior is appropriate in social situations and interpersonal relationships. Change opinions and behavior

I am not interested in the appropriateness of my behavior in low surrounding situations, and my behavior is controlled based on internal factors of the individual. I express my feelings, thoughts and beliefs as it is

[Dry-wet -related] high High human-oriented (wet) is going to be like it in others E18 to worry about trying to give a good impression to others around E22 → B9 trying to fit himself around the entrainment (wet)

(Literature) Snyder, M1974 The self-monitoring of expssive behavior. Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 30, 526-537.

[Concept] Self-consciousness characteristics [Explanation] Self -consciousness characteristics that easily draw attention to the self

Attention to personal aspects of the self that others cannot observe, such as personal feelings, thoughts, and motivations. Focus on personal identities and adhere to their own feelings, attitudes, and rights.

Public Ability to easily pay attention to the public aspects of oneself that can be observed by others such as their appearance and behavior Emphasis on social identity, emotions and self-evaluation are easily influenced by other people's actions, avoiding conflicts of opinion Be sensitive to negative feedback from other members of the group who tend to collaborate and interact smoothly, be aware of others' eyes, and pay attention to their own behavior

(Dry-wet related) Public → Other law-oriented (wet) A26 who is worried about the eyes of others around A10 E26 that is easily affected by others around

- → Synchronization-oriented (wet) B9 to match your actions to others around you
- → E3 prefers action in anti-privacy (wet) official settings

[Literature] . Fenigstein, A., Scheier, MF , & Buss, AH1975Publicandprivateself-consciousness: Assessmentandtheory.JournalofConsultingandClinicalPsychology, 43,522-527 Teruo Oshimi 1992 his stare at myself - self-focus of social psychology Science, Inc.

[Concept] Objective awareness

[Explanation] Attention and consciousness are directed to oneself, the state of attention as an object When one is stared at by an attractive opposite sex, or is pointed at a video camera and is photographed, it becomes conscious of the existence of the self

Attention and consciousness turn to yourself, starting with consciousness and concern for the eyes and eyes of others

[Dry-wet related] \rightarrow A10 that cares about the eyes of others around you when you take another law-oriented (wet) action

→ anti-privacy (wet) others to worry about whether or not see my D11 like to match the line of sight to each other D13

(Literature) Wicklund, RA, & Duval, S. 1971 Opinion change and performance facilitationasaresult of objective self-awareness. Journal of Experimental Social Psychology, 7, 319-342.

[Concept] Self-disclosure [Explanation] An act of revealing oneself and showing oneself so that others can perceive it. , Values, .. and so on

(Dry-wet related)

→ Human orientation, anti-privacy (wet)

who wants to disclose the inner self to others (Reference) Jourard, SM1971 Thetransparentself, rev.ed.VanNostrandReinhold (Translation of Tetsuo Okado 1974 Transparent Self-Seishin Shobo).

[Concept] Psychological reactance [Explanation] Motivation to restore freedom when a person feels restricted

[Dry-wet -related] → liberalism (dry) without the ties of human relations, freely hamstrung can A5 each other freely allow to act B4 [literature] Brehm, JW, 1966ATheoryofpsychologicalreactance.Academicpss.

[Concept] Gemain shaft (wet) / Gezer shaft (dry) [Description]

Gezel shaft

It is an artificial / mechanical social relationship in which individuals form their own will based on their will to achieve their goals. What comes there is a bond with only a small part of the personality, in which people act according to their interests and do nothing for others without return or opposition. In this state, no matter how superficially they may behave intimately with each other, they are still under constant tension and are essentially segregated despite any bond.

Gemain shaft

It is a united body united by essential will that manifests the very nature of human beings, and is considered to have an organic life in itself, where people fuse emotionally with one another with all personalities, with intimate mutual affection and We share fate with understanding. There is little room for concepts such as exchanges, sales, contracts, and rules.

[Dry-wet -related] → individualism (dry) - collectivism (Wet) D prefer the separation and independence from others -w prefer the integration and amalgamation with others A14 D gather each other and there is no What is the purpose no -w prefer itself that gather each other B20

 \rightarrow non-human (non-relational) oriented (Dry) - Human (relationship) oriented (Wet) D socializing of the way is unfriendly -w is socializing of the way is the intimacy C10 D not only seen as a means of something the human relations -w E27 emphasizing human relationships

(Literature) Toennies, F., 1887 Gemeinshaftund Gesellshaft, Leipzig, (Translated by Toshikazu Suginohara, "Gemainshaft and Gezelshaft", 1957 Iwanami Shoten)

[Concept] Fairness of distribution / Equality

[Dry-wet -related] \rightarrow liberalism (dry) - regulation principle (Wet) D of the salary depending on the capabilities prefer to distribution (meritocracy) D14 W prefer to distribution equally regardless of the salary to the ability

d Prefer free competition with each other- w D2 that does not like

→ Tuning orientation (dry)-anti -tuning orientation (wet)

w Try to do something different from everyone around you -d Try to do the same thing (want to synchronize around) C8

(c) 1999-2001 first appearance

And of dry-wet, personality 5 the context of the dimensional Big Five

Personality Big Five bigfive and is one of personality characteristics theory, primary 5 is a concept to be able to comprehensively describe the personalities one characteristic dimension.

The Big Five is a factor that emerged from factor analysis of many words that characterize personality.

The relationship between the Big Five and dry / wet is thought to be summarized as follows.

- (1) Nervous Neuroticism Close to human, exclusive if wet. If you are not willing to develop your interpersonal relationship, you are dry.
- (2) Extroversion Extroversion Wet when pointing to another person. Dry when facing the outside world without people.
- (3) Openness Openness is open to each other, and the openness that everyone accepts leads to dryness .
- (4) Cooperation Agreeableness We aim to develop and maintain interpersonal relationships, strengthen ties with others, and are wet.
- (5) Seriousness, Conscientiousness If you try to maintain a sincere attitude with or without others, you are autonomous and dry. Wet if you want to maintain a serious attitude with the aim of building good relationships with others.

First appearance in 2006

Dry and wet interpersonal relationships and stress

(c) 2002.5 first appearance

From a mental health point of view at a company or school, I examined what kind of mental stress a dry / wet interpersonal relationship might lead to.

In this section, we discuss what kind of mental stress can lead to dry and wet interpersonal relationships from the perspective of mental health in companies and schools.

Stresses that can be felt when the interpersonal relationship is dry include:

- (1) [Individualism] Cold feelings from others, feeling lonely that you are alone, and saying that no one helps you Attacked by helpless emotions, which can cause psychological stress.
- (2) [Original Orientation] In order to proceed with work, it is necessary to actively challenge

unexplored work procedures that no one has done before, and to step into such unknown territory or to conduct trial and error. Fear of making mistakes during the process is a psychological stressor.

On the other hand, the stresses felt when the interpersonal relationship is wet are as follows:

- (1) [Interdependent orientation] Since the movements of each other are monitored and controlled, if the foot is pulled from the other person, the damage is large and when I am anxious because I do not know, which leads to mental fatigue. Alternatively, if you succeed or make a good thought, you will be immediately relieved from the surroundings, and you will not easily have a feeling of mental liberation, which leads to stress.
- (2) [Synchronization / other discipline] To do anything, it is necessary to act while paying attention to the surrounding intentions.
- (2-1) When co-workers are working overtime at work, there is a constant pressure from others to act together, such as being forced to work overtime. Connect.
- (2-2) If you miss the trend of your surroundings, you will immediately be fooled by your surroundings, and you will be constantly worried about whether you have missed it or not.
- (3) [Relationship-oriented] Since the degree of seeking for a sense of unity and affection with the partner increases, it is necessary to constantly check whether or not the partner has the feeling, and if it becomes compulsive, it leads to stress.
- (4) [Anti-Privacy] It is common to constantly monitor each other's activities with others around them, as in the case of working in a large room at work (the eyes of each person play the role of a "live surveillance camera"). Fulfill). Therefore, it is felt that privacy has been violated, which leads to stress.
- (5) [Regulatory principle] The rules and restrictions on behavior, such as school rules, are tight, and inconvenient thoughts can lead to stress.
- (6) [Collectivism] Everything goes on a collective pace, and having to keep up with it can lead to stress, especially if you're not good at group life. Also, the need to sacrifice private life can lead to stress as the group's interests and survival need to be prioritized over its own.

In view of the above examination results, it is considered that a person with a wet interpersonal relationship feels more stress. To some extent, moderately dry people are easier to spend without stress. In that sense, "social dehumidification" that removes wetness in social relationships in general is necessary.

(c) 2002 first appearance

Two freedoms

We consider that there are two types of freedom: dry freedom and wet freedom.

Freedom is , liquid, a wet cushion type -gas, the dry loose type of 2 is the type.

Cushion-type freedom is self-serving, sweet, and able to freely deform and move freely around itself, while maintaining a warm sense of unity with the surrounding surroundings. Freedom is limited but flexible. However, if the pressure exceeds a certain level, the limit of the cushion is exceeded, and swimming cannot be performed.

Freedoms of a discrete type are freedoms that are discrete and can move freely without restriction.

Relax, dry and wet

2009.11 First appearance

Consider that there are two types of relaxation: dry relaxation and wet relaxation.

Relaxing with everyone is a wet relaxation. Relaxing alone is dry relaxing.

Japanese society

Are Japanese people dry or wet?

(C) 1999.7 -2006.4 First appearance

The knowledge obtained this time about the dryness / wetness of personality and attitude was collated with the contents described in the existing Japanese theory and summarized in a table. The result was "Japanese" = "wet". In addition, we conducted a

questionnaire survey on how much the Japanese / East Asian / Western personalities / attitudes were felt as dry / wet, and found that "Japanese = Wet", "East Asian = Wet", "Western / Western" = Dry ". In addition, we conducted a psychological test on the Internet to determine whether we prefer dry or wet personality or attitude, and analyzed the results.

In the following, the characteristics (nationality) of Japanese interpersonal relationships will be described from the wet vs. dry dimension.

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- 1. Comparison with existing Japanese theory The relation between traditional Japanese theory and wetness: Summary table
- 1-2. Confirmation by questionnaire survey (2000.10) of "Japanese style = wet"
- 2. Analysis of psychological test response results (1999.7) Summary of response results Table 3. Analysis result summary table of psychological test answer result (2006.3)
- 1. Existing Japanese Theory and dry, collation with wet attitude dry of interpersonal relationships, correlated with gaseous molecular motion pattern, wet of interpersonal correlates with liquid molecular motion pattern.

Of the interpersonal dry-wetness, especially the wetness has long been said to represent the characteristics of the Japanese character and attitude. For example, in [Haga Sui 1979], the outline of the Japanese image includes the wetness, such as "Calm, meticulous," wet " (emphasized writer), feminine, shy". thinking. Alternatively, in [Hiroaki Yoshii 1997], the term "wet" is used to indicate the importance of direct face-to-face communication regarding the characteristics of the way Japanese people communicate.

In order to determine whether or not such a view is correct, the interpersonal relationship patterns extracted in this survey were collated with the main doctrines that have been proposed in the past and are considered to represent the traditional national character of the Japanese people. Was referred to [Minami 1994] [Aoki 1990] etc.).

As a result, as shown in the table below, most of the characteristics of Japanese interpersonal relationships that have been taken up in conventional theories show "wetness." Therefore, it was found that the traditional interpersonal relationship of Japanese people can be considered to be basically wet. In other words, "the traditional Japanese behavioral pattern resembles a liquid molecular motion pattern (with large intermolecular forces)."

In addition, the following literature database tables listed as Japanese national characteristics are considered to be sufficiently comprehensive in content (covering most of the interpersonal characteristics of Japanese people). Most of what has traditionally been regarded as the national character of the Japanese people can be summarized by the word "wet".

[Relationship between traditional Japanese theory and wetness: summary table]

The topics are organized in chronological order of publication.

The red color of the item indicates wetness.

Click the link in the item column to jump to the bibliographic information on that item.

number	item	Researcher name	Abstract	Dimension extracted (wet)	Corresponding We
(1)	Culture of shame	R. Benedict (1946)	Pay attention to your reputation for your actions. Set guidelines for your actions based on the judgment of others.	Anti-Privacy, Heterocentric (we care about the eyes of others)	Use your own jude to set guidelines t your actions. (Cul sin)
(2)	Family composition	Takenobu Kawashima (1948)	Rule by authority. Lack of personal behavior. Social norms that do not allow voluntary criticism and reflection. Family atmosphere of parent-molecule binding and external hostility.	Authoritarianism, collectivism, regulatoryism, entrainment orientation, relationship orientation, closure orientation	Rebellion against authority. Emphas personal behavior. Volunta criticism, permiss reflect. Lack of a s of family unity an external awarenes openness.
(3)	Lifetime employment, seniority rank (Japanese management)	JCAbegglen (1958)	There is a permanent relationship between the company and employees.	Retention oriented (settled in the organization), precedent oriented	The relationship between the compand the employes contractual and temporary.
(Four)	<u>Vertical society</u>	Chie Nakane (1967)	Japanese social groups created by "place" and "sense of group unity" call for the character of their organizations to be "vertical", which is		The tissue is horiz and flat.

			simulated by parent-child relationships.		
(Five)	Static childcare		Japanese mothers make more physical contact with the child and keep the child quiet so that the child does not move much and is passive to the environment.	Static oriented, interdependent oriented, dense oriented	The mother reduce physical contact with the child and make child dynamic (dynchild care) so that child moves and it active in the environment.
(6)	Centralization	Kiyoaki Tsuji (1969)	Prior to the strong detention of centralized bureaucracy, modern local autonomy has a history of being completely suffocated.	Densely oriented (centralized central authority)	Decentralized. Au has been delegate local authorities (decentralization)
(7)	Synchronization competition	Yu Ishida (1970)	Follow the dominant value orientation and behavioral style of your group. Take the same actions as others.	Synchronism (large adaptation), uniform (horizontal)	Behave differently others (unsynchronized)
(8)	Sweet	Takeo Doi (1971)	Even after adulthood, the Japanese continue to seek emotional stability as well as close emotional ties between mothers and children.	Interdependent orientation, collectivism (a sense of unity)	The connection between mother a child is thin. Does require emotional stability from the mother (lack of sweetness).
(9)	Interpersonalism	Kimura Satoshi (1972),	Interpersonal interdependence, mutual trust, and		On the interperso side, we value mu independence an

		Hamaguchi Keitoshi (1977)	the essence of interpersonal relationships.	the human relationship itself)	interpersonal relationships as a means (individua
(Ten)	<u>Heterogeneous</u>	Hiroyuki Araki (1973)	In a mura-like structure, individuals lose their individuality and their actions are determined by the will of the group.	Heterogeneous orientation	Individuals maint their individuality decide their actio within the group according to their (autonomous).
(11)	Collectivism	Hiroshi Ma (1973)	In the relationship between individuals and groups, prioritize the interests of the group over those of the individual. It is desirable that individuals and groups are not in conflict but in one.	Collectivism	Prioritize individu interests over gro interests (individualism).
(12)	Motherhood principle	Hayao Kawai (1976)	Shown by the "include" function, it embraces everything with absolute equality and is based on the principle of mother-child integration.	Human orientation (contact), collectivism (oneness)	The feeling of uni between mother a child is thin. It mo an open paternity principle (paterniprinciple).
(13)	Large room office	Shuji Hayashi (1984)	In the office space in Japan, many employees work side by side with desks in large rooms, whereas in Europe and the United States,	Densely- oriented, anti- privacy (mutual monitoring)	Employees work i private rooms inst large rooms (priva room office).

			employees work in private rooms.		
(14)		Junichi Nishizawa (1986)	they criticize it. They will pick up European and	Western theories), precedent- oriented (will not	Attempts to defeate destroy existing authorities and creative insights. Cross the dangerous bridge
(15)	Mutually cooperative self	Markus, H, R, & Shinobu Kitayama (1991)	Make oneself cooperate with one another and become dependent.	Interdependency oriented, human oriented	Make the self independent and independent. (Mu independent self)
(16)	Face-to-face	Hiroaki Yoshii (1997)	It has a culture that relies heavily on face-to-face communication and has a built-in concentration that causes concentration.	Dense orientation (physical close range), human orientation (intimacy), anti- privacy (gaze)	Do not concentral face-to-face communication.
(Other)					
(Other)					
	<u>Negotiating</u>		In order to negotiate negotiations, etc., talk to related parties in advance.	Negotiation- oriented, regulatoryism	At the time of negotiations, do r to related parties advance, but con negotiations direc

	<u>Rigging</u>	They check each other's movements so that they do not take free actions (competition for offering low bid prices), and decide on the mutual movements (bid prices) in advance.	competition),	Freely decide what action you want to without having to to each other in advance.
	Government regulations	The government checks and restrains industry movements through administrative guidance.	Regulatoryism	The government of not restrain or restrain or restrain or restrain or restrain or industry.
	Can't say no	We cannot take care of each other and reject what they say.	Human oriented (appreciated), collectivism (does not allow mutual criticism)	Reject what the or person says.

These characteristics of interpersonal relationships, which are traditionally considered to be Japanese, are by no means unique to Japan, but are more generally related to agriculture, especially the rice cultivation society widely distributed in hot and humid East Asia. It seems that it can be expanded to the characteristics of interpersonal relationships in an intensive agricultural society. For the basis of this point, please refer to the description of the comparison with the dry and wet environment in another section.

At present, researchers' interests are tied to the viewpoint of Japan vs. Europe and the United States, and are not suitable for East Asian societies other than Japan. Isn't it easy to think that Japan is special (even though it is common to society)?

(References)

Transformation of Yasushi Aoki's "Japanese Culture Theory"

-Postwar Japanese Culture and Identity-Chuo Koronsha 1990 Haga Sui Japanese Expression Psychology Chuo

Koronsha 1979 Minamihiro Nihongo-From Meiji to Today Iwanami Shoten 1994 Hiroaki Yoshii Computerization And Modern Society Kitaki Publishing 1996 Several questionnaire surveys were conducted to confirm the results of the abovementioned literature survey, "Japanese style = wet".

(1) Japan and the United States, which is more dry / wet whether, 1999.5 went to, where the "dry-wet personality, attitude is something" was asked in the questionnaire to investigate the, "America is more dry (Japan Gayori proportion there was a reply with is ", wet) is, than vice versa, was slightly many (However, the significance level 0.01 not reached in) .

number	Item content (hypothesis = dry)	-Answer = Dry-	In either no	-Answer = Dry-	Item contents (hypotl = wet)
C32	American	44.796	21.719	11	The way of think is Japanese

(2) Japanese, East Asian (= South Korea, Taiwan, the Philippines ... target) , and the Western personality, attitude is, how much each dry / wet a survey to verify whether considered to 2,000.10 went to Was.

The questionnaire was asked to answer which level a more Japanese, East Asian, and Western attitude applied in a five- point scale from very dry to very wet .

As a result, "Western manner = dry", "East Asian (= Korea, Taiwan, the Philippines basis) = wet", a tendency that "Japanese = wet" has been confirmed. (Note)

(Note) In this regard, the rise of the East Asian approach in recent social psychology [Yamaguchi (eds.) 2003] is based on interpersonal relations and attitudes that were apt to be treated cold in the conventional dry Western-centered social psychology. It can be said that this leads to a new light on the wet side of.

Japanese, East Asian, and Western personality and attitude survey results

Answer period 2,000.10 late May

Number of respondents 200

Man 43.500 Pasento woman 56.500 Pasento

10 generations 34.000 % 20 generations 53.000 % 30 generations 10.500 % 40 generations 1.500 % 50 generations 0.500 % 60 generations 0.500 % 70 generations 0.000 %

Answer ratio ↓

	[Europe / USA / Japan / East Asia]					
		Display o	f numerical valu	ue and gra	aph of respons	se ratio
No.	Writing	Very dry	Somewhat dry	Both do not even	Slightly wet	Very wet
	More East Asian (= Korea,					
1	Taiwan, Philippines)	8.000	20.500	12.000	41.500	18.000
Two	More Japanese	9.000	19.500	18.000	30.000	23.500
Three	More western	22.000	42.500	10.500	16.500	8.500

2. Analysis of psychological test answer results (1999.7)

A questionnaire survey was conducted to confirm the degree of wetness seen in modern Japanese as seen in the Japanese theory above . That is, as of 1999.7, we investigated whether Japanese people would actually self-diagnose their personality as dry or wet.

[Survey Method] I registered a questionnaire page on the Internet web page search engine that says "I will diagnose whether your personality is dry or wet by a psychological test ."

Item of psychological tests, 1999.5 to investigate to significantly dry (wet) from the entire questionnaire item that has been felt, (as a rule Z score 5.00 was obtained more than) 40 evenly the items on the order of, for each classification The extracted one was adopted.

The response period was mid July 1999.

[Result]

The total number of respondents was about 200 . The gender ratio was almost equal at 50:50 . Age is $10 \square 20$ only generations, almost the entire 90 accounted for%, it can be said that the overwhelmingly young.

Psychological test (Dry or Wet) result

1999-07-23-05: 38: 01 current

Number of answers 245

Man 48.163 Pasento woman 51.837 Pasento

10 generations 27.347 % 20 generations 62.041 % 30 generations 9.388 % 40 generations 0.408 % 50 generations 0.408 % 60 generations 0.000 % 70 generations 0.408 %

Answer ratio

number	Item content (hypothesis = dry)	- Selected -	In either no	- Selected -	Item contents (hypothesis = wet)	- ;
	[1. Individualism-collectivism]					
1	Prefer to act alone or alone	61.224	22.041	16.735	Prefer to act in groups	6
18	Prefer separation and independence from others	50.612	24.082	25.306	Prefers integration and fusion with others	3.
34	Prefers to take a different path alone from others	68.980	18.367	12.653	I don't like to take a different path alone	8
	[2. Independence- oriented- interdependent orientation					
						ll .

Two	Like to be independent of each other	64.898	17.143	17.959	I like to lean on each other in social situations	7.
19	Independence	41.224	25.714	33.061	Strong request	1.
35	Dislike making factions	70.612	19.184	10.204	Want to create a faction	9.
	[3. Wide-area distributed orientation-overcrowded orientation)					
Three	Try to spread in a large space	65.714	14.694	19.592	Try to be dense in a small space	7.
20	Prefer to be in private room one by one	63.265	16.327	20.408	Prefer to be in a large room with many people	6.
36	Objectives are objective	63.265	20.816	15.918	Not objective	7.
	[4. Respect for diversity-uniform orientation]					
Four	Do not try to be side by side	67.347	14.694	17.959	Try to be side by side with others	7.
twenty one	Recognize people's diversity	83.265	9.388	7.347	Try to put people in a uniform frame	1
	[5. Non-human oriented-human oriented]					
Five	Don't like to interact with others	23.265	21.633	55.102	Prefer to interact with others	4.
twenty two	I don't want to disclose myself to others	44.490	17.143	38.367	Want to disclose your inner self to	0

					others
	[6. Non-negotiated- negotiated]				
6	We do not respect connection	53.469	22.449	24.082	We value connection by connection
twenty three	I don't mind if I don't do it in advance	61.224	23.265	15.510	I don't like it if I don't make arrangements for myself at the meeting
	[7. Liberalism- Regulationism]				
7	Don't like being restricted in freedom of action	87.755	7.755	4.490	Prefer to be restricted in freedom 1: of action
twenty four	Don't like to bind each other	77.551	14.286	8.163	Prefer to bind each other
37	Don't like to check each other's actions	65.714	24.490	9.796	Prefer to check each other's actions
	[8. Autonomous orientation-other rules orientation)				
8	Not be swayed by surrounding fashion (not influenced by)	63.265	20.000	16.735	Swung around by surrounding fashion
twenty five	You can decide your future course by yourself	59.184	16.735	24.082	Can't decide (affected by surroundings)
38	Take action autonomously	55.102	22.041	22.857	Action to take lacks independence

	[9. Anti-tuning orientation-tuning orientation)					
9	Try to be autonomous without being in sync with the surroundings	58.367	23.673	17.959	I want to synchronize with my surroundings	6
26	I don't like imitating others	73.878	16.735	9.388	Likes to imitate others	1
39	It's okay to belong to a minority	64.898	17.143	17.959	Try to be a member of the mainstream	7.
	[10. Anti- authoritarianism- authoritarianism)					
Ten	Not sticking to brand	65.306	15.918	18.776	Stick to the brand when buying things	7.
	[11. Respect for privacy-anti-privacy]					
11	Does not interfere with the privacy of others	57.959	25.714	16.327	Want to intervene in the privacy of others	
27	Don't like to monitor each other	85.306	10.204	4.490	Like to monitor each other	1:
40	Don't like to gossip about others	36.327	27.347	36.327	Likes to gossip about others	0.
	[12. Anti-ambiguous orientation-ambiguous orientation)					
12	Things are straightforward	49.388	18.776	31.837	It is a roundabout, euphemism	2.
28	Try to make things black and white	60.408	24.898	14.694	Try to stay ambiguous	7.

	[13. Rational rational- irrational rational]					
13	The idea is rational	55.918	24.082	20.000	Irrational	5
29	The idea is scientific	43.673	28.163	28.163	Unscientific	2
	[14. Dynamic orientation-static orientation)					
14	Quick action	37.551	26.122	36.327	Moves slowly	0
30	Fast decision making	46.939	17.551	35.510	The tempo is slow	1
	[15. Non-fixing orientation-fixing orientation]					
Fifteen	Prefer nomadic life	60.408	17.551	22.041	Prefer farming life	6
31	HR likes to be fluid	55.510	24.490	20.000	I like stagnant HR	5
	[16. Originality oriented-precedent oriented)					
16	Dare to challenge even unexplored	51.429	31.020	17.551	Only try to have a precedent	5
32	I like to change the status quo	55.510	20.408	24.082	Prefer to confirm the status quo	4
	[17. Open orientation- closed orientation)					
17	Prefer open relationship	70.612	10.612	18.776	Prefer closed relationships	8
33	Also interested in	66.939	12.653	20.408	I only care about	7

	things outside the group				things in my group	
41	Accept people outside of your peers	73.469	16.327	10.204	Eliminate non- friends by socializing	9

Select each item dry = 1 point, select wet = -1 point, neither = 0 points

Test result value = total value / number of items (41)

Very dry
$$(0.6 \le v \le 1.0) = 26.1 \%$$
 Slightly dry $(0.2 \le v \le 0.6) = 52.7 \%$

Neither
$$(-0.2 \le v \le 0.2) = 19.2 \%$$

Slightly wet
$$(-0.6 \le v \le -0.2) = 1.6 \%$$
 Very wet $(-1.0 \le v \le -0.6) = 0.4 \%$

Test result value distribution graph ↓

Descr Description: Des

Overall average = 0.396 Overall variance = 0.073

Overall average (total item values) = 16.241Overall variance (total item values) = 123.309

Total variance of each item = 24.4192253227822

Cronbach α coefficient = 0.822

(Note) To find out whether this questionnaire item can be used as a psychological test, the Cronbach α coefficient was calculated to be 0.822 . This indicates that the internal consistency as a measure satisfies a sufficient level and is likely to be used as a psychological test to measure dry / wet personality .

Numerical analysis of the answer resulted in the opposite result to the theory of traditional Japanese theory (Japanese = wet) . In most cases , the percentage of those who chose " dry " was significantly (1 %) higher than the percentage of those who chose " wet " .

Whether this result may if you look at what the is, 2 views of ways (Japanese society is still wet is vs Japanese society is dry and turned into) is considered to be divided into. The

possible reasons for each perspective are summarized below.

(1) In Japan as a whole, there are actually more wet people.

☐ The reason for the dry answers is that the organizers and attendees of psychological tests and questionnaire surveys are stranger strangers who are hard to forgive.

Individuals in wet societies such as Japan generally take a wet and intimate attitude toward others in the same minded group (collectivism, association-oriented, lack of privacy ...) aloof for others of unknown red outside the collective dry attitude (individualism, non-relationship-oriented ...) take, and so on, the attitude depending on the opponent dry - wet is that is changing is Conceivable.

This means that in a wet society, groups have a great deal of power to reject outside invaders, such as surface tension, as human relations distinguish between relatives and strangers and take a cool attitude toward strangers. (Close orientation) is the root cause.

Wet in individuals, the attitude taken by the other party dry - wet double standard on attitude changing of as chameleon doublestandard is expected to be satisfied. On the other hand, in a dry society, individuals are tolerant of strangers outside the group, so they are considered to be consistently dry to others in red and to those in the same group as themselves .

In general, the organizers of psychological tests, questionnaire surveys, and psychological experiments are strangers who need to be careful to open their minds from the perspective of wet society subjects (especially in the case of Internet tests, It seems to be strong) , as a result, wet subjects who have a psychological tendency, reserved manners of more than necessary for the test and survey dry is considered easy to faces in attitude.

Also, in the test-survey, it is easy for test subjects to have an anonymous relationship with each other, making the atmosphere of the test or survey site cold and dry in an urban setting, and this tends to shift the test or survey results to a dry direction. It is considered that the influence is distorted.

Therefore, in a wet society such as Japan, just because a test or survey results in a dry result does not mean that the person is dry . To accurately measure the degree of dryness / wetness of subjects belonging to a wet outwardly closed social group, besides the traditional method, 1) subjects the test or study to the same small group as the organizer, It is necessary to take measures such as limiting to those who are intimate and do not need to conceal privacy, or 2) conduct tests and investigations after opening the mind with the subject and creating an atmosphere in which they can communicate with each other in advance. It is thought to be. Without these measures, there is a high probability that the wet side of the subject will be missed during testing and research . For more information on the above explanation, please refer to the page "Dry interpersonal relationships in a wet society" .

-Many dry answers are apparent phenomena caused by attitude following Europe and the United States.

It is caused by the authoritarian acceptance of dry social norms in Europe and the United States, such as the Japanese Constitution introduced by the United States after the war, as advanced " and `` cool " (authoritarianism itself produces a wet interpersonal sensation).) . And the society in a more modern, in order to join the ranks of advanced Western society, more dry there is a need for attitude. Therefore, they behave superficially dry while suppressing the Japanese wet attitude to the bottom of their hearts . They think of themselves as dry , but they are actually wet from an objective point of view . There are, " (dry a) Western first-class, (wet a) Asia second-rate" lurking and rating consciousness that, as high as you want is referred to as their own first-class pride. The behavioral style and roots found in many Japanese cultural and scholars who are called "progressive" are the same. In other words, they are, apparently dry society (Western) believe in, worship the theory of the origin, but the real action is, well connected (connector) to focus on and senior junior relationship, issues the ingenious theories from their power There is no such as wet. Similarly, young people are vulnerable to Western authority as the first successful example of modernization. In the Western society to be the authority, dry because attitude is mainstream, even young Japanese to follow it, content is whatever, people noticeable behavior dry not equal embarrassing, I believe that ugly, apparent dry take the attitude.

The above phenomenon is a phenomenon that can be called "pseudo- drying" of the attitude . For more information , see the page on \underline{dry} and \underline{wet} society and $\underline{modernization}$. The "pseudo- drying " phenomenon described above is considered to occur when a dry attitude is regarded as an international standard or internationally authoritative. By the way, according to the result of the questionnaire survey of 2000/07 , the scheme of "international standard = dry " was confirmed. For more information, see the pages on international standards and \underline{dry} / wet attitudes .

☐ The answer is a sample obtained through the Internet

Since the respondents were advanced users who could use computers technically, and were people who fit the $\underline{\text{"advanced"}} = \underline{\text{dry}}$ scheme, many respondents described themselves as dry . A paper-based test of people who are technically lagging and don't know computers may have a higher chance of choosing the wet , shorter version.

Human relations on the Internet are mainly anonymous. That is, human relations are temporary and short-term contract = dry . This time, the respondents responded in the sense of interpersonal Internet, so it is thought that they are separated from the actual interpersonal relationship in terms of sense. Answering in non-anonymous school classrooms may give you wet results.

- Respondents most young people (10, 20 generations) are limited to.

The results of a dry / wet personality survey indicate that the impression of a <u>young</u> = <u>dry</u> person is extremely strong. Young people are 1) less socially entangled, 2) have great ability to move around, 3) can be psychologically adventurous (the age at which they start over if they fail), 4) dominated by the old wet layer, Free and dry atmosphere remains because it has not yet appeared in the real Japanese society where there are many struggles. Testing for older people may indicate a higher rate of

(2) The dryness of Japanese society is progressing. Fifty years after World War II, Japanese national character has reached a turning point. The conventional theory of wet is no longer true. □ Japanese society has achieved democracy and modernization to some extent after World War II, and as a result, the way of society is gradually changing to dry. ☐ The Japanese Constitution introduced by the United States after the war has a dry nature, such as respect for individuals, freedom of expression, and association. The highest level of law in Japan in this way dry because it has a nature, Japanese consciousness, unwittingly dehumidifying been, is half dry of. In short, dry social dehumidification is occurring due to the Japanese Constitution. ☐ The westernization of post-war childcare styles (such as the introduction of baby cots) has reduced the opportunity for mothers and children to adhere and unite during childcare. The degree of mother-to-child adhesion during childcare, a source of wetness in Japanese society, has been reduced compared to before. Youth of the degree of mother-to-child separation was brought up in a more intensified state lapanese. compared to previous generations, with mothers and other others of wet so no longer desired a sense of unity, dry to take the attitude Became. □ In the Japanese society, industrialization and services have been significantly advanced. The source of the traditional behavior of agriculture (rice cultivation), which produces a wet behavior pattern, is gradually diminishing (weakening). The response was very high for the generations who did not know rice cultivation directly, so dry results were obtained. Industrialization and service may create a dry attitude. In a society where industrialization and service have progressed, isn't it universally dry everywhere? ☐ The whole Japanese society is urbanizing. As a result, the number of urban-dry lifestyles has increased. The dry population accounted for the majority as the rural population declined and the proportion of genuine urban dwellers, a source of wetness, ignorance of rural life, increased. □ Nomadization of life progressed. This is due to the development of traffic and communications. The tendency for non-retention to be dry has increased due to the increasing proportion of people who are constantly moving at high speeds and communicating with others at distant places instead of staying in one place. ☐ The reason is that competition in technology development with the dry European and American societies has intensified. If the society is still wet, it will always be behind the <u>original and dry</u> Western countries. In order to remedy this, the movement of organizations to be merit-based (to allow them to exercise their abilities freely instead of conventional inequality) and to abolish <u>seniority</u> is spreading among companies. It can be said that Japanese society has been forced to dry up its organization and is just doing it. The young people who responded are trying to make their personalities dry, because if they are not dry to some extent, they will not be able to survive in organizations such as companies. □ Restructuring is being actively promoted due to the deterioration of the social economy. This makes it impossible to <u>settle, fix, and wet within</u> the <u>organization</u>, such as lifelong employment, and more and more people have to live like migratory birds that fly

responding wet . Now dry young people who also, when the older wet or not to become?

around. In order to adapt to this situation, the personality of individuals tends to become naturally dry .

By the way, according to the result of questionnaire survey of 2000/10, the scheme of "better (preferable, desirable) = dry "was confirmed. For more information, see the page on better / preferred / desirable and dry / wet attitude.

The reason that the connection "Japanese = interpersonal relations are not wet " was not proved by the conventional social psychology is that "Japanese = collectivism" is not proved [Takano et al. 1997]. It is thought that the reason is the same. This is because collectivism can be considered as a category of wetness.

By the way, in the conventional social psychology, the reason why the "Japanese = collectivism" has not been established is, if, national character of Japanese people really wet when it is assumed that it is, 1) that the subject is a young college student, youth It is thought that this led to a tendency for behavior to be dry , which led to a tendency of dryness and individualism = dryness . 2) Subjects were collected in a laboratory while maintaining anonymity while being separated and unrelated to each other personally. It is possible that the behavior was behaved by others, resulting in an urban, cold, dry attitude .

3. Analysis of psychological test answer results (2006.3)

The above 2. In the psychological test conducted in, the expressions of the test items were almost the same as those obtained from the comparative study of Japanese and Western cultures. For this reason, the content of the test items, for example, the items of the dry one are almost the same as the Western culture and the contents of the Constitution of Japan made by the United States. It is thought that he tended to give a dry answer more to

Western countries . Therefore, by changing the taste, dry - wet- suited to a more fundamental laws of perception, behavior pattern D (dry pattern that results in a perception) , patterns W (wet pattern that leads to a perception) that directly from, bring the test item I thought.

Test items were created to represent each of the patterns D that create a dry sensation and the pattern W that creates a wet sensation, and the participants were asked how much they liked the sensations they created.

[Survey Method] I registered a questionnaire page on the Internet web page search engine that says "I will diagnose whether your personality is dry or wet by a psychological test ."

Item psychological test pattern D, the pattern W from the item representing the content of, 16 a degree of item, was adopted that evenly extracted for each classification.

The response period was late 2006.3.

[Result]

The total number of respondents was about 220 . The gender ratio was almost 35:65 , with more women. Age is $10 \square 20$ only generations, almost the entire 70 accounted for%, it can be said that the overwhelmingly young.

Questionnaire survey results on whether Japanese prefer pattern W or pattern D

[response period]

2006 years 3 Tsuki late

[Number of answers] 222

Male 31.081 % Female 68.919 %

10 generations 34.685 %

20 generations 39.640 %

30 generations 17.568 %

40 generations 4.054 %

50 generations 4.054 %

60 generations 0.000 %

70 generations 0.000 %

[Read the tables]

in the table below, \blacksquare color item background color, wet of the pattern W item senses that represent, \blacksquare item background color color, dry of the pattern D in the field of sensation representing the is there.

 \blacksquare The color of wet of, pattern W in the field of feeling that shows, respondents who answered "like" that feeling, \blacksquare in color, respondents who answered "do not like" is, \blacksquare is indicated by the color.

On the other hand, ■ Respondents who answered "I like" the item in terms of the dryness of the color and the feeling of the pattern D are shown in ■ Color, and those who answered "I do not like" are shown in ■ Color.

[Response ratio]

	[1. (Approaching)						
No.	Writing	graph o	display	Total value (dry 2 to wet 2)			
			Somewhat dry	Both do not even	Slightly wet	Very wet	

1	Get closer.		-0.631				
		1.802	16.667	18.468	42.793	20.270	
			مالمممعنا للم				
9	Leave.	2.252	9.459	25.676	36.486	26.126	-0.748
	[2. connection[]						
No.	Writing	graph o	display	Total value (dry 2 to wet 2)			
		Very dry	Somewhat dry	Both do not even	Slightly wet	Very wet	
			Doccri Docc	عد ا			
Two	Connect.	2.252	11.712	15.766	33.784	36.486	-0.905
	Cut.		Doori Door				
Ten		4.955	5.405	16.216	35.586	37.838	-0.959
	[3. Implantation[
No.	Writing	graph (display	Total value (dry 2 to wet 2)			
		Very dry	Somewhat dry	Both do not even	Slightly wet	Very wet	
Three	Stick.	6.306	33.333	36.036	17.117	7.207	0.144
		□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □					
11	Peel off.	2.252	7.207	24.324	43.243	22.973	-0.775

	[4. Clinging)						
No.	Writing	graph c	Total value (dry 2 to wet 2)				
		Very dry	Somewhat dry	Both do not even	Slightly wet	Very wet	
			Descripto			1 1 1	
Four	Entertain.	5.405	14.414	11.712	41.441	27.027	-0.703
			Door				
12	break up.	1.351	4.955	18.018	39.189	36.486	-1.045
	[5. set[]						
No.	Writing	graph o	lisplay				Total value (dry 2 to wet 2)
			Somewhat dry	Both do not even	Slightly wet	Very wet	
		[Dasseri Dasseri Dasse					0.464
Five	get together.	4.955	22.523	16.667	32.883	22.973	-0.464
		IDDa Dac Daceri Dac					
13	Scatter.	6.306	17.117	20.721	32.883	22.973	-0.491
	[6. One[]						
No.	Writing	graph o	Total value (dry 2 to wet 2)				
		Very dry	Somewhat dry	Both do not even	Slightly wet	Very wet	

6	Become one.		-0.721				
		4.505	12.613	17.568	36.937	28.378	
1.4		[НО]	Dagari I Daga	ei ia			
14	It falls apart.	3.153	6.757	18.018	31.532	40.541	-0.995
	[7. the same[]						
No.	Writing	graph o	Total value (dry 2 to wet 2)				
		Very dry	Somewhat dry	Both do not even	Slightly wet	Very wet	
		Бере	aDas Dass	4D.I			
7	Is the same.	13.514	25.225	22.973	27.928	10.360	0.036
F: 6			0.072				
ritteen	Wrong.	8.108	23.423	31.532	27.027	9.910	-0.072
	[8. speed□						
No.	Writing	graph o	Total value (dry 2 to wet 2)				
		Very dry	Somewhat dry	Both do not even	Slightly wet	Very wet	
8	Be slow.	4.505	13.514	18.919	41.892	21.171	-0.617
		IDaalDaaaxialDaaa IDalli					
16	fast.	20.270	37.838	27.027	13.964	0.901	0.626

Analysis of the response results showed that the elements that are the basis of the distinction between pattern D and pattern W, such as "approaching (Wet)"-"leaving (Dry)", "connecting (W)"-"cutting (D)" In both cases, it was judged that preference was given to those who were wet = those that matched pattern W. In other words, such as "approach", "leading" wet such, pattern W sensation that matches are a favorite as "away", "cut" dry such, the pattern D feeling that matches were "not like". Even number of surface items, 16 active items 12 in the field, the wet selection of it is was higher. In this regard, it can be said that it is clear that Japanese people basically support wet value. There was no difference between dry and wet: "Attached (W)" (It is thought that it was not selected as much like because it is associated with bad words such as garbage), "Same (W)", "different (D) " (that's the same as the others, because it is unpleasant that the existence of the self is not noticeable completely buried in the group, is considered a selection with the aim of "different" has been made) 3 in item there were. By the way, the answer of the dry person was many: "Fast (D) " (there is a fast and convenient existence such as the Shinkansen in my head, and in that regard, I think that fast was preferred) . 1 was the item, in this case, at the same time, "is slow (W) even more", preferred (such as whether the effect of the slow life philosophy friendly to the environment) is believed to have become a lot answer, the point In the fast - slow dimension, there is a two-sided phenomenon in which both contradictions are preferred. Our results, such as coming out in school textbooks and the Japanese Constitution of society dry in a way that does not emit a Western values in Russia, more dry - wet law which forms the basis of the perception of of (pattern D, pattern W It can be said that if you ask a question in accordance with the law of), the relationship between the lapanese and the wet, which has been said in the past, can be confirmed by a questionnaire survey.

(References)

Yotaro Takano, Eizaka Eiko " collectivism of Japanese " and " individualism of Americans " - re-examination of the myth - psychology research vol.68No.4, pp312-327,1997 Susumu Yamaguchi (eds.) " Social psychology □Approach from Asia ", University of Tokyo Press , 2003

Source: Japanese traditional nationality: details of the literature survey

The following is a rough list of existing Japanese nationality literature showing that the traditional Japanese nationality is wet. The order of the literature is arranged in the chronological order of publication. The description is based on (1) bibliographic data such as the author's name and title of the document, (2) a summary of the part related to wetness, and (3) information on how to relate to the questionnaire survey items that the author previously performed. Made up of

1.[Culture of shame]

(Bibliography) Benedict, R. The Chrysanthemum and the Sword: Patterns of Japanese Culture, Boston Houghton Mifflin, 1948 Translated by Matsuharu Hasegawa `` Chrysanthemums and Swords-A Type of Japanese Culture, '' Social Thought Society 1948

(Summary) Japanese culture belongs to the culture of shame.

As long as done bad is not "Roken in front of the Sejin", there is no need to worry in order to feel the shame, actually the place to others or happen to be present, a is \rightarrow heteronomously-oriented need be convinced so

the best is shame in life the fact that accounts for the position, .. each person is meant to \rightarrow human-oriented that you pay attention to reputation for its action with respect to the others of the judgment determining the policy of self-action \rightarrow anti-privacy

(Relation to questionnaire items) ↓

Anti-Privacy B24 Care about how you can be seen by others

Heterogeneous orientation E26 Susceptible to others around me

E18 Human oriented E18 trying to like others around me E22 always minds to give good impression to others around me

2.[Family-like]

(Bibliography) Takenobu Kawashima Family composition of Japanese society 1948 Nihon Hyoronsha

(Summary) Japanese society is composed of families and family unions, in which the dominant family principle is opposed to the principle of democracy. The family principle is:

1 rule by "authority" and unconditional obedience to authority → authoritarianism

- 2 lack of personal action and lack of personal responsibility resulting from it → collectivism, regulatoryism
- 3 A social norm that does not allow voluntary criticism and reflection. Social norms that prohibit "going up" \rightarrow Collectivism
- 4 The conflict between the family atmosphere of parent-molecule segregation and hostile consciousness outside. "Sectionalism". → crony-oriented, tuning-oriented, closed-oriented is

(Relation to questionnaire items) ↓

Authoritarian

D24

E15 who easily believes what is said to be authoritative.

Collectivism

Α1

D29 prefers to act in a group or group, does not like to take a different path by himself

B22 Do not like mutual criticism within the group

Restrictionism

B15 Solidarity with surrounding colleagues even if one fails

Relationship oriented

C24 People's atmosphere is family-like

B14 People prefer parent molecule relations

Tuning-oriented

E36 try to get together with just the same opinion

Closed-oriented

B21

People who stick to the distinction between family and outside D33 Only try to associate with people in the group to which they belong

3.[Lifetime employment, seniority rank]

(Bibliography) Abegglen, JC, The Japanese Factory: Aspects of Its Social Organization, Free Press 1958

(Summary) The decisive difference that is immediately noticed when comparing Japanese and American factory organizations is the lifelong relationship between the company and its employees in Japan (lifetime employment). → Fixing orientation

Employees' salaries are mainly determined by the degree of education at the time of joining the company, the number of years of service and the number of families, and only a small part is based on the type of work and the results of work (wage of seniority). → Precedent-oriented

(Relation to questionnaire items) ↓

Retention-oriented

D15 Prefer to stay in one organization (workplace, etc.) for a long time (settlement within the organization)

Four.[Vertical society]

(Bibliography) Chie Nakane Human Relations in Vertical Society Kodansha 1967

(Summary) In Japan, when individuals position themselves toward society, they place more emphasis on "places" than on their qualifications. I call my workplace, company, government office, school, etc. "Uchi no", and say that I am a business entity with a certain contract (employment) relationship, not `` I '' And our company "is recognized as the subject.

"Ye" is one of the social groups composed of the frame of "living" (communal living) or "management", where "place" is important. The principle of constructing a functional group within the framework of a "place" is the reason why no doubt arises in the case of "yes" by positioning others who have no blood at all as successors and heirs.

In a Japanese social group in which members with different qualifications are included as members, the role of strengthening the unity of the group is to work on giving a sense of unity to members within one frame and the internal organization connecting individuals within the group. To generate it and to strengthen it. That is the emphasis on the collective consciousness of "we", which creates a sense of distinction between "Uchi" and "Soto" and a feeling of emotional unity associated with it. → Collectivism, closure orientation

Japanese social groups created by "place" and "sense of group unity" call for the character of their organizations to be "vertical", which is simulated by parent-child relationships. → Relationship

A strong emotional unity that governs the collective principle is found → Collectivism

"Vertical society" is causing Japanese "lack of critical spirit" and "lack of logic" → Collectivism, irrational orientation

(Relation to questionnaire items) ↓

Collectivism

A14 Prefers integration and fusion with others

B22 Do not like mutual criticism within the group

Closed-oriented

B21 sticking to distinguish between relatives and outsiders

Relationship-oriented

B14 Prefer parent-molecule relationship with people

Irrational

C6 thinking is irrational

Five.(Static childcare)

(Bibliography) Caudill, W., Weinstein, H., Maternal Care and Infant Behavior in Japan and America Psychiatry, 32 1969

(Summary) U.S. mothers need to clarify their child's self-assertion, realize that they are different from their mothers, and make their children more independent. Hoping to develop interdependent relationships with children and become dependent and obedient to others.

U.S. mothers have a relationship by talking and working actively with their children, hoping that they will move more and work on the environment. Tends to make the child quiet, so that more contact is made and the child does not move much and is passive to the environment

→ Interdependent orientation, static orientation, dense orientation

(Relation to questionnaire items) ↓

Interdependency oriented

D32 trying to depend on each other

Densely oriented

E35 Prefers skin to skin with others

Static orientation

F36 I prefer something stationary

6.(Centralization)

(Bibliography) Kiyoaki Tsuji New version Japanese bureaucracy research University of Tokyo Press 1969

(Summary) For decades before the enactment of the Local Autonomy Law, modern local autonomy was completely suffocated before the strong detention of pre-modern centralized bureaucracy.

Regarding the location of the problem of local autonomy law ... You can see the strong remnants of "power control".

The first is pluralism by the central government. The Ministry of the Interior, which held the main authority over local governments, was abandoned, but at the same time, all other government agencies owned and expanded a variety of local organizations, hindering the autonomous functions of local organizations. In addition, they have added a complicated central constraint to them.

Second, bureaucratic restraints made through human rights. Traditional local officials have been replaced by local officials, with the exception of police officers, and their HR rights therefore belong to the head of local organizations. However, this is extremely formal, and there is a great danger that the central government will still take over the power of local officials, such as appointment and reassignment and relocation. This endorses the fact that at present, senior officials of local organizations, including the Deputy Governor and Deputy Deputy, are almost always assigned by the traditional interior officers. If the head of local associations cannot hold substantial strong human rights, the central authority's power control over local autonomy will remain invisible, even in the future.

→ densely oriented

(Relation to questionnaire items) ↓

Densely oriented

F24 prefers centralization

7.[Synchronization competition]

(Bibliography) Takeshi Ishida Japanese Political Culture-Synchronization and Competition-University of Tokyo Press 1970

(Summary) A combination of synchrony and competition. It is considered to be the most convenient way to unify the continuation and change of Japan's historical development. can be explained at the same time

be in accordance with the dominant value-oriented and action style to the tuning belonging population, that is to take the same action with others

threats from outside strengthen the rivalry, or conversely strong tuning within the population against those outside the group Relations that enhance the entrainment within the group are best illustrated by modern Japanese nationalism

The link between competition and coordination within the group ... the relationship between complementation and mutual acceleration of competition and coordination ... the result of loyalty competition (competition within coordination) further strengthens the degree of loyalty, Brings stronger synchrony, and in turn, in such synchrony there will be more intense loyalty competition ...

→ Tuning orientation

(Relation to questionnaire items) ↓

Tuning-oriented

RQ

C8 tries to do the same with everyone

around him C34 tries to do the same with everyone around him C34 wants to tune around him

E38 trying to be a member of the mainstream

8.[Ame]

(Bibliography 1) Doi Kenro The Structure of "Amae" Kobundo 1971

(Summary) The Japanese experience close ties between mothers and children in the process of "socialization" after birth.

After adulthood, the Japanese continue to seek emotional stability at home and abroad, similar to maternal dependence.

The psychology of Ame is to deny the fact of separation inherent in human beings and try to stop the pain of separation.

Amae's spirit is illogical and closed Ame's "other dependency" → irrational, closed, and interdependent

(Relation to questionnaire items) ↓

Interdependent B2 A2 trying to spoil each other A15 prefers to lean on each other in a relationship

Collectivism

A14 Prefers integration and fusion with others

Irrational C6 thinking is irrational

Closed-oriented prefer a closed human relationships

9.[Interpersonalism]

(Bibliography 1) Toshi Kimura Between humans Kobundo 1972

(Summary) The Japanese `` self '' is conscious of `` self '', unlike `` Western people, '' `` self '' is not a certain individual `` ego '', it is not a permanently established subject

The self is ... after all, the identity of the self, the substance of the self, and the reason it is called self is that it keeps the identity and continuity constantly is there.

The "self" in Japanese is a reality that is found each time outside of oneself, specifically between oneself and the other person, and is acquired each time as a share from there.

In the Japanese way of thinking and thinking, who you are and who you are are determined from the example of the human relationship between you and the other person. Individuals first have relationships before they can be identified as individuals

→ Human oriented

(Relation to questionnaire items) ↓

Human-oriented E27 Emphasis on human relationships

(Bibliography 2) Yoshitoshi Hamaguchi Rediscovery of `` Japaneseness '' Nihon Keizai Shimbun 1977

(Summary) The characteristics of the Japanese, `` interpersonalism, '' are the characteristics of individualism, egocentricity, self-reliance, and the view of interpersonal relations. It has the characteristic that it is essential. → Interdependent orientation, human orientation

(Relation to questionnaire items) ↓

Interdependence D32 trying to depend on each other

Human-oriented E27 Emphasis on human relationships

Ten.[Other law]

(Bibliography) Hiroyuki Araki Japanese behavioral style-Other laws and group logic-Kodansha 1973

There Some (Summary) uneven structure, individuals to lose their individuality, go Ose become heteronomous human beings whose behavior Yuku been determined by the will of the population

is heteronomously spirit structure, Japanese Worked as an indispensable factor in determining behavioral styles

→ Other law orientation, tuning orientation

(Relation to questionnaire items) ↓

Heterogeneous orientation

E26 Susceptible to others around me E20 I can't decide my future path on my own

Tuning orientation

E30

I try to adapt my behavior to the people around me

11.[Collectivism]

(Bibliography 1) Hiroshi Ma, Japanese management: the merits and demerits of collectivism, Nihon Keizai Shimbun, 1973.

(Summary) Collectivism is a group-centered relationship in which the interests of a group take precedence over that of an individual in the relationship between individuals and groups Group priority). Or, with the added moral meaning, the idea is that doing so is "desirable" or "good."

Under collectivism, the "desirable" way of an individual and a group is that the individual and the group are not in opposition but in one. From this, an unestablished state of the individual emerges from the Western idea. However, in terms of the ideal of collectivism, it is desirable that individuals and groups, or more abstractly, individuals and the whole, have a united, unified relationship, rather than an opposition and cooperation. It is an individual (interest) immediate group (interest), and a group (interest) immediate individual (interest).

(Bibliography 2) Triandis HC, Individualism & Collectivism, Westview Press, 1995

(Summary) Collectivism is a social type of individuals that are closely linked to one another and consider themselves to be part of one or more groups (family, company, ...).

- 1) The definition of self is interdependent in collectivism, but independent in individualism.
- 2) Individual and collective goals are close together in collectivism, but not in individualism.
- 3) While much of social behavior in a collectivist society is guided by norms and obligations, individualism is driven by individual attitudes and desires, rights and contracts.
- 4) It is a collectivist society that emphasizes human relationships, even if it is disadvantageous. In an individualist society, the emphasis is on rational analysis of the benefits or disadvantages of maintaining relationships.

In Japan, ... 25% of the total is horizontal collectivism (respecting the cohesion and unity of the ingroup), and 50% is vertical collectivism (serving for the ingroup, Sacrificing self and accepting inequality and vertical hierarchy). The reason why horizontal collectivism is high is that it is bad in Japan to take a different attitude from others. It is thought that vertical groupism is high because Japan has a strong sense of authority and hierarchical relations.

12.(Maternal principle)

(Bibliography) Hayao Kawai Pathology of Maternal Society Japan Chuo Koronsha 1976

(Summary) The maternal principle is described by the function of "contain", which encompasses everything with absolute equality. It is the fundamental principle that mother and child are united. → Human orientation (contact), collectivism (oneness)

On the other hand, the paternity principle has a characteristic of the function of "cutting", and is classified into a subject and an object, a good and an evil, an upper and a lower, and the like.

Japanese society can be said to be an "eternal boy" type society based on the principle of motherhood.

(Relation to questionnaire items) ↓
Collectivism
A14 Prefers integration and fusion with others
B1 Attempts to stick together

Human-oriented B3

C10 who likes to interact with others.

13.[Large room office]

(Bibliography) Shuji Hayashi Management and Culture Chuokoron-sha 1984

(Summary) When observing the line of people at the library entrance before the opening and the queue waiting for the bus, etc., in the case of Japanese people, although the distance between people is narrow, it is somewhat like a press and hold, In the case of Westerners, there is a wide range of liners

In the case of Westerners, the spatial distance around each individual is generally wider than in the case of Japanese, and individual homes tend to live in one room per person A survey of corporate offices in Europe and the United States shows that the office area per employee is almost twice that of Japan. In the office space of a Japanese government office or company, apart from the managers, a large number of Hira employees face the desk in a so-called large room and work quickly. On the other hand, when you visit a company in Western Europe, one or two people of Hira generally work in one room, and in the United States, each employee has a booth-like space.

In European and American companies, each and every employee in a secluded space down to Hira only engages in his job duties, and if he finishes that, no matter how busy his neighbors are. On the contrary, where the importance of creating a sense of unity through work is important for a white-collar work group like in Japan, the large room space method is suitable ... \rightarrow Densely oriented

(Relation to questionnaire items) ↓

Densely oriented

A16 Many people like to be in a large room E32 Like to be together with each other

14.[Lack of originality]

(Bibliography) Junichi Nishizawa Originality is in Fight President 1986

(Summary) (Japanese scientists) as basic natural science and technology scientists who want to confirm with their own eyes and conduct experiments, or to accept such research presentations as they are, Lack of posture ... Instead, the posture that relies on books (conventional theory) is extremely rich. In a nutshell, it's written by the authority, so thankfully the reader is convinced that it's true. Many people think that it is the theory of Western authorities and think too much as if it were their own experience. At times, he makes a strong return to himself. It may be because of leaning on the intelligence of Europe and the United States that much, but it is an unhealthy story. → Authoritarianism

Europe and the United States are investing money from the seed stage and trying to nurture original technologies patiently. Because he knows and respects the difficulty of originality. On the contrary, instead of trying to cross dangerous bridges between the public and private sectors, Japan seeks out whether things are working well in Europe and the United States, picks up important industrialized items, puts them into practical use, and focuses on improving them. → Precedent-oriented

(Relation to questionnaire items) ↓

Authoritarianism

D24 Easy to believe what is said to be authoritative

Precedent-oriented

D37 Don't venture C30 Don't try to do something precedent

15.(Mutually cooperative self)

(Bibliography) Markus HR, Kitayama, S., Culture and the self: Implications for cognition, emotion, and motivation. Psychological Review, 98, pp224-253 1991

(Summary) According to a mutually cooperative self-view that prevails in Eastern cultures such as Japan, self is an essential component of higher-order social units connected to others and surroundings. A relationship-oriented entity. ..Coordinating oneself with others and making them dependent ... identify self that is interdependent and coordinating and closely connected to others .. \rightarrow Collectivism, human orientation, interdependence orientation

(Relation to questionnaire items) ↓

Collectivism

B1 trying to stick together

Human orientation

B3 Prefers to interact with others

Interdependency oriented

A2 People like to lean on each other in dating D32 trying to depend on each other

16.[Direct meeting]

(Bibliography) Hiroaki Yoshii Computerization and Modern Society [Revised Edition] 1997 Kitaki Publishing

(Summary) Information that is important to an organization has high uncertainty, high ambiguity, and external environmental information, so it has no choice but to rely on face-to-face communication, which is the richest and most symbolic means of communicating meaning This indicates that this defines the location most. Ironically, the development of information and communication media is increasing the scarcity and value of information that is difficult to carry on information and communication media, and promoting office locations in information centers.

Japanese organizations, linked by a complex and highly interconnected network, have a culture that relies heavily on wet face-to-face communication, and Japanese society as a whole is concentrated It can be said that the constitution (concentration constitution) is inherent.

- → densely oriented
- → Human orientation (intimacy), anti-privacy (gaze)

Of course, many organizations that have overwhelming technical capabilities and are not restricted by government regulations or affiliates will, of course, be less dependent on such wet face-to-face communication and less need to concentrate. No.

(Relation to questionnaire items) ↓

Highly-oriented

F24

A3 prefers centralization Trying to concentrate in a narrow space

Human-oriented C10 The relationship between people is intimate

Anti-Privacy D27 Like to look at each other B7 Like to monitor each other

[Other concepts closely related to Japanese culture]

The following are some of the concepts that have been pointed out outside of the above literature that have a deep connection with Japanese culture and are thought to represent wetness. The description describes why you can say wet.

[Negotari]

(Explanation) To negotiate, etc., the negotiating process, which refers to discussing in advance with related parties in order to succeed, negotiates the existing relationships and attaches the understanding of each person in the network. It is an act of trying. Having the opportunity to discuss that each person is in the midst of the mutual attraction that creates the relationship has the meaning of reaffirming it, and is fundamentally the relationship between the relationship and the underlying mutual attraction. It is an act that assumes the existence of

→ Relationship orientation

In a state of mutual attraction, if there is something you want to do, negotiating is essential. Individuals who want to take some new action in the middle of mutual attraction are informed or negotiated with the surroundings in advance that they will do this in the future. If you do not do this, later, the person's behavior swung around the other person in a direction that could not be seen (by the effect of mutual attraction) (or conversely, make sure that the person can not move the person freely) Trying to be restrained by mutual attraction) leads to unwillingness to each other (eg, blaming each other's actions).

→ Regulatory principle

∏Reception∏

(Explanation) Entertainment is that one of the people who were originally not very close to one another gives meals etc. in order to approach the other more psychologically (to get closer to the other party). In that respect, it can be said that this is a manifestation of the attitude of trying to bring into a state where mutual attraction works more strongly. → Relationship orientation

[Rigging]

(Explanation) The rigging seen in the tender of government offices checks each other's movements so that they do not take free actions (such as freely presenting low bid prices and competing with each other). Together, they are a product of mutual attraction in that the actions to be taken (a specific person offering a higher bid price) are determined in advance through discussions (mutual constraints).

→ Regulatory principle

[Public and private confusion]

(Explanation) Confusing public things with yours leads to "ambiguity" between public and private distinctions.

→ ambiguous orientation

Japan is getting dry

□Expansion of "Passive / Autistic Dry" Character and "Semi-Dry" of Society□

2005.05-2005.06 first appearance

[Summary] In

today's Japanese society, interpersonal relations, which can be called "passive and autistic dry", do not interfere with others, avoid socializing with others, and become confined within oneself, are increasing.

It can be said that this was the result of trying to dry the Japanese society, which was once entirely wet, by introducing the Constitution of Japan.

Japanese enjoy the comfort and comfort of being free from the network of interpersonal relationships of wet mutual interference and surveillance, while having the inconsistent psychology of feeling unsatisfactory due to lack of unity with others That is the current situation.

There are two types of dry personality.

One is what can also be called "aggressive, self-assertive dry", in which individuals move independently and spontaneously, arbitrarily assert themselves and collide with each other.

The other is what can be called "passive, autistic dryness", which means not to interfere with others, avoid socializing with others, or lock yourself in.

Positive and self-assertive dryness is found in Western societies, while passive and autistic dryness is considered to be the type that has recently increased in Japanese people.

Passive, autistic dryness is a traditional, coherent, annoying, non-privileged, anti-thesis against a wet relationship, where you can disconnect from others and lock yourself in. It is thought that they are trying to establish independence and ego. Think of this passive, autistic dryness as a result of postwar Japan's attempt to imitate the individualism, liberalism, and privacy of Westerners mentally, trying to catch up with the dry Westerners. Can also. After the war, Japan introduced the `` Japanese Constitution, '' which was mainly made by the United States and had a dry personality that emphasized respect for individuals, freedom of expression and association, and respect for privacy. It can be said that we have tried to dry the whole society that was wet until now. In the process, the idea of "desirable value" = "dry" permeated the Japanese as a whole. Attempts to dry up Japanese society initially began by breaking the network of mutual surveillance and privacy

interference, as represented by the pre-war extra-high police and neighbors. As a result, each person was cut off from the mesh and closed in their own frame, thereby securing independence from the surroundings of the individual. That way, even if it says dry, it simply cuts the net of a wet interpersonal relationship and closed it in each person's frame, so it looks dry but the core part of the heart remains wet is there. For this reason, when we start interacting with each other, wet relationships quickly resume, which is bothersome and troublesome, so we try to avoid them as much as possible, and at that point, people who are not good at building human relationships (Especially to young people). Also, since the heart of the heart is wet and the heart that wants to be in touch with others and feel a sense of unity remains, it contradicts and conflicts with the dry way of trying to avoid troublesome socializing, splitting the spirit The danger of coming is increased. For example, men and women in their 30s and 40s who are not born to marry in the wave of the birth of a dry society are becoming more and more troubled by marriage. Maybe they are afraid that their privacy will be compromised. In short, we are afraid that the network of wet mutual surveillance and privacy interference will be revived. Although the drier of society was due to the semi-compulsory, authoritarian, wet motive from above by the occupied Japanese government, the Japanese who accepted it had a half-dried society, Perhaps he realized that it was comfortable and decided to keep the society dry. Modern Japanese are considered to have enjoyed the preciousness of freedom without any additional interference. However, on the other hand, in the core part of the heart, wetness remains. The point is that although society has become dry, it does not mean that one's mind has completely dried up; it is merely a matter of human relations that have bound people in a wet society, such as mutual surveillance and privacy interference. The mesh was broken and the individuals were merely separated, and in each individual's heart the desire for a traditional, maternal, wet sense of unity remained at the core of the heart. I have. In this regard, Japanese society is not completely dry as in Europe and the United States, but is considered to be "semi-dry" (half dry). Therefore, when the interpersonal relationship is re-established, the conventional wet and complicated interpersonal relationship is restored. For this reason, modern Japanese are not active in building interpersonal relationships, but they are always lonely, lonely, and want to have a sense of unity with others. It is thought that it is sending. In addition, it is not a big factor in the dryness of Japanese society that the shift from conventional mother-child close-up childcare in which mothers and children sleep together to childcare with a gap between mothers and children through the introduction of a baby cot. It is thought. In short, being able to sleep away from her mother on a bed makes her feel less united with her than before, and even after growing up, she stays a little distance from others, including her mother, to stay dry. Isn't there any less resistance to dating than before? However, as in Europe and the United States, it has not become extreme to promote complete dryness, in which children are laid in a separate room separate from the couple to encourage their children to become completely independent. The expression "semi-dry" is considered appropriate.

2005.05-2005.06 first appearance

Constitution of Japan as a dry law and religion

-Japanese law "faith"-

2005.10 First appearance

The Japanese Constitution has a dry nature, such as respect for individuals and respect for freedom, and plays the role of a "dehumidifier" that moderately dries Japanese society, which tends to be wet on its own. At the same time, it can be said that the Constitution of Japan has been the subject of "faith" by those who seek to join the dry west of developed countries. It is thought that there is a wet "authoritarian acceptance" of the Japanese Constitution.

1. The Japanese Constitution as a "Dehumidifier for Japanese Society" The Japanese

Constitution is a dry law. In other words,

- (1) that you have to respect the freedom of the individual. This is the guarantee of freedom of expression and freedom of association. Being liberal.
- (2) Respect for individual independence and autonomy. This includes respect for the individual's basic human rights and respect for privacy. Be individualistic. It has such a property.

The dry Japanese Constitution plays the role of a "dehumidifier" that moderately dries Japanese society that tends to be wet on the whole.

Thus, the dehumidification of the society is one of the reasons why respondents choose a dry person in a psychological test for diagnosing a dry / wet personality. Respondents are mindful of the Constitution and are dehumidified by the Constitution. The Constitution is a collection of abstract principles, and respondents are likely to choose the spinal reflex if

they answer a fundamental question in a psychological test.

By embracing the dry constitution, the Japanese believe that they have become Westerners, and have joined the European and American circles, but in reality, Japanese society has experienced a different kind of dryness from the West. Semi-dry society ". In other words, modern Japanese people are less likely to interact with each other because of their wet and troublesome relationships and mutual interference. In this area, not only young people, but also withdrawal, generalization and generalization of autism are seen, and human relations are becoming thin. At that time, the core of the mind remains wet, nurtured by a sense of unity between the mother and the child, and when people interact, a wet relationship that values mutual harmony and unity is revived. That is the difference from the United States and Europe, and Westerners keep their dryness even when they associate with each other, and make strong self-assertion without regard to differences in opinions with the other party.

2. "Constitution of

Japan " as an object of religion In Japan, a dry constitution of Japan is the object of "faith". In short, the Constitution of Japan is a good way to re-enter Europe, and we believe in a dry constitution to unite with Western societies.

In the minds of Japanese people, there is a rating consciousness that is `` Western-class, Asia-class '', and that even if they actively believe in the dry constitution created by the United States, they can become a first-class country like the United States and Europe. There is. There is a sense of authoritarian follow-up to the West. (Authoritarianism itself is a manifestation of a desire to be both a member of the mainstream and a member of the mainstream who wants to go there, and is wet.) In

short, "dryness" is a religion-like religion. It is targeted. He believes that by gaining a dry attitude and believing, we can approach and join the premier European and American societies, and by doing so we can enrich our lives and be happy.

The Constitution, which is the object of religion, should be believed in its own right, and any attempt to doubt or alter its contents will be criticized as unbelief. The "Constitutional Power" in Japan is a religionist who believes in the "Constitution of Japan."

The Constitution of Japan is the source of dry thought in Japan, and has played a role as "dry ideology" for Japanese.

Everyone chooses the person who is "dry" in the psychological test to determine the dryness and wetness of their personality, because they want to think that they have achieved the same rank as Europe and the United States by answering that they are dry. By answering dry, you can feel like joining the advanced countries of Europe and the United States. It can be said that dryness became a subject of religion and religion.

Before the war, the state Shinto was a subject of religion for all Japanese people. After the war, it was denied, and instead, the United States' (constrained?) Japan's constitution was the subject of worship. It can be said that the philosophy of the Japanese Constitution replaces the traditional state Shinto with a new position of Japanese national religion, and the articles of the Japanese Constitution play the role of its scriptures.

3. Anti-

thesis for pre-war society The support for the dry constitution also includes a dislike for a society of wet mutual monitoring and freedom of speech control before the war.

Before the war, they lost due to progress in a wet social system and failed. On the other hand, the United States, which beat them, was a dry and free society. The belief that the only way to succeed was to put a dry breeze into society. At that time, it was recognized that the introduction of a dry breeze was a quick way to bring Japanese society to the same level as Europe and the United States.

The Japanese worked hard to imitate the dryness of Western societies. There is a deep sense of inferiority to Europe and the United States.

People who have the subconscious mind that they are really wet, and who have a dry attitude, can become wet, sticky, and sloppy when they come to Honne.

4. Influence of American rule The

Japanese Constitution was created by the United States, which took control of Japan after defeating Japan in war.

For the Japanese, the United States is their conqueror, ruler, and superior. The only way to get the United States to accept themselves as a ruler in the mood of the United States was to accept and believe in the United States Constitution of Japan.

If you don't believe it, you'll be used to force and sanction the United States, and you'll be terrified. On the other hand, there is a delicious story that if you believe, you can join the ranks of the dry and advanced European countries. Therefore, it can be said that all Japanese people worked so hard in the Japanese Constitution. That religion continues to this day.

This means that even now, the United States has troops on the territory of Japan and is ready to attack the capital, etc. whenever Japan overturns the opposition, and Japan may be under military control. It is relevant.

5. Choice of dryness and postwar Cold War

Japanese people prefer a dry attitude, which is influenced by the postwar Cold War. Japan was joined by the dry liberal camp with the United States. Meanwhile, socialist camps such as Russia and China were dominated by a totalitarian wet atmosphere.

The substance of Japanese society is actually closer to the wet socialist camp, but if you do not take a dry attitude even if it seems superficial, it will be attacked from other countries

of Western Liberalism as being foreign to you and your party Will be done. They are also removed from the security umbrella.

6. Choice of pride and dryness in first-class societies

Being regarded as heterogeneous by Western societies means failure to join the desperate post-European and advanced countries. The point is that we are on par with the second-class Asia we have looked down on.

We must avoid being seen as a wet society in order to maintain our pride as being a member of the most developed countries. It can be said that the high pride that these people become top-class countries is the driving force of Japanese social development. Dry constitutional religion also has something to do with the height of pride in pursuing this prestigious country.

People who want to join the Western society, imitate, have a strong desire to be recognized as the best in the world, and have a high pride that they do not like the second class. To make a choice.

Choosing the dry person is an imitation and follow-up of the United States and Europe, a business that wants to be a member of a top-class society, and that can be highly prideful in order to be recognized as a top-notch. In this regard, the psychological test that diagnoses the dryness and wetness of a character can be said to play a role as a stepping stone to test whether or not one is a first-class developed nation or a Western one. So everyone tries to pick the dry one by hiding the wet core. In short, "dry is cooler."

7. Criticism of Japan's Constitution and Wet Return Orientation

On the other hand, in Japan, there are some people who dismiss the Japanese Constitution as being made and imposed by the United States. They cannot psychologically acknowledge Japan's defeat or failure (in that sense, they are otherwise high pride) . Or, I cannot give up Japanese society before the war. Before the war, Japanese society centered on the emperor, and the society was united at the top and united in one heart. He was also active in the military and had many territories. It can be said that the grudge against the United States that trampled on such glory of the past has led them to criticize the Japanese constitution.

Those who criticize the Japanese Constitution are those who openly recognize their return to wetness in their minds and their motherhood. In other words, we value traditional farmer's feelings (oriental feelings common to Japan and East Asia) that value mutual sense of unity, unity, and cooperation . For them, the Japanese Constitution appears to be too dry, nomadic and pastoral. In fact, those who believe in the Japanese Constitution also have such feelings deep in their hearts, but if they talk about it, they will be dragged down from the psychological state that they have become members of advanced Western countries. I do not admit it.

The Japanese Constitution makes people dry and self-sufficient, and loses unity and unity in society. Each of them moves selfishly and, as a result, loses their spirit of service to society as a whole. This criticism has been made by traditional wet-oriented people.

8. The "authoritarian acceptance" of a dry constitution and the persistence of wetness

On the other hand, even though the introduction of the Japanese constitution has made society dry, the United States and the United States are not as dry, the core of the heart is wet There is also the view that it remains the same. The point is that they accept dry principles such as the Japanese Constitution while maintaining their wetness. This is reflected in the fact that the way of accepting the Japanese constitution is wet "authoritarian acceptance".

In short, dry principles like the Constitution of Japan are a way of thinking held by the world's leading and mainstream Europeans and the United States, and therefore want to join or join the powerful mainstream of the world We accept the Constitution of Japan with all my heart. The idea is to try to imitate and follow up because a dry society is authoritative and dominant.

Authoritarianism, follow-up, and imitation rooting, which mimic the new ideas and technologies created by such a dry society as authoritative precedents, lead to mainstream, sympathetic, precedent-oriented, and wet. As long as this authoritarianism, sympathy and precedent are alive, no matter how apparently you seem to choose a dry attitude, you can basically say that your mind is still wet.

It is thought that if the dry Western society declines and loses authority, the Japanese will stop imitating and try to return to wet. The reason for trying to be dry is simply that dry and western societies dominate the world at the moment, and if those conditions disappear, the need to be dry disappears. In that regard, the Japanese people remain wet before and after the introduction of the Japanese Constitution, and it cannot be said that it has changed so much.

9. The Constitution as a Means of Ensuring the Mutual Cohesion of the People In

modern Japan, the Constitution of Japan is the subject of "common religion" for the people to commonly agree on it and to ensure wet mutual cohesion. It can be said that. In a dry society such as the United States, the creator of the original Japanese Constitution, it is common for people to have unique opinions that are different from each other, and to assert themselves in pieces. That is why the Constitution of Japan is a language that respects individual independence and free will.

However, in a wet Japanese society where the degree of maternity is originally strong, it is difficult for such individuals to independently and individually disagree with each other as to impair mutual sense of unity. It is abominable as "contrary".

Therefore, even in the acceptance of the Constitution of Japan, the dry air inherent in the Constitution has been skillfully watered down, and as a `` target that everyone believes together together '', means to secure and strengthen the sense of unity with each other, The theme is that, instead of the pre-war state Shinto, they are now "jointly worshiped." If you adhere to the same constitution, it is easier to enter into a mutually agreeing relationship and to ensure a sense of unity. The sense of unity gained by "joint worship" of the same constitution is more pleasant than anything for the Japanese. For the Japanese, the constitution is a kind of sutra that is religiously recited with others.

When all the people worship the Japanese Constitution, a sense of unity as a whole nation

10. Achieving Psychological Dependence and Amnesty

in the United States By believing in the Constitution of Japan, Japanese people can simultaneously achieve psychological dependence and amnesty on the United States, which was created by the Constitution.

Originally, Japanese, who have a strong psychological dependence on others, have a strong awareness of wanting to rely on somewhere or to be embarrassed externally.

The United States, which beat Japan in the war, is reflected in the minds of the Japanese like a reliable country, and someday, it depends, such as "If you follow the United States, you will be fine" or "The United States will do something" I started to have sweets for America.

Believing in the Constitution of Japan also means psychologically leaning on and relying on the United States that made it. It can be said that the fact that all Japanese people adhere to the Constitution of Japan satisfies the feelings of reliance and dependence on the United States.

If the strength of dependence leads to wetness, and the strength of independence and independence leads to dryness, Japan, which is dependent on wetness and independence, can rely on the United States of independence and independence psychologically. This is the reality of the "Japanese Constitutional Faith" by Japanese people.

The problem here is that the dry U.S.A., who likes freedom and independence, isn't very comfortable with Japan's dependence on stickiness and wants Japan to have some degree of independence and independence. It is. The U.S. should continue to have enough time to accept the leaning Japan, but the current dependency (Japan) - reception (U.S.) relationship has collapsed due to the financial crisis or the misalignment between countries . At times, should the Japanese consider it for security ?

2005 first appearance

Japanese and authoritarian

2006.02-2006.04 first appearance

Japanese intellectuals turn their faces red and get angry and deny when they are said to be authoritarian. However, it is because it is a standard of the world that Western scholars criticized authoritarianism, and their Japanese intellectuals, who are actually following the opinions of Western authority steadily It is thought that he is an authoritarian.

Modern Japanese, especially scholars at colleges, intellectuals, and cultural figures, deny and criticize authoritarianism. Also, when he is called an authoritarian, he turns his face red and angers, desperately claiming that he is not an authoritarian.

Then, it is more reasonable to think that those Japanese who deny authoritarianism are not authoritarians, in fact, they are authoritarians.

The reason they deny authoritarianism is that the Western scholars they rely on in the first place deny and criticize authoritarianism.

Here, the Western authority refers to a scholar who has proposed a famous theory in the Western academia.

In Western sociology, Jewish scholars such as Adorno and Flåm criticized Nazi Germany and its followers who persecuted Jews in prewar Germany as `` authoritarian, '' Became a famous theory that explained Nazi Germany's personality well. In this regard, Adorno and Fromm are authoritative scholars who have advocated prominent theories, and their reputation has not changed at this time. In this regard, Western scholars have criticized and denied authoritarianism.

An interesting phenomenon occurs when this denial of authoritarianism by Western authority is introduced into the minds of Japanese intellectuals who are vulnerable to Western status and authority and are keen to follow and worship.

The Japanese intellectuals denied authoritarianism by Western authorities, so those who relied on Western authorities believed that they had to criticize and deny it. They directly import the theory of "denial" and directly criticize them.

The point is that Japanese intellect denies authoritarianism in the form of religion of authoritarian (European and American) authoritarian denials, because they are authoritarians . Or, say, "authoritatively" to deny authoritarianism. Denial authoritarianism in a way that is faithful to authoritarianism. In this regard, a strangely contradictory situation has occurred in Japan, in which "authoritarians deny authoritarianism with authoritarian thinking." This can be called the "authoritarian criticism of (by authoritarians) " phenomenon.

The reason why Japanese intellectuals deny authoritarianism is that criticism of authoritarianism by Western authoritarian scholars has become a standard of world standards, and their Japanese intellectuals are simply following the opinions of Western authority. It is thought that he is an authoritarian who does.

Japanese intellects believe that what Western scholars say or mainstream doctrines in Western academia are correct. Then, they will learn the imitation of Western authority faithfully and imitate it, introduce it to Japan as soon as possible, and work hard to be recognized and respected in Japan as the leading person of the theory in Japan. The doctrines of European and American authoritarian sources are often found in textbooks and other large books, so I think that is the established theory. When the Japanese suggested a theory that was contrary to the theory of Western authority (the theory that is common sense in the United States and the United States) , or when the Japanese criticized the theory of Western authority, the `` European authoritative teacher What are you going to do with a shield? Just don't know how much you're going to do. " This is the "authoritarian" attitude of Japanese intellectuals, which is quite common.

However, once the Japanese theories that criticized the existing Western theories that they

stupid were accepted in the European and American academic circles, the Japanese intelligent acted interestingly. In other words, he hastily changed his old attitude and lifted up and admired the Japanese theory that had been ridiculed. He ridiculed and lifted the Japanese siblings he had ignored and called him "Daishi-sensei", and he was desperate to follow him. Eventually, they will be proud of their Japanese brothers, who once fooled themselves for saying, "The same Japanese as you are recognized in the world." Of course, to them, the "world" is "the authoritative Europe and the United States, which are advanced nations." In particular, when Japanese people take the Nobel Prize, not only the intellectuals but also the general public come together, causing a storm and boom of praise. Before taking it, I was ridiculous about saying "OO guys" (this situation is described in the books by Reona Ezaki and Junichi Nishizawa).

From now on, it is good for Japanese who want to make a theory that is contrary to the theory of the Western academic world, explain their theory to the Japanese people and record the reaction before releasing their own theory to the Western academic world (Perhaps many stakeholders will remind you that such a theory has not been decided.) After submitting a theory to Western academia, when my theory was accepted by Western academia, before it was accepted Later, not only to find out that the reaction of the Japanese people was different, but also to have definitive evidence that the Japanese people once rejected the accepted theory in the West. In other words, it has captured the weaknesses of the Japanese people. This can be said to be a great deal of material if the Japanese people are professors at renowned universities.

Japanese people are vulnerable to the "government" like the central government office and try to be obedient, but in Europe and the United States (especially the United States), it is a "super government" that goes further, so about major theories and movements in the United States and Europe And worship and worship Pecopeco, including officials of the Central Office. Alternatively, Western communication of the Japanese people, put out the major ideas to inquiries in the US and Europe, "you up" a is often to criticize the trend of the Japanese government (to already do this in the "Europe and the United States, Japan It's still like this. The Japanese government is useless. ") But in fact, it is often the authoritarianism of Western worship. "Super your top (Western) " your top with a majesty of " (the Japanese government) is a feeling that win the".

Such authoritarianism can be said to be a wet and feminine idea, "I want to be in a safe place where the majors are illuminated, in the mainstream of authority, where everyone gathers, and where there is light in the majors."

The difficulty is that it is difficult to distinguish between these wet worshipers of Western worship and those who have a deep western Western mind. They both criticize authoritarianism and criticize their wet attitude, so they are indistinguishable. Wet authoritarians also believe in the doctrine of denial of authoritarianism, and if they admit that they are authoritarian, they say, "Europe and the United States (= opposite to authoritarianism, dry) = top-class" We will never accept an equivalent rating because it would be downgraded. They, like psychological tests, both, choose the westerner, the dry, as who suits them. It is necessary to distinguish these two in some way, which is an issue for the future.

2. Regarding the existence of authority in

Japan Japanese scholars often end up with dead copies of Western theories and their

interpretation, messing around, and minor improvements. In this case, tweaking the Western doctrine is the act of trying to be consistent, because several Western scholars are saying different things.

Originally, the doctrine of Western scholars is a theory of one individual, which is a theory that may be wrong and has to be overcome, but Japanese scholars have a viewpoint and awareness about such things. not enough. In short, worship, religion, acceptance, and adoption of the mainstream theories in Europe and the United States as "the theory of government = authority" and "the theory of Dai-sensei" are uncritical.

Japanese scholars have denied themselves and attempt to break out of existing Western doctrines and attempt to overcome them, and regard themselves as authoritative. However, there are aspects that do not allow criticism of mainstream Western theories.

The reason why this phenomenon occurs is that authoritative scholars in Japan rely on such mainstream theories in Europe and the United States. The only way to rely on it is to create a dry, innovative, surprising, large-scale doctrine such as the Western doctrine, which is based on the authority in Japan alone. Is not possible.

The reason why they cannot be created is that their authority in Japan is above all fundamental in their hearts because they are more prideful, more vulnerable to human reputation, fear of adventure and failing to laugh. Anyway, by keeping in mind the safe and bland, established inventions and technologies that have already been established, learning and learning, and learning them, it becomes a precedent, a common practice, and ``I know everything I know. ``It is a teacher who can be a teacher, a pioneer. '' In addition, there is a courage to go out in front of people and make a great effort.

Japanese scholars, in principle, live in associations that are based on some sort of home university, teacher / disciplinary relationship, or senior / junior relationship. Factions and factions formed by hanging together with similar ideas are still widening, and influential people (professors, seniors) among them, as authorities in Japan, aim at other members. They are glaring.

In essence, Japanese scholars are immersed in wet, quasi-family groups, based on their hierarchical relationship with their parental authority. Such a group can be considered as a kind of "series" consisting of parent and child and hierarchical relationship. Japanese scholars will not be able to receive an academic post, be unable to live, or live if they are not part of any leading authority. If you go against it, you will not be able to survive because you are deprived of the academic post or fly out of the affiliate.

Japanese scholars are sensitive about their own safety and protection. Such personal security is threatened by criticizing current authorities. By criticizing, authority may criticize their actions and may be dismissed in Japan. The point is that you are not criticized because you can be removed from the group of authority you are in, and you will not be able to join from anywhere, you will be isolated and unable to live.

It is difficult for Japanese scholars to dispute or oppose the authority they belong to. And, the situation where Japanese authoritative sources are dead copying European and American theories has been passed down through generations in the authority authority series through authority authorities and their disciples, junior relationships, teacher-disciplinary relationships, This is considered to be the current state of Japanese academic circles.

In Japanese academic circles, retaliation on personnel awaits against the authority, so it cannot be opposed to the theory of the authority. In short, if you go against it, you will not be able to receive academic post distribution and you will not be able to live as a scholar.

Japanese scholars have been all the time trying to make minor modifications to Western copies, or dead copies of prestigious theories, to make minor changes or to compare them to other prestigious theories. It works hard to decipher, interpret and interpret Western theories in the finest sense, as if it were the decipherment of the Bible or sutra. In short, Western theories are regarded as authoritative scriptures and scriptures.

In essence, the professor-authority of the University of Colonialism, who holds the Academic Post's human rights in Japan, has been continually dead-copying such Western theories, and Japanese scholars have pledged their loyalty to them. They are taking action to show that they are.

In short, for Japanese scholars, the doctrines and assertions in their dissertations, etc., are a stepping stone to their loyalty to the authority they belong to. It is important that the authoritative source and the content of the claim are basically the same or inherited, and the content of the dissertation itself is secondary.

For Japanese scholars, what Western authors and their teachers and seniors who rely on it to make dead copies have absolute weight.

The fact that a Japanese scholar's dissertation is a dead copy of Western authority and a small improvement is evidence that he is a member of a series mainly based on authority in Japanese academic circles. The style of the dissertation shows that he is loyal to authority and protected. However, the factions may differ due to minor differences in content.

3. Feminine authoritarianism

Japanese authoritarianism has a feminine character in some respects.

It is linked to the self-preservation and negligence principle of being able to keep one's own safety and to live without harm by being close to authority.

It also has to do with the idea of seeking a sense of unity with the mainstream, as being lonely and lonely if you are not where you are.

Or it's related to the strong willingness to lean, lean, or depend on someone who is big.

Integrating with the authoritative has the mood to support the spiritual backbone, makes you feel more motivated, and for the first time gives you the courage to speak in public.

In the case of men, they try to smash or crush existing theories, and instead seed their own theories. Aims to be against authority, crush and be free, and in some cases, to become a new authority and to tell others what to say.

On the other hand, women obey the existing authorities and faithfully inherit the authorities, aiming to be the successor authorities. The point is, instead of trying to go against the authority of the line to which you belong, you try to inherit the doctrine of the existing authority as it is.

In this respect, the attitudes of Japanese scholars are obviously of the protected sex and feminine.

4. The distinction between wet, maternal and patriotic authoritarianism, which has

traditionally been the definition of authoritarianism in the United States and Europe, and the authoritarianism of the Germans and the authority of the Japanese as described above The principle is that even though the word "authoritarianism" is used, the content is very different.

German authoritarianism can be viewed as a chain of order and obedience. The point is that the upper and lower command systems are strictly, accurately, and mechanically protected, and that the commands of the superior are absolutely imperative for the subordinates, and that they are to adhere to them as faithfully as possible. It is. For them, the thoroughness and directness of instructions and rules, from top to bottom, is a pleasure for both commanders and guarders.

Such attitudes allow the superior to see the inferior as a tool or tool to achieve their goals. In addition, doctrinaire the upper user defined, tradition, format, and the catchy, mechanical (mechanical), the common people are aiming to penetrate fundamentalist in to as an absolute taught to every nook and corner. The whole society can be regarded as a large transmission of instructions, such as a mechanic of a giant device, a machine for supervision, and a gear device.

This is a masculine, paternal, dry thing that is in line with the fundamentalism of God the Father, like Christianity, and German authoritarianism is dry, paternal, paternal, authoritarian. Can be called.

On the other hand, Japanese authoritarianism is rooted in the desire for self-preservation, personal security, and a sense of unity by being a member of the mainstream. In short, I want to be a member of the wet circle, which is a wet circle led by an authority, and I want to be a member of that group. By being a member of the authority line, I want to give deliciousness and warmth to the convenience of the authority that comes first. There is a strong desire to have the authorities guarantee their safety, protect them, and satisfy their desire and ambition.

If you fall outside the circle of authority, your safety will not be guaranteed. Because of the bad conditions that the cold wind blows, there is a strong desire to be able to get out of the way, and to pursue safety according to authority sources.

Having them join a group of authoritative sources, affiliates, guarantees an exclusive sense of unity and feels like a warm pseudo-family group.

In this case, the authoritative source emerges as a maternal wet presence, satisfying the desire of the Japanese to be included in motherhood, large warmth, to have a sense of unity with each other, Authoritarianism can be called wet authoritarianism, maternal and maternal authoritarianism.

Traditionally, these two authoritarianisms have been used confusedly in Japan. In other words, the term authoritarianism in Japan still refers exclusively to dry paternal authoritarianism like the Germans, and lacks consideration for wet maternal authoritarianism. In the future, it will be necessary to separate them as different things.

5. About

authoritarianism and high pride Authoritarians generally have high pride. I want to be authoritative because it is related to my desire to be high. Or, in marriage affairs or the like, the desire to foil oneself with educational background and qualifications is a manifestation of authoritarianism.

Japanese people have been working hard to make themselves known in the world like Europe and the United States, to join the ranks of top countries, to look down on other Asian countries, and to make a difference. There is a clause, and in that regard, Japan can be called a "high pride society". Such a desire of the Japanese people, as well as a longing for the high authority of the prestigious reputation, can be called authoritarianism.

First appearance in 2006

Men Women

Which character is more wet (dry), male or female?

(c) 1999-2005 first appearance

The findings obtained on the dryness / wetness of personality and attitude were compared with existing theories on gender differences in behavioral styles between men and women, and summarized in a table. The result was "feminine" = "wet", "masculine" = "dry". ↑ In addition, for some of the dry / wet questionnaire items, the results of a survey on the Internet to determine which of the left and right items feel more "feminine" are summarized. The result was "feminine" = "wet". ↑

Furthermore, some of the questionnaire items were converted into psychological tests, and the results of the responses were analyzed. This time, there was not much gender difference in response tendency.

In the following, gender differences in interpersonal behavior between men and women will be described from the wet vs. dry dimension.

1. Comparison with conventional theories on gender differences in behavior between men and women

The "wetness" of interpersonal sensation has been conventionally associated with a "feminine" one. For example, in [Haga Sui 1979], the characteristics of Japanese people

are "gentle, meticulous," wet "," feminine ", shy" (emphasized writer), and the above expression so the wet of the feminine are shown to be related between. However, Haga does not figure out the correlation between wetness and femininity based on empirical data, but only in the form of a vague impression.

Therefore, in order to confirm whether the scheme of "feminine" = "wet" ("masculine" = "dry") actually holds, the interpersonal relationship patterns extracted in this survey were used to determine the gender differences in gender behavior. The main theories were collated with the main theories and summarized in a table (the doctrines were extracted mainly by referring to [Mamiya 1979], [Mitchell 1981], [Minnamoto 1986]).

Link between gender and interpersonal dry / wet: Summary table.

As a result, as shown in the table above, the relationship between interpersonal relationships and gender differences,

(1) feminine = " wet (mutually attracted to each other, is the force each other to check-bound, mutual attraction between the large) " (2) masculine = " dry (intermolecular forces of considerable mutual attraction is small) "

It turned out that it showed. In other words,

(1) Female the behavior is (intermolecular force of large) liquid similar to molecular motion pattern (2)

Male style behavior, (intermolecular force of less) gas similar to molecular motion pattern

It turns out that.

For confirmation, which is dry to not wet or, 1999.5 of, of personality, attitudes dry - wet was asked to answer in the questionnaire survey asking is, as follows, masculine = dry chose The proportion of those who chose feminine = dry was significantly higher.

number	Item content (hypothesis = dry)	- Dry -	In either no	- Dry -	Item contents (hypothesis = wet)	- Z score -	Sig
C12	Masculine	46.154	24.434	29.412	Thinking feminine	2.863	0.0

It is presumed that the difference in wet / dry between the two is related to the difference in biological value between women and men.

Women who are more biologically valuable are likely to take wetter behavior for their own protection.

2. Questionnaire survey related to "femininity" and wetness

The relationship between the gender difference between men and women and dry / wet , that is, "feminine " = "wet ", "masculine " = "dry "is actually felt by people as it is. A questionnaire survey was conducted to verify whether or not there was.

[Survey Method] " 2 one pair in the side-by-side out of the indicated by the sentence attitude was, which is, more" effeminate Is "? The questionnaire page was registered in the Internet web page search engine, and respondents were invited.

Item of the questionnaire, 1999.5 to investigate to significantly dry (wet) from the entire questionnaire item that has been felt, (as a rule Z score 5.00 The resulting more than) 40 the order of items, evenly extracted in each classification Was adopted.

The response period was mid- 2000.4.

[Result]

The total number of respondents was about 200 . The gender ratio was almost 40:60, with slightly more women. Age is $10 \square 20$ only generations, almost the entire 90 accounted for%, it can be said that the overwhelmingly young.

Answer: Questionnaire survey on femininity and wetness

Answer period 2000.4.15 - 18

207 answers

Man 41.063 % Woman 58.937 %

10 generations 33.333 % 20 generations 56.522 % 30 generations 7.246 % 40 generations 2.899 % 50 generations 0.000 % 60 generations 0.000 % 70 generations 0.000 %

Answer ratio

	[1. Individualism- collectivism]						
number	Item contents (dry)	Sissy	In either no		Item contents (wet)	- Z score -	Sigı
I I	Prefer to act alone or alone	31.884	15.459	DZ.DD/	Prefer to act in groups	3.250	-0.0
18	Prefer separation and	24.638	20.773	54.589	Prefers	4.841	-0.0

	independence from others				integration and fusion with others		
34	Prefers to take a different path alone from others	32.850	15.459	51.691	I don't like to take a different path alone	2.948	-0.0
	[2. Independence- oriented- interdependent orientation						
number	Item contents (dry)	Sissy	In either no	Sissy	Item contents (wet)	- Z score -	Sigi
Two	Like to be independent of each other	28.019	14.976	57.005	I like to lean on each other in social situations	4.523	-0.0
19	Independence	22.705	17.391	59.903	Strong request	5.888	-0.0
35	Dislike making factions	33.333	13.043	53.623	Want to create a faction	3.130	-0.0
	[3. Wide-area distributed orientation- overcrowded orientation)						
number	Item contents (dry)	Sissy	In either no	Sissy	Item contents (wet)	- Z score -	Sigi
Three	Try to spread in a large space	33.333	16.908	49.758	Try to be dense in a small space	2.592	-0.0
20	Prefer to be in private room one by one	34.300	15.459	50.242	Prefer to be in a large room with many people	2.495	-0.0
36	Objectives are objective	36.232	17.391	46.377	Not objective	1.606	-0.1

	[4. Respect for diversity-uniform orientation]						
number	Item contents (dry)	Sissy	In either no	Sissy	Item contents (wet)	- Z score -	Sigi
Four	Do not try to be side by side	30.918	15.942	53.140	Try to be side by side with others	3.487	-0.0
twenty	Recognize people's diversity	43.961	16.425	39.614	Try to put people in a uniform frame	0.684	
	[5. Non-human oriented-human oriented]						
number	Item contents (dry)	Sissy	In either no	Sissy	Item contents (wet)	- Z score -	Sigı
Five	Don't like to interact with others	13.043	25.604	61.353	Prefer to interact with others	8.058	-0.C
twenty two	I don't want to disclose myself to others	29.952	21.739	48.309	Want to disclose your inner self to others	2.986	-0.0
	[6. Non-negotiated- negotiated]						
number	Item contents (dry)	Sissy	In either no	Sissy	Item contents (wet)	- Z score -	Sigı
6	We do not respect connection	29.952	20.290	49.758	We value connection by connection	3.192	-0.0
twenty three	I don't mind if I don't do it in advance	27.053	21.739	51.208	I don't like it if I don't make arrangements for myself at the meeting	3.928	-0.C

	[7. Liberalism- Regulationism]						
number	Item contents (dry)	Sissy	In either no	Sissy	Item contents (wet)	- Z score -	Sigi
7	Don't like being restricted in freedom of action	53.140	13.527	33.333	Prefer to be restricted in freedom of action	3.064	0.0
twenty four	Don't like to bind each other	39.130	13.527	47.343	Prefer to bind each other	1.271	x.xx
37	Don't like to check each other's actions	38.647	17.391	43.961	Prefer to check each other's actions	0.841	x.x>
	[8. Autonomous orientation-other rules orientation)						
number	Item contents (dry)	Sissy	In either no	Sissy	Item contents (wet)	- Z score -	Sigi
8	Not be swayed by surrounding fashion (not influenced by)	30.918	14.010	55.072	Swung around by surrounding fashion	3.748	-0.0
twenty five	You can decide your future course by yourself	32.850	12.560	54.589	Can't decide (affected by surroundings)	3.345	-0.0
38	Take action autonomously	27.536	15.942	56.522	Action to take lacks independence	4.549	-0.0
	[9. Anti-tuning orientation-tuning orientation)						

number	ltem contents (dry)	Sissy	In either no	Sissy	Item contents (wet)	- Z score -	Sigi
9	Try to be autonomous without being in sync with the surroundings	31.401	14.976	53.623	I want to synchronize with my surroundings	3.467	-0.0
26	I don't like imitating others	33.816	15.942	50.242	Likes to imitate others	2.578	-0.0
39	It's okay to belong to a minority	29.469	17.874	52.657	Try to be a member of the mainstream	3.681	-0.0
	[10. Anti- authoritarianism- authoritarianism)						
number	Item contents (dry)	Sissy	In either no	Sissy	Item contents (wet)	- Z score -	Sigi
Ten	Not sticking to brand	27.536	16.908	55.556	Stick to the brand when buying things	4.422	-0.0
	[11. Respect for privacy-anti-privacy]						
number	Item contents (dry)	Sissy	In either no	Sissy	Item contents (wet)	- Z score -	Sigı
11	Does not interfere with the privacy of others	27.053	14.493	58.454	Want to intervene in the privacy of others	4.886	-0.0
27	Don't like to monitor each other	43.478	10.628	45.894	Like to monitor each other	0.368	x.x>
40	Don't like to gossip about others	15.942	14.493	69.565	Likes to gossip about others	8.343	-0.0
	[12. Anti-ambiguous						

	orientation-ambiguous orientation)						
number	Item contents (dry)	Sissy	In either no	Sissy	Item contents (wet)	- Z score -	Sigi
12	Things are straightforward	33.816	14.493	51.691	It is a roundabout, euphemism	2.781	-0.0
28	Try to make things black and white	36.232	19.807	43.961	Try to stay ambiguous	1.242	x.x>
	[13. Rational rational- irrational rational]						
number	Item contents (dry)	Sissy	In either no	Sissy	Item contents (wet)	- Z score -	Sigı
13	The idea is rational	39.614	22.705	37.681	Irrational	0.316	
29	The idea is scientific	24.638	28.502	46.860	Unscientific	3.781	-0.0
	[14. Dynamic orientation-static orientation)						
number	Item contents (dry)	Sissy	In either no	Sissy	Item contents (wet)	- Z score -	Sigı
14	Quick action	22.705	28.986	48.309	Moves slowly	4.371	-0.0
30	Fast decision making	26.087	21.256	52.657	The tempo is slow	4.308	-0.C
	[15. Non-fixing orientation-fixing orientation]						
number	Item contents (dry)	Sissy	In either no	Sissy	Item contents (wet)	- Z score -	Sigı

Fifteen	Prefer nomadic life	34.783	25.604	39.614	Prefer farming life	0.806	x.xx
31	HR likes to be fluid	33.333	27.536	39.130	I like stagnant HR	0.980	x.x>
	[16. Originality oriented-precedent oriented)						
number	Item contents (dry)	Sissy	In either no	Sissy	Item contents (wet)	- Z score -	Sigı
16	Dare to challenge even unexplored	25.121	20.773	54.106	Only try to have a precedent	4.685	-0.0
32	I like to change the status quo	31.884	23.671	44.444	Prefer to confirm the status quo	2.068	-0.0
	[17. Open orientation- closed orientation)						
number	Item contents (dry)	Sissy	In either no	Sissy	Item contents (wet)	- Z score -	Sigi
17	Prefer open relationship	39.130	22.705	38.164	Prefer closed relationships	0.158	
33	Also interested in things outside the group	36.715	15.942	47.343	I only care about things in my group	1.668	-0.0
41	Accept people outside of your peers	41.546	11.594	46.860	Eliminate non- friends by socializing	0.813	x.x>

Note) "significant levels of column -.-- " display, 1999.5 7 in items that have been dry in the investigation of the (left), in the actual questionnaire, although the proportion that is a sissy is, was higher, significantly Those that did not reach the level of 0.10 " x.xx " are the items that were made wet in the survey (right side), and although the percentage that was judged to be feminine in the actual questionnaire was higher, Those that did not reach the significance level 0.10

As a result.

For each of the attitude items indicating dry / wetness, the percentage of subjects who judged that each item was " more feminine " or " less feminine " was the difference between " wet " and those with a significant difference (level $1\,\%$) . " effeminate " and item \rightarrow 65.8 Pasento (27/41)

· " dry towards a" significant difference (level 1 Pasento) "in the effeminate and item \rightarrow " 2 Pasento (1/41)

 \Box Items without significant difference (level 1 %) → 31.7 % (13/41)

Next, "Wet towards a" significant difference (level 1 %) "in sissy items that was" the entire 65 occupies%, was higher. There were few reverse items.

In conclusion, "Memeshi of (femininity) "and "wet - dry the relationship between of" is, as far as looking at the answer results, between the modern young Japanese men and women, "Memeshi of (femininity) " = It can be said that it is regarded as "wet".

These results, 1 . In, " feminine " = " wet are consistent with the results of the literature review to be."

3. About gender difference in the result of psychological test

A questionnaire survey to confirm the degree to which modern Japanese men and women can see the relationship of male = " dry " and female = " wet " as seen in the results of comparison with the gender theory Was done. That is, as of 1999.7, we investigated how much the gender difference in the rate at which Japanese men and women actually self-diagnose their personality as dry / wet .

[Survey Method] I registered a questionnaire page on the Internet web page search engine that says "I will diagnose whether your personality is dry or wet by a psychological test ."

Item of psychological tests, $1999.5 \Box 7$ to investigate to significantly dry (wet) from the entire questionnaire item that has been felt, (as a rule Z score 5.00 was obtained more than) 40 evenly the items on the order of, for each classification The extracted one was adopted.

The response period was mid July 1999.

[Result]

The total number of respondents was about 200 . The gender ratio was almost equal at 50:50 . Age is $10 \square 20$ only generations, almost the entire 90 accounted for%, it can be said that the overwhelmingly young.

Answer result

1999-07-23-05: 37: 46 now

Number of answers 245

Man 48.163 Pasento woman 51.837 Pasento

10 generations 27.347 % 20 generations 62.041 %

30 generations 9.388 % 40 generations 0.408 %

50 generations 0.408 % 60 generations 0.000 % 70 generations 0.408 %

Answer ratio

number	Item content (hypothesis = dry)	Graph (upper → male, lower → female)	Item contents (hypothesis = wet)	t distribution	Sigı
	[1. Individualism- collectivism]				
1	Prefer to act alone or alone		Prefer to act in groups	1.954	0.10
18	Prefer separation and independence from others		Prefers integration and fusion with others	1.254	
34	Prefers to take a different path alone from others		I don't like to take a different path alone	1.007	
	[2. Independence- oriented- interdependent orientation				
Two	Like to be independent of each other		I like to lean on each other in social situations	1.257	

		п	11		
19	Independence		Strong request	3.250	0.0
35	Dislike making factions		Want to create a faction	-2.563	-0.0
	[3. Wide-area distributed orientation-overcrowded orientation)				
Three	Try to spread in a large space		Try to be dense in a small space	1.217	
20	Prefer to be in private room one by one		Prefer to be in a large room with many people	1.661	0.10
36	Objectives are objective		Not objective	0.874	
	[4. Respect for diversity-uniform orientation]				
Four	Do not try to be side by side		Try to be side by side with others	1.603	
twenty one	Recognize people's diversity		Try to put people in a uniform frame	-0.799	x.x>
	[5. Non-human oriented-human oriented]				
Five	Don't like to interact with others		Prefer to interact with others	0.708	
twenty two	I don't want to disclose myself to others	- :	Want to disclose your inner self to others	1.526	
			ĺ		

	[6. Non-negotiated- negotiated]				
6	We do not respect connection		We value connection by connection	0.357	
twenty three	I don't mind if I don't do it in advance	- : - '-	I don't like it if I don't make arrangements for myself at the meeting	0.010	
	[7. Liberalism- Regulationism]				
7	Don't like being restricted in freedom of action	:::	Prefer to be restricted in freedom of action	0.737	
twenty four	Don't like to bind each other		Prefer to bind each other	-2.266	-0.0
37	Don't like to check each other's actions		Prefer to check each other's actions	-1.921	-0.1
	[8. Autonomous orientation-other rules orientation)				
8	Not be swayed by surrounding fashion (not influenced by)		Swung around by surrounding fashion	2.572	0.0!
twenty five	You can decide your future course by yourself		Can't decide (affected by surroundings)	0.088	
38	Take action autonomously		Action to take lacks	1.241	

		independence		
[9. Anti-tuning orientation-tuning orientation)				
Try to be autonomous without being in sync with the surroundings		I want to synchronize with my surroundings	0.218	
I don't like imitating others		Likes to imitate others	-1.798	-0.1
lt's okay to belong to a minority		Try to be a member of the mainstream	-0.227	x.x>
[10. Anti- authoritarianism- authoritarianism)				
Not sticking to brand		Stick to the brand when buying things	-0.630	x.x>
[11. Respect for privacy-anti-privacy]				
Does not interfere with the privacy of others				
Don't like to monitor each other	-	Like to monitor each other	-2.154	-0.0
Don't like to gossip about others		Likes to gossip about others	1.353	
[12. Anti-ambiguous orientation-ambiguous orientation)				
	orientation-tuning orientation) Try to be autonomous without being in sync with the surroundings I don't like imitating others It's okay to belong to a minority [10. Antiauthoritarianismauthoritarianism) Not sticking to brand [11. Respect for privacy-anti-privacy] Does not interfere with the privacy of others Don't like to monitor each other Don't like to gossip about others [12. Anti-ambiguous orientation-ambiguous	orientation-tuning orientation) Try to be autonomous without being in sync with the surroundings I don't like imitating others It's okay to belong to a minority [10. Antiauthoritarianismauthoritarianismauthoritarianism] Not sticking to brand [11. Respect for privacy-anti-privacy] Does not interfere with the privacy of others Don't like to monitor each other Don't like to gossip about others [12. Anti-ambiguous orientation-ambiguous orientation-ambiguous	[9. Anti-tuning orientation-tuning orientation-tuning orientation) Try to be autonomous without being in sync with the surroundings I don't like imitating others It's okay to belong to a minority [10. Anti-authoritarianism-authoritarianism) Not sticking to brand [11. Respect for privacy-anti-privacy] Does not interfere with the privacy of others Don't like to monitor each other Don't like to gossip about others [12. Anti-ambiguous orientation-ambiguous orientation-ambig	[9. Anti-tuning orientation-tuning orientation-tuning orientation) Try to be autonomous without being in sync with the surroundings I don't like imitating others It's okay to belong to a minority Likes to imitate others Try to be a member of the mainstream [10. Anti-authoritarianism-authoritarianism) Not sticking to brand Stick to the brand when buying things [11. Respect for privacy-anti-privacy] Does not interfere with the privacy of others Don't like to monitor each other Don't like to gossip about others Likes to gossip about others Likes to gossip about others 1.353

12	Things are straightforward	It is a roundabout, euphemism	-0.680	x.xx
28	Try to make things black and white	 Try to stay ambiguous	0.705	
	[13. Rational rational- irrational rational]			
13	The idea is rational	Irrational	1.560	
29	The idea is scientific	 Unscientific	3.238	0.0
	[14. Dynamic orientation-static orientation)			
14	Quick action	Moves slowly	2.652	0.0
30	Fast decision making	The tempo is slow	1.648	0.10
	[15. Non-fixing orientation-fixing orientation]			
Fifteen	Prefer nomadic life	Prefer farming life	-1.599	x.xx
31	HR likes to be fluid	I like stagnant HR	-1.111	x.x)
	[16. Originality oriented-precedent oriented)			
16	Dare to challenge even unexplored	Only try to have a precedent	-0.164	x.xx
32	I like to change the status quo	 Prefer to confirm the status quo	-0.626	x.x)

	[17. Open orientation- closed orientation)			
17	Prefer open relationship	 Prefer closed relationships	-1.157	x.x>
33	Also interested in things outside the group	 l only care about things in my group		x.x>
41	Accept people outside of your peers	Eliminate non- friends by socializing	-2.262	-0.0

Total number of items = 41

Select each item dry = 1 point, select wet = -1 point, neither = 0 points

Test result value = total value / number of items (41)

Male responses = 118 Male average = 0.417 Male variance = 0.088

Female responses = 127 Female average = 0.377 Female variance = 0.143

Male> Female Normal distribution value = 0.936981218993167

As a result,

Items with no significant difference between men and women (level 1 %) \rightarrow 92.7 % (38/41)

Most of the items had no significant difference between men and women.

In conclusion, the results of psychological tests that attempt to diagnose one's personality indicate that there is no noticeable gender difference between modern young Japanese men and women from the perspective of dry and wet personality. I can't say.

It is speculation why these results were obtained. If we assume that the gender difference between men and women in the dry-wet dimension also exists among young people, it can

be understood as a tendency for women to respond to dryness. Specifically, the following inference can be made.

-After World War II, Japan has been culturally embracing Western behavioral styles (dry , such as individualism) as a model to imitate. In particular, the trend of strong women in accordance with the authority, "Western manner (dry) in Scheme that = advanced, it is more desirable attitude", reacted strongly, (original wet Oshikakushi of their appearance, as such dressed bad And) answered that he was dry .

☐ While the U.S. Constitution of Japan , which serves as a guideline for postwar Japanese society, has a dry character of respect for individuals and freedoms , women comply with rules such as the Constitution set by senior citizens It seems that the desire to do so is stronger than that of men. As a result, women's responses became more constitutional and dry , and the gender gap disappeared.

Such	а	point	can	be	consi	dered.	
- 4 - 1 - 1	•	P 0 c	~~.	\sim		ac. ca.	•

(c) 1999-2005 first appearance

[Relationship between gender differences in gender behavior and interpersonal dry / wet: Summary table]

In the table, red in the text indicates wetness, and blue indicates dryness. In all cases, the connection is female \rightarrow wet, male \rightarrow dry (the opposite pattern was not found).

In addition, the notation " \rightarrow B20 get together " in the table indicates the questionnaire response items related to the dry / wet personality / attitude corresponding to the description in the table .

[1] individualism - collectivism	Source
Men are gather for a specific reason , but the woman is simply gather in order to gather → B20 itself prefer to gather together / not collected that there is no What is the purpose	Mitchell 1981
In a workplace with many female employees, there are almost always several groups . Women , in particular, seem to like and enjoy the group .	1968 Kageyama

Women are, mind and body for each integrated fused to the people and things tend, shows easy affection and empathy \rightarrow A14 prefer the integration and amalgamation with others	Mamiya 1979
Women enjoy pleasure in harmonizing (buried) themselves in the whole → A14 Prefer unification and fusion with others	Minamoto 1986
The use of masculine power emphasizes the individual, celebrates individual achievement, and separates the individual from the group , while the use of feminine power promotes group wellbeing and relationships with others	Bakan 1966
[2] Independent orientation - interdependent orientation	
None	
[3] Wide-area distributed orientation - dense orientation	
Women are paying attention to the details recognition of and speed such that, with respect to the excellent manual dexterity, boys, rather than details, focusing on the whole think about the things in. Women are, (men as in) wide field of view to stand without the thoughtful judges, emotionally assertive make \rightarrow F22 extent of field-of-view to see things	Mamiya 1979
Man is, the distance between the others , and than in the case of the woman wants to take big Whereas, women , the physical proximity of the person against, than men tolerance (positive) is	Mitchell1981
Man is dense state a than women uncomfortable feel → A3 distributed in a wide space	Deaux 1976
Women are, (men such as) dual opposed the individual and the individual is difficult is. \rightarrow C3 perspective is not objective	Mamiya 1979
Women replace problems with human-to-human emotional problems without looking at things objectively	1968 Kageyama

Woman is dense to the center have a tendency to, man is distributed to the peripheral has a tendency to → A3 narrow space in dense / distributed in a wide space, F24 centralization / decentralization	Mitchell 1981
Man is withstand loneliness , by the change of post solitary also, as women are not feeling the Tsuyo . → E32 likes to stay away from each other	Mamiya 1979
[4] respect for diversity - uniform directivity	
Boys who are free are many , (behavior) fit into the mold that the little , hard to predict.	Mitchell 1981
Women , compared to men, are less width departing from the criteria of the category to, category narrow → B17 will Hameyo in uniform frame and	Wallach1959
[5] Non-human oriented - human oriented	
Man is, raw materials, object, mechanical problems, or deprived of mind to the pursuit of the profession to deal with things like the abstract concept (of against) of the female world is, much exclusively of people It is a world and very sensitive to the wishes and expectations of others. Women are more sensitive than men when judging others. → E27 Focus on human relationship itself	Newcomb1965
Men is, to directly study the things, to manipulate whereas, girls than things in the drawn in interpersonal relationships, such as the human voice and face adapted to the interpersonal exchanges language functions are well developed → E27 Emphasis on human relationships	Mamiya 1979
Men's motif drawn by the cars, airplanes inorganic whereas it is, female protagonist drawn by the organic matter is female paintings often have anthropomorphism . → F42 like to handle inorganic / organic substances	Minamoto 1986
[6] Non nepotism oriented - nepotism Oriented	

	<u> </u>
None	
[7] liberal - regulation principle	
When your boss pays attention to a woman, it's very effective to say that you're also responsible , rather than being unilaterally wrong . → B15 Responsibility for solidarity with surrounding friends even if one person makes a mistake	1968 Kageyama
[8] Autonomous orientation - heterogeneous orientation	
Women are not self- sustaining and their self is maintained by relationships with others	Mitchell 1981
Women are, independent judgment and decision with confidence that you hesitate to \rightarrow C38 to take action autonomy is there / no	Mamiya 1979
Women are, expectations and aspirations of others in very sensitive is the \rightarrow A23 likely to be left and right around the opinion	Newcomb1965
Men are, for the learning activities degree of ego involved is high whereas, women are, than the success or failure of the task, for the results of operations (such as parents and teachers of others around) demanding and, (the surrounding) interpersonal comparison High motivation supported by \rightarrow A23 is easily influenced by opinions around	Mamiya 1979
[9] Anti-tuned orientation - Tuned orientation	
Women are, feel free to around from, or the intention was different from the true feelings, often take the opposite behavior is the true feelings \rightarrow B9 to try to align the behavior around the people	1968 Kageyama
Women has a high compatibility with the fellow, (ambient and of) it also disharmony of judgment by tuning change its own judgment for to	Mamiya 1979

maintain or, a friend relationship disharmony tolerated, boys are, He sticks to his own judgment, and it is difficult for a good friend to get along, and he is not good at enduring disharmony. → B9 Try to match behavior to people around you / do not	
Men are, honor the self-expression , but poor interest in the coordinated expression of the others whereas, women are, than self-assertion, harmony with others, feel a great value in service to others . → B9 Try to match behavior to people around you / do not	Minamoto 1986
Women as compared to men is high tunability , to a sympathetic, the strong man of influence - same easy \rightarrow C34 want tuned to around	Schwarz1949
Regarding the grammatical features of the language used to be non- standard Women are much easier to care for than men .	Trudgill 1974
[10] The anti-authoritarianism - authoritarian	
Women try to use adult authority to protect themselves	Mamiya 1979
A woman who is than the man standard variants and prestige use the form words close to the accent, which is considered to have the authoritative rate using the pronunciation feature is, also put the social class into account, a woman is Much higher than men Women are more likely to use "good" (correct) pronunciation than men .	Trudgill 1974
[11] Privacy respected - anti-privacy	
None	
[12] Anti-ambiguous pointing - ambiguous pointing	
Women , compared to men, the unadventurous, does not express a clear attitude \rightarrow A9 of the words are candid / roundabout	Mamiya 1979

Women are, learn all subjects without evenly trying to (: author Note to the subject -oriented unclear is) whereas, men are, concentrating the energy to favorite subjects and, in weak-boring subject unplug the power (the author Note: for the subject -oriented clear is) \rightarrow B18 their own to try to clarify the future of course / was not	Mamiya 1979
Men are the primary colors to use, neutral colors to avoid , but the woman is often used \rightarrow A22 clearly is to the black-and-white of things / to try to obscure the Todomeyo	Minamoto 1986
Men picture is, concentrate interested in a particular color and motif , and truncate the other (: I note for the color is clearly oriented a) whereas, women use of color is, to avoid the biased to the specific color, Use all colors equally . Because with this color, if Ne also used that color , and think (the author Note: with respect to the color oriented unclear is) \rightarrow B18 will to case is clearly their own future of course / was not	Minamoto 1986
[13] Rational orientation - irrational orientation	
None	
[14] Dynamic orientation - static orientation	
Women are, men such as strong self-assertion and does not like → C14 self-assertion	Minamoto 1986
[15] Non-fixing orientation - fixing orientation	
The center of girls 'paintings is often lower than boys' paintings, providing a sense of stability . Girl is, interest in high is lean is. → C33 thinking is oriented to the earth	Minamoto 1986
Girls who draw vehicles are very few compared to boys → All settled in one place and did not move	Minamoto 1986

[16] Creative orientation - precedent-oriented	
New tools when I met, men are happy shining eyes in curiosity Whereas showing the state, women are Boggle shows the fear to. → C22 Spread into new fields	Minamoto 1986
Girls show fear response to many types of events → D37 Do not try to adventure	Goldstein 1959
Women are unsuccessful in the meantime Then, how to solve becomes haphazard, to escape from the challenges scene trend, noticeable than boys. → D37 Don't try to adventure	Hermatz 1962
Girls are back to the previous successful challenges frequently more than boys, boys will return to the previous failed challenges frequently than many women → D37 not try to adventure	Crandall 1960
Men are, aggression, anti-social and destructive with respect to representation in the form of action, women are, if social (rules to shield), non-destructive (lip service attitude only) behavior In the form of Woman is, anti-social behavior, compared to men less . → Change / confirm F30 status	Mamiya 1979
Man is hoping to change the status quo whereas, women are dependent on the current situation where man has changed, reluctant to change their own status quo is. → Change / confirm F30 status	Minamoto 1986
Women who have adapted to the environment , and compliance with the rules to \rightarrow F30 status quo change / ratification	Mamiya 1979
[17] Open orientation - closed orientation	
Women are easier to create exclusive closed factions	Mamiya 1979

(Note) Documents with the ???? mark were used for reference extraction [Mamiya 1979], and the detailed data was not known because the data was omitted.

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[Wetness of behavior and biological value (summary table)]

		Wet	Implications for biological value
	l	Collectivism	It is safer to be together with everyone than to be alone, because when danger is approaching, we can do what we cannot do alone.
ſ			

2	Interdependency oriented	Relying on each other is easier to deal with if you meet a danger because you can help each other.
3	Densely oriented	Rather than being dispersed, it's more reassuring to have everyone together in one place and feel more together.
4	Uniform orientation	By doing the same thing as everyone, you can prevent one person from floating around, and by being similar to your surroundings, you will be more likely to receive help from others. Because everyone is doing what everyone around you does, maybe it's correct or surely safe, so you can follow it in addition to imitation learning. An example of action can be obtained without effort.
5	Human orientation	
6	Relationship- oriented	By narrowing down human relationships to only those that are known to be safe in advance, you can use them more effectively for your own protection
7	Regulatoryism	
8	Heterogeneous orientation	By letting your actions be around you, you don't have to actively take responsibility for failed actions.
9	Tuning orientation	It is safer to feel that it is safer to be able to rely on the logic of numbers if you follow what everyone around you (many people do) . It feels better to behave together with everyone around you, to act as a member of the crowd, to expand your ego, increase your mood, and gain the courage to confront danger.

Ten	Authoritarianism	It seeks to ensure its self-preservation by obeying the manner of behavior that everyone around him follows and is guaranteed by the authoritative person.
11	Anti privacy	
12	Ambiguous orientation	By obfuscating what I was saying and being able to take it in many different directions, when I failed and pursued responsibility, I said, "I didn't really say that. "To make it easier to escape.
13	Irrational orientation	
14	Static orientation	Staying still (where safety is known) is beneficial for self-protection without worrying about moving around into dangerous areas.
Fifteen	Fixation orientation	Staying in places already known to be safe will prevent any new dangers from moving to a new location.
16	Precedent- oriented	Avoid the unpredictable dangers of doing the unknown by choosing only what has already been assured of security.
17	Closed orientation	Preventing the invasion of potentially dangerous or harmful outsiders by staying with only those whose security has already been assured.

Dry / wet and gender relations

2003.3-2005.3 First appearance

Gender relations, which are attracted to each other by sexual attraction, are close to each other and attract each other.

Wet interpersonal relationships are considered to be close to each other and oriented toward attraction, but when applying this finding to the relationship between men and women, gender relationships that are genetically attracted to each other are fundamental. It can be said that it is wet.

First, men and women each seek to be intimate and loving with each other, attracted by the opposite sex and sexual attraction. As described above, entering a romance relationship is wet in that it tends to attract and stick to each other.

Heterosexual relations also refer to discovering qualities and abilities that one another does not have in one another and entering into an interdependent relation, such as a marital relation. As described above, the point of leaning and relying on each other is wet.

In addition, sex and child-building work become unavoidable in the middle of a romantic relationship between men and women. Prior to sex, skin-to-skin contact and caress are required, and contact with each other creates a wet feeling. The kiss is the connection between the mouths and the sex production is the connection and connection between the genitals, and the action that directs such mutual connection is wet. In addition, saliva at the time of kissing, semen during sexual intercourse, and joy juice secreted at that time are all sticky mucus, and in that respect, it is also linked to wetness that tends to stick to each other. Also, obtaining the sensation of sex is largely based on a sense of unity with the partner, and is related to a wet interpersonal relationship that values integration and fusion with the partner.

In addition, men and women will operate a common family with a sense of unity by marriage, but it can be said that such a marriage has mutual unity, community and collectiveness. All tied to wet interpersonal relationships.

(c) 2003-2005 first appearance

The essence and wetness of love, marriage, sex

2006.01-2006.07 first appearance

Romance and marriage can be said to be wet, with the aim of unifying and combining men and women, as words such as "cut off" and "part up" are indicated as NG words at weddings.

Romance is wet in that the psychological relationship between specific men and women is intimate, and they aim to stick together and unify with sex.

Entering a romantic relationship is not a dry and uncomfortable attitude, but rather a frequent exchange of emails, meeting and socializing, and it can be said that interpersonal relationships become wet.

The marriage that stabilizes and stabilizes a romantic relationship, enters into a spouse's relationship with each other, and strives to build children, is a wet point, aiming for a stable and long-lasting mutual connection and unification.

For example, at a wedding, saying "parting off" is said to be bad luck, and is considered an NG word.

In this case, "break up" and "cut off" are words that express dryness.

Sex, which is the process of child-building, is also wet in that men and women dock their genitals together with mucus and unite each other, and they also orgasm together.

In addition, the sperm sent from a male docked with a female egg that greets it and fertilized is also wet in that it causes integration and bonding.

For children born after marriage and having sex, it is essential for their parents to be friendly, psychologically united and cooperative.

In this regard, the essence of love and marriage can be said to be wet, such as the unification and union of men and women.

First appearance in 2006

Japanese Male Liberation Theory (Critique of Japanese Women's Studies and Feminism)

2000/07 -First appearance

From the results of comparing the dryness / wetness of personality and attitude with the nationality of Japanese people and the behavioral patterns of women, a correlation of "Japanese style = wet = feminine" was derived. This suggests that "Japanese society is a woman-dominant society in which women's power exceeds that of men." "It is men who are oppressed and liberated in Japanese society." The result was the exact opposite of the myth of society.

For details, please refer to the author's written document of "Japanese Male Liberation Theory".

Necessity and gender of both dry and wet ways

2009.11 First appearance

He states that for humans and human beings to survive, they need both a dry way for men and a wet way for women.

Human beings, to survive the human race is,

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wet = liquid-way = woman
-dry = gas-way = man
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alone is either one of the road in bad, to go alive, 2 there is a need even one. This proves that as a result of the evolution of mankind, men and women are differentiated, have contrasting dry and wet personalities, and complement each other. It is necessary to use them as needed.

This is the real reason gender differences are needed.

Men, women and social humidity

2009.11 First appearance

Men in human societies play the role of social dehumidifiers, and women play the role of humidifiers.

Men act as social dehumidifiers, drying society.

Women act as social humidifiers, moisturizing society.

Society in general

The relationship between dry and wet in the natural environment and dry and wet in society

-From the viewpoint of agriculture (nomadism and agriculture)-

1999.1-2005.8 First appearance

Dry of people of personality, attitudes / and wet of, people to live, we examined the relationship between the degree of drying and wetting of the natural environment. As a result, the correlation of "dry environment = nomadism = dry character" and "wet environment = agriculture = wet character" were inferred.

This section summarizes the relationship between dry and wet in the environment and dry and wet in society and interpersonal relationships, mainly focusing on the way of agriculture.

The reason why we chose agriculture as the axis of consideration is as follows. Agriculture is (1) directly in contact with the natural environment in its execution, and in that sense, is an industry that is greatly influenced by the natural environment. This is manifested, for example, in the cultivation of cereals, vegetables, and grasses, which are affected by the temperature, temperature, precipitation, wind speed, and the like.

(2) Securing food is the most basic industry that supports human life. It has a great influence on shaping the foundation and foundation of human society and determining the direction of the social climate. This is because, for example, in Japanese society, even in government agencies and company organizations in fields that are not directly related to agriculture (for example, welfare and labor), the description of "mura social", which is a characteristic of agricultural villages, is widely used. Is appearing.

When considering the impact of the dry and wet nature of the natural environment on society, the dry and wet social relations in the agricultural sector, which is an industry that has a great influence on the natural environment and has a large influence over society, are examined. It is thought that it should be considered on behalf of society.

Agriculture is divided into nomadism (pastoralism) and agriculture from a global perspective .

Nomads (herds) travel here and there with animals (livestock), such as horses, cattle and sheep, in search of animal food (grass) and water, and obtain their products (milk, meat, skin, etc.). To live. Living with mobile animals is dynamic and nimble. Itself not like accumulation of materials, such as can not move, the flow of goods (flow) to direct.

Agriculture grows plants, such as cereals (rice, wheat, etc.) , vegetables, fruits, etc., and obtains their products (fruits, seeds, etc.) and lives. Living with plants that cannot be moved while growing in one place, their lives are static, heavy, fixed in one place and do

not move (immobile) , accumulate goods and property (stock) It is oriented to do (carry) .

Nomadic (pastoral), the desert, such as the step zone, relatively few of the rain, carried out in a dry natural environment. Cultivation takes place in a wet, water-rich environment with a lot of rain (necessary for plant growth), such as monsoon areas.

3	environment	kind of	Relationship between life patterns and geography	Handling of goods
Nomadism (livestock)	Dry (dry, gas)	animal		Flow (flow- oriented)
Farming	Wet (wet, liquid)	plant	HIVON / HVON I CESTIC I	Accumulation (focus on stock)

1999.5 \square 7 in the questionnaire survey was carried out using the WWW went over to is, for the dry-wet of the attitude, nomadic = dry, farming = wet that answer results came out (number of respondents about 200 people) .

	Item content (hypothesis = dry)	- Dry -	In either no	- Dry -	Item contents (hypothesis = wet)	- Z score -	Sig
B10	Prefer nomadic life	62.727	20.909	16.364	Prefer farming life	7.733	0.0

From the above table, it was found that the interpersonal relationship in the agricultural society was wet and the interpersonal relationship in the nomadic society was dry.

Why do interpersonal relationships in agricultural communities become wet and interpersonal relationships in nomadic societies feel dry? A possible explanation for is as follows.

[Collectivism / Synchronization-oriented (Agriculture) -Individualism / Non-synchronization-oriented (Nomadism)] In agriculture, it is necessary to perform the same work as everyone around and in a group or group at once, like rice planting and rice harvesting in rice cultivation. There is a need for unity, synchronization, and coordination

as a group with the surroundings. Therefore it is wet. Nomadism is an agriculture in which each person brings horses and cattle in different directions individually and grazes, and there are many independent and independent actions, and synchronization with the surroundings is not required. Therefore it is dry.

[Anchoring / Relationship-oriented (Agriculture) -Non -fixing / Non-Religionoriented (Nomadic)] Agriculture is a settlement-oriented agriculture that is settled in one place, and it is easy to establish a fixed territorial relationship, and therefore wet. Nomadism is a non-fixation-oriented agriculture that moves around without settling in one place, is easily interconnected, and is therefore dry. [Relationshiporiented (agriculture) -Non -relationship-oriented (nomadism)] In agriculture, there is a relationship in which settled neighbors face each other every day. Therefore, we strive to build and maintain good human relations (harmonic state) in an attempt to get along and avoid conflicts among those who live in the same place. In that respect, it is wet. Nomads are close to each other today, but tomorrow they will fall apart and go to different places. Even if disagreements arise and people get sick, if they move to different places and move away, they will not have to meet each other. Therefore, he is not interested in maintaining good human relations (harmony), and he is dry in that respect. [Regulatory (agriculture) -Liberalism (nomadism)] In agriculture, mutual monitoring and control of the people involved are indispensable, such as agricultural water use in rice cultivation (for example, in a rice cultivation society, each person is free to use water. Watching each other so that you don't draw a lot on your rice field). In that sense it is regulatory and therefore wet. Nomads move freely on vast grasslands without being bound by others. In that sense it is liberal and therefore dry.

[Interdependency Orientation (Agriculture) -Independence Orientation (Nomadism)] In agriculture, the people involved are dependent on each other, like the agricultural water use in rice cultivation. If one takes a lot of water, the other takes less water. Alternatively, in agriculture, work such as maintenance of waterways and roads and harvesting work cannot be performed on its own, and collective work is needed to help each other. In that sense, it can be said to be interdependent, and the interpersonal relationship is wet. In nomadism, the people involved must move independently of each other. They are required to run alone on horseback in the vast grasslands and do grazing on their own. In that sense, it can be said to be self-sustaining, and the interpersonal relationship is dry.

[Densely-oriented (agriculture) -Wide- area decentralization (nomadism)] Agriculture is intensive agriculture, in which human and material resources are concentrated on a small area of land. The area where the people involved live is densely populated. Therefore, it can be said that it is dense (overcrowded), and the interpersonal relationship is wet. Nomadism is extensive farming, with few people distributed over large areas of land. The area where the people involved live is low in population density. Therefore, it can be said that it is wide-

area dispersion oriented, and the interpersonal relationship is dry.

The above description is summarized in the following table.

Agricultural method	natural environment	Interpersonal relations
Farming		Wet, liquid (fixation / affiliation, relationship, group / conformity, regulation, interdependence, dense)
		Dry, gaseous (unfixed / unrelated, unrelated, personal / untuned, free, independent, widespread)

Therefore, it can be said that the dry wetness of the natural environment and the dry wetness of the interpersonal relationship are positively correlated.

In short, dry desert and grassland people (nomads like Jews and Arabs) are dry and fertile oasis farmers who are rich in plants and green people (such as rice farmers in East Asia and Southeast Asia). Is wet. But as the desert is not dry, farming to live in totally rely on the plant does not grow as land, settled half while relying on livestock, the people of animal husbandry, dairy that is the life of the moving half (such as Western Europe) is It may be between the two.

From the above scheme, Japan is a typical rice farming ethnic group, and falls into the wet category. On the other hand, the United States and Europe are close to nomadic livestock, and fall into a relatively dry category.

In this regard, it can be said that it is effective to first determine whether the ethnicity of each ethnic group in the world is a farmer or a nomad or herder in determining whether the ethnicity of the world is dry or wet.

To see if you can really say the above, go around the world (both dry and wet) and make sure that your interpersonal relationships are dry in dry areas and wet in wet areas through fieldwork Needless to say, we need to do that.

(c) 1999.1-2004.8 first appearance

A questionnaire survey was conducted on the relationship between dry / wet attitudes and attitudes considered to be international standards. As a result, it was clarified that "international standard (with international authority) = dry" is perceived (for young Japanese today).

Research has shown that modern Japanese young people often give dry answers to their personalities in psychological tests. This is clearly different from the traditionally perceived "Japanese-wet" scheme.

There are two possible interpretations of this result . (1) The attitude that Japanese young people usually take is really dry. A major change in national character has taken place. (2) The attitude that Japanese young people usually take is actually wet, but in the psychological test it was more convenient to answer dry, so I chose the dry one

If one simply trusts the result, then (1) . However, the fact that the national character of Japan's society, which has traditionally been based on rice cultivation, has changed drastically from wet to dry in just a few decades, is due to the mechanism of Japanese society (bureaucracy-led managementism, internal but such closed-oriented to direct the homogeneous companies and administration community) is, at least you have not changed much even in the present situation, unlikely. Therefore, it can be said that the possibility of (2) is also sufficient.

Traditionally, it has been said that Japanese people care very much about the foreign gaze on how other foreign countries perceive themselves. This is a wet, anti-privacy orientation in that it wants to take action on the premise of privacy interference by throwing its gaze at one's own eyes, taking care of others' eyes. It has been said that this is why the theory of Japanese written by foreigners sells well.

In the conventional Japanese-wet mind, the attitude that they want to be seen and thought by other countries in the surroundings and that they are strongly conscious of the gaze of other countries was dominant. Such a wet mind shows a follow-up to the authority, saying that if you do not take the attitude that is mainstream, standard, or authoritative in the world, you will be embarrassed and embarrassing in the eyes of the world from the glance Produces an authoritarian attitude, or a tuning orientation towards a standard attitude.

If the global standard, the world's prestigious attitude, is dry, a Japanese-wet mind who cares about internationalization says, "If you do not take a dry attitude, you will be ashamed internationally." "Let's go for a dry attitude."

In the past, the question of whether a dry attitude or a wet attitude was internationally authoritative or an international standard has not been properly investigated. However, in the modern world, the dominant force and mainstream are Western perspectives and attitudes, and inferred from the fact that Western attitudes have been considered "dry". It is expected that "international standard = dry".

The phenomenon of the wet Japanese following the Western "dry" attitude is regarded as "pseudo-dry" attitude. It is created by the obsessive attitude of the wet human being to the

prestigious or the mainstream attitude of everyone around when authoritative attitude = "dry" attitude. Things.

In this case, the attitude of a wet Japanese is considered to be an apparently "dry" attitude. It is brought about by "tuning" to the opposite attitude to the minds and tendencies that they have. In other words, it is thought that if the attitude to take is not dry, it looks like it looks bad or out of the standard, and tries to take a dry attitude.

From these facts, `` Japanese youth have an inherently wet mind, but have a dry international standard (internationally authoritative) attitude. In a psychological test, they would say that their dry attitude is their normal attitude in an attempt to show that they have a dry attitude that is not embarrassing.

To test this hypothesis: (1) "Japanese young people are perceived as having a dry attitude by international standards." (2) "Japanese young people have an inherently wet mind." We need to make it clear.

In this report, we will examine (1) the more dry attitude that Japanese youth perceive as being internationally standard or internationally authoritative. A questionnaire survey was conducted above.

Questionnaire survey, "your personality, either of dry-wet, to diagnose psychological test" that the Web to build the site, to the people who come to receive a diagnosis to the site, to provide a barrier, "vs. Which of the following attitudes is more internationally authoritative or an international standard? ", And if you answer correctly, you can go to the original Web page for the first time, that is, take the psychological test. In a way that allowed them to read and explain their dry and wet attitude.

Survey item, 1999.5□7 to investigate, the dry significantly (wet) from the entire questionnaire item that has been felt, (as a rule Z score 5.00 was obtained more than) 40 the order of items, evenly withdrawn in each classification Something was adopted.

Answer period, 2000.6 Late- 7 was in early May.

[Result]

The total number of respondents was about 200 . The gender ratio was almost 40:60, with slightly more women. Age is $10\square 20$ only generations, of the entire nearly 90 accounted for%, it can be said that the overwhelmingly young.

As a result,

For each attitude item indicating a dry-wet of each "a more international standard (internationally prestigious) " "more not an international standard (no international authority) the percentage of subjects made a determination that" is, - "dry" towards a significant difference (level 1 Pasento) "international standard" and item \rightarrow with 90.2 Pasento (37/41) of those who, "wet", a significant difference (level 1 Pasento) in

" Items set as "international standard" → 2.4 % (1/41)

□Items without significant difference (level 1 %) \rightarrow 7.3 % (3/41)

90 % of the items with "dry" as "international standard (internationally authoritative) " with a significant difference (level $1\ \%$) accounted for 90 % of the total. There were few reverse items.

As a result, the hypothesis "international authority, international standard attitude = dry" was well supported.

From this, it can be concluded that Japanese youth considers their personality to be dry in psychological tests and that the Japanese mindfulness is actually a wet one that inherits tradition. it can. In other words, because the mind is wet, if the attitude of the international standard is dry, we take the authoritarian or obsessive sympathy with the (dry) attitude of the international standard. attitude there are, originally despite the wet (to not just because wet) , select the choices of dry ones, it is the can infer that.

The above explanation also explains that there is almost no gender difference between Japanese young men and women in the results of the psychological test. In the past, research has shown that women take a wetter attitude than men.

This suggests that women with a strong = wet-authoritarian tend to be more obsessive in terms of the international standard of dry attitude, and that they tend to respond more dryly. It is thought that the result is higher than in the case of men, and as a result, the result of the answer, which tends to be biased toward women who are originally wet, is pushed up to the person who is dry, and there is no difference between men and women.

The biggest problem with the above explanation is that the mentality of Japanese youth may not be denied, perhaps possibly really dry. To that end, it is necessary to obtain research results through experiments, etc., which clearly show that the mentality of Japanese youth is wet. This must be considered as an issue that remains in the future.

(c) 2000/07 first appearance

Which of the dry-wet attitudes is considered better (preferred, desirable)?

A questionnaire survey was conducted on the relationship between attitude dry / wet and social desirability. As a result, it was clarified that "better (preferred, desirable) = dry" is perceived (by young modern Japanese) .

Research has shown that modern Japanese young people often give dry answers to their personalities in psychological tests. This is clearly different from the traditionally perceived "Japanese-wet" scheme.

According to Edwards, AL (1953) , the contents of all items used for personality tests and psychological tests are positioned on the dimension of `` social desirability '', and the test items that include socially desirable contents answer Are easy to answer, "applicable to me."

Japan's young people, what is likely to select an item of those who "dry", it personality, attitude is a dry is, " (socially) better, preferred, desirable" because it is a, it yourself Because they are trying to meet, there is no denying the possibility that their true (unconscious) character may be wet.

Therefore, we conducted a questionnaire survey on the Internet to verify that "the better (preferred, desirable) , and the more youthful attitudes of Japanese youth are, the more dry attitudes are".

Questionnaire survey, "your personality, either of dry-wet, to diagnose psychological test" that the Web to build the site, to the people who come to receive a diagnosis to the site, to provide a barrier, "vs. Which of the attitudes is better? ", And if you answer correctly, you can only go to the original Web page at that point, that is, you can take a psychological test or explain a dry / wet attitude I went in such a way that I could read.

Survey item, 1999.5□7 to investigate, the dry significantly (wet) from the entire questionnaire item that has been felt, (as a rule Z score 5.00 was obtained more than) 40 the order of items, evenly withdrawn in each classification Something was adopted.

The response period was late October 2000.

[Result]

The total number of respondents was about 200 . The gender ratio was almost 45:55, with slightly more women. Age is $10\square 20$ only generations, of the entire nearly 90 accounted for%, it can be said that the overwhelmingly young.

Answer (Which is better, better, or more desirable?)

Answer time 2000/10 / 24-25

200 answers

Male 44.000 % Female 56.000 %

10 generations 31.000 % 20 generations 56.500 %

30 generations 11.500 %

40 generations 1.000 % 50 generations 0.000 %

60 generations 0.000 % 70 generations 0.000 %

Answer ratio

	[1. Individualism-collectivism]					
number	Item contents (dry)	- better than -	In either no	- better than -	Item contents (wet)	-
1	Prefer to act alone or alone	61.500	19.500	19.000	Prefer to act in groups	6
18	Prefer separation and independence from others	46.500	28.500	25.000	Prefers integration and fusion with others	3
34	Prefers to take a different path alone from others	58.500	28.000	13.500	I don't like to take a different path alone	7
	[2. Independence- oriented- interdependent orientation					
number	Item contents (dry)	- better than -	In either no	- better than -	Item contents (wet)	-
Two	Like to be independent of each other	59.000	18.000	23.000	I like to lean on each other in social situations	5
		i l — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —			1	늗

19	Independence	45.000	28.000	27.000	Strong request	3
35	Dislike making factions	66.500	22.000	11.500	Want to create a faction	8
	[3. Wide-area distributed orientation- overcrowded orientation)					
number	Item contents (dry)	- better than -	In either no	- better than -	Item contents (wet)	
Three	Try to spread in a large space	61.500	15.500	23.000	Try to be dense in a small space	5
20	Prefer to be in private room one by one	64.000	15.000	21.000	Prefer to be in a large room with many people	6
36	Objectives are objective	59.000	20.500	20.500	Not objective	6
	[4. Respect for diversity-uniform orientation]					
number	Item contents (dry)	- better than -	In either no	- better than -	Item contents (wet)] -
Four	Do not try to be side by side	62.500	19.000	18.500	Try to be side by side with others	6
twenty one	Recognize people's diversity	79.500	12.000	8.500	Try to put people in a uniform frame	1
	[5. Non-human oriented-human oriented]					
number	Item contents (dry)	- better than -	In either no	- better than -	Item contents (wet)	-

Don't like to interact with others				
	16.500	23.500	60.000	Prefer to interact with others
I don't want to disclose myself to others	44.500	18.500	37.000	Want to disclose your inner self to others
[6. Non-negotiated- negotiated]				
Item contents (dry)	- better than -	In either no	- better than -	Item contents (wet)
We do not respect connection	52.000	30.500	17.500	We value connection by connection
I don't mind if I don't do it in advance	56.500	26.000	17.500	I don't like it if I don't make arrangements for myself at the meeting
[7. Liberalism- Regulationism]				
Item contents (dry)	- better than -	In either no	- better than -	Item contents (wet)
Don't like being restricted in freedom of action	86.500	7.500	6.000	Prefer to be restricted in freedom of action
Don't like to bind each other	78.000	15.000	7.000	Prefer to bind each other
Don't like to check each other's actions	64.500	25.000	10.500	Prefer to check each other's actions
	[6. Non-negotiated-negotiated] Item contents (dry) We do not respect connection I don't mind if I don't do it in advance [7. Liberalism-Regulationism] Item contents (dry) Don't like being restricted in freedom of action Don't like to bind each other Don't like to check	myself to others [6. Non-negotiated-negotiated] Item contents (dry) - better than - We do not respect connection I don't mind if I don't do it in advance [7. Liberalism-Regulationism] Item contents (dry) - better than - Don't like being restricted in freedom of action Don't like to bind each other Don't like to check each other's actions 64.500	[6. Non-negotiated-negotiated] Item contents (dry) - better than - In either no We do not respect connection I don't mind if I don't do it in advance [7. Liberalism-Regulationism] Item contents (dry) - better than - In either no Don't like being restricted in freedom of action Don't like to bind each other Don't like to check each other's actions 44.500 18.500 30.500 26.000 7.500 15.000	myself to others 44.500 18.500 37.000 [6. Non-negotiated-negotiated]

	orientation-other rules orientation)					
number	Item contents (dry)	- better than -	In either no	- better than -	Item contents (wet)	_
8	Not be swayed by surrounding fashion (not influenced by)	63.000	20.000	17.000	Swung around by surrounding fashion	7
twenty five	You can decide your future course by yourself	59.000	14.500	26.500	Can't decide (affected by surroundings)	4
38	Take action autonomously	52.500	21.000	26.500	Action to take lacks independence	4
	[9. Anti-tuning orientation-tuning orientation)					
number	Item contents (dry)	- better than -	In either no	- better than -	Item contents (wet)	-
9	Try to be autonomous without being in sync with the surroundings	56.500	28.000	15.500	I want to synchronize with my surroundings	6
26	I don't like imitating others	60.500	25.000	14.500	Likes to imitate others	7
39	It's okay to belong to a minority	58.000	23.500	18.500	Try to be a member of the mainstream	6
	[10. Anti- authoritarianism- authoritarianism)					

number	Item contents (dry)	- better than -	In either no	- better than -	Item contents (wet)	-
Ten	Not sticking to brand	65.500	18.000	16.500	Stick to the brand when buying things	7
	[11. Respect for privacy-anti-privacy]					
number	Item contents (dry)	- better than -	In either no	- better than -	Item contents (wet)	[-
11	Does not interfere with the privacy of others	64.500	13.500	22.000	Want to intervene in the privacy of others	11 -
27	Don't like to monitor each other	85.000	9.500	5.500	Like to monitor each other	1
40	Don't like to gossip about others	38.000	25.000	37.000	Likes to gossip about others	0
	[12. Anti-ambiguous orientation-ambiguous orientation)					
number	Item contents (dry)	- better than -	In either no	- better than -	Item contents (wet)	-
12	Things are straightforward	52.500	19.000	28.500	It is a roundabout, euphemism	3
28	Try to make things black and white	57.500	21.000	21.500	Try to stay ambiguous	5
	[13. Rational rational- irrational rational]					
number	Item contents (dry)	- better than -	In either no	- better than -	Item contents (wet)	<u></u>

13	The idea is rational	59.500	24.500	16.000	Irrational	7
29	The idea is scientific	39.000	31.500	29.500	Unscientific	1
	[14. Dynamic orientation-static orientation)					
number	Item contents (dry)	- better than -	In either no	- better than -	Item contents (wet)	
14	Quick action	40.500	26.500	33.000	Moves slowly	1
30	Fast decision making	39.500	20.500	40.000	The tempo is slow	0
	[15. Non-fixing orientation-fixing orientation]					
number	Item contents (dry)	- better than -	In either no	- better than -	Item contents (wet)	-
Fifteen	Prefer nomadic life	53.500	18.000	28.500	Prefer farming life	3
31	HR likes to be fluid	57.000	25.500	17.500	l like stagnant HR	6
	[16. Originality oriented-precedent oriented)					
number	Item contents (dry)	- better than -	In either no	- better than -	Item contents (wet)	
16	Dare to challenge even unexplored	57.500	23.000	19.500	Only try to have a precedent	6
32	I like to change the status quo	55.500	22.000	22.500	Prefer to confirm the status quo	5

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	[17. Open orientation- closed orientation)					
number	Item contents (dry)	- better than -	In either no	- better than -	Item contents (wet)	-
17	Prefer open relationship	68.500	17.000	14.500	Prefer closed relationships	8
33	Also interested in things outside the group	68.000	9.500	22.500	I only care about things in my group	6
41	Accept people outside of your peers	70.000	19.000	11.000	Eliminate non- friends by socializing	9

Note) " -.-- " in the significance level column indicates items that were assumed to be dry (left side) in the hypothesis. In the actual questionnaire, the percentage considered favorable exceeded 50 %, but the significance level was 0.10. The items that did not reach " x.xx" are the items that were assumed to be dry according to the hypothesis (left side), and the percentage that was considered favorable in the actual questionnaire did not reach 50 %

As a result,

For each of the attitude items indicating dry / wetness, the percentage of subjects who judged `` better (preferred, desirable) '' and `` poor (unwanted, undesirable) '' respectively , Items with " significant" difference (level 1 %) \rightarrow 87.8 % (36/41) \square Items with "better" difference with significant difference (level 1 %) \rightarrow 2.4 % (1/41)

 \Box Items without significant difference (level 1 %) \rightarrow 9.8 % (4/41)

90 % of the items that had "dry" as "better (preferred, desirable) " with a significant difference (level 1 %) accounted for 90 % of the total. There were few reverse items.

As a result, the hypothesis "better (preferred, desirable) = dry" was well supported.

Based on this result, respondents who obtained a "dry" result in the psychological test may choose "dryer is preferable", so they may be actually wet simply by choosing the dry option. In that regard, it seems that further examination is needed on how to develop a dry / wet judgment psychological test that is free from the bias of "social desirability".

So, why, personality, attitude of "dry" is, for Japan's young people, better (preferred, desirable) or will're seen as ?

The reason is

- (1) After the war, the U.S. Occupation Force led the introduction of a dry "Constitution of Japan", etc., and wet surveillance, privacy interference, and deprivation of freedom of speech, characterized by neighboring groups and extra high police before the war. With the growing tendency to deny the ideal of Japanese society, the view of "dry = desirable" has spread. The Japanese young people did not know about Japan before the war and grew up exposed only to the value of Japan after the war.
- (2) In modern Japanese society, community regulations derived from rice cultivation, which is a source of conventional wetness, have been dismantled due to the industrialization of society and the development of transportation and communication networks. It is becoming a nomad. This dry trend in Japanese society has made dry personality and attitude socially desirable.
- (3) In today's Japanese society, there is a strong tendency to continue (or imitate and catch up with) Western societies as advanced countries . For example, this phenomenon is considered to be a phenomenon in which Western-style katakana reading or alphabets are used for product names. Western societies are considered to be dry, so it is desirable to take a dry attitude to catch up with and withdraw from Western societies.

Such a point can be considered.

[References]

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(c) 2000.11-2005.6 first appearance

Dry and wet society and modernization

1999.9-2006.6 first appearance

We examined the connection between social dry / wet and modernization. In addition to clarifying the relationship of "modern = dry", we summarized the ideal of modernizing a wet society like Japan, using the concept of "pseudo-dry" as a key.

1. Modernization of wet society

According to the definition of the dictionary related to sociology, modernization means that society becomes rational, scientific, individualistic, that human evaluation is made by achievement rather than affiliation, division of labor (bureaucracy) is evolving).

Author, 1999.5

7 went over, according to the survey results, the term modern, progressive, rational, such as scientific it is, were all found to give a dry feeling. Therefore, it can be interpreted as "modernization = dry behavior."

A dry society has a more advanced thinking than an individual in a wet society, because the idea is rational and scientific, and it is creative, trying to actively spread to unexplored fields, and is creative. Can be. It has the power to promote modernization by itself.

By contrast, a wet society is irrational and unscientific, and does not try to enter into unexplored fields. A precedent followed, the order despise the originality, compared to the dry society, more will have a backward way of thinking (by comparing the dry society and their own, constantly, to the backwardness of the yoke Bothered) . There is no power to pursue modernization voluntarily. Modernization can be achieved for the first time by imitating, adopting, and imitating the precedents that were created by a dry society.

In order for a wet society to modernize, it is essential to synchronize with a dry society. Wet societies, following the modern societies of dry societies, also try to modernize themselves in a hurry. The "concordance" to dry culture and the "authoritarian" acceptance of dry culture are both motivated by wet motives. The appearance is dry, but the contents remain wet. True dryness cannot be achieved. To achieve true dryness, it is necessary to abandon synchronization-oriented, authoritarianism.

2. Accepting a dry culture in a "wet" way

In the post-modern world, dry Western culture is considered the world standard and desirable. World standard of current behavior (globalstandard) is a Western manner = dry, authoritative behavior by the world can be said to be dry behavior.

Wet Japanese society, in tune with Western culture, is trying to imitate dry behaviors such as liberalism and individualism. The fact that dry Western culture is a global standard works as an authority. The members of the wet society, its their own also (world standard) will become a member (you try to integrate) , and incarceration in the mainstream of the world about it (would be Western comparable to) the feeling that the Wake up.

In modern Japanese society, there is an acceptance of a dry culture in a "wet" way. Members of the wet society, each other "tuning to (everyone together) mimic the" behavior of the dry society. For example, (wet society in significant) in a "collective principle basis" way, everyone in unison, to try to behave "individualism" to the place is remarkable in dry society (such as the appeal respect for privacy) . (Everyone is so and as around) Western manner (eg individualistic) If you do not behave, the embarrassing (to worry about the eye around) . However, in a truly dry culture, people do not like this entrainment.

At first, Japanese society tried to adopt only the external skills brought by a dry society without changing its wet behavior (so-called Watoshi Yosai). However, the introduction of superficial technologies alone cannot completely catch up. Wetness in society (emphasis on spirituality over rationality) has hindered genuine modernization.

Japanese society has begun to adapt its behavioral style to that of a dry society in order to more completely identify with the global standard of Western society . These phenomena are likely to be more pronounced because children of the generation who have been educated and modeled after the war in the United States and Europe (especially the United States) have taken on social responsibility.

However, "conformism" is a dislike for individuals in dry Western societies, hoping that they behave independently and autonomously. On the other hand, even though the appearance is becoming the same as that of the Japanese society in which synchronization orientation is the basis of the society, the mechanism is still fundamentally different. The modern Japanese society, which tries to lie side by side in a collective and authoritarian manner in European and American societies (e.g., trying to mimic individualism and liberalism together) It is clearly fundamental in that it is similar to the traditional Western societies, which are untuned, move freely in different directions rather than side by side, despite their apparent dryness. There are still places that do not engage.

Japan, which is essentially a wet society, seeks to emulate individualism, liberalism, etc., as long as Western societies have momentum globally and maintain a globalstandard position. And when the momentum of Western societies declines, it is likely that we will return to another, non-individual, liberal, wet social system (to change what we imitate) . In that respect, the way of society is essentially different from that of Western societies that try to remain individualistic and liberal regardless of whether they are globalstandards .

3. Pseudo-drying of a wet society (identification of a dry society)

The above-mentioned phenomenon of dryness in a wet society can be explained by the term "distinction" between "pseudo" dry and "genuine" dry.

(1) a "quasi-dry" human beings, (really wet for it but) by such authoritarian, follow-tuning to dry behavior (imitation) and, apparently seem to dry. (2) "Genuinely dry" humans move dry with their own will. The dryness comes naturally. In order for a quasi-dry to become genuine dry, it is necessary to abandon the underlying wetness of action, such as authoritarianism and synchronization orientation.

In a "pseudo-dry" behavior, the motivation to act dry comes from a wet place (because it is authoritative, let's integrate with it, copy it) .

"Pseudo-dry" people perform individualistic behavior collectively (everyone entrained) . Or follow the anti-authoritative social movement authoritatively (think of it as a model to follow) . Or, they worship the Western and American dry theories of individualism and liberalism as authoritative and try to unite.

The point is that you are doing the exact opposite of your wet self. In the process, mental conflicts occur unconsciously. Explicitly notice the inconsistency of what they are

doing (incorporating liberalism in tune with out-of-synch behavior, in a public-private partnership to catch up with the West ...). And there is a danger of falling into a sort of schism. "Pseudo-dry" people try to imitate dry behavior while maintaining "wetness". Because we act in the "wet" essence, we are imitating. For example, we try to adopt individualism in a "collectivist" (all at once). They are trying to imitate and identify the exact opposite of their behavior. There is a serious self-contradiction. What is realized by "pseudo-drying (wet society, imitation of a dry society)" is "pseudo-individualism" and "pseudo-liberalism" that are merely apparent, "... it must be distinguished from. It is the result of forced (inevitable) entrainment to a behavior that is the exact opposite of their original behavior, and when they get tired of it, they return to their original collectivism and regulation The possibilities are great. It is tiring to imitate behaviors that are the opposite of our propensity.

In Japan, which is a wet society, the westernization of life is certainly progressing, but it is good to say that society has completely homogenized with the West (individualism, liberalism, non-synchronization, emphasis on originality ...). I want to. Rather, in the process of synchronizing with a dry Western society, we are constantly aware of the differences between ourselves and the Western society, and in order to bridge that gap, let's imitate the Western , which is a more complete example (an authority that needs to be better) . It can be seen that they are excited. And the gap does not fill forever. This is because the way of a dry European and American society is at the opposite extreme of the "motor following" and "synchronization" that have been the driving force in the Japanese society (towards the identification with the Western society). In a wet society, as long as a dry society is predominant, I also imitate it and take the action that feels dry, but at the root, "preserving" wetness, dry society is no longer dominant If the exchange with a dry society is interrupted due to, for example, unfaithfulness, etc., the original wet (irrational, collectivism ..) nature raises the head. However, even in an originally wet society, once you know the taste of dry freedom, you will be intimidated by the fear of the re-occurrence of human relations caused by community regulation that once existed. It is also possible to try to stay as it is.

4. Another "pseudo dry" type

Pseudo-drying, in addition to those mentioned above, which are made in harmony with the aggressive and dry societies, also allow each individual to be separated from the community regulations that result in wet mutual restraint by some external factor. It can be said that some activities are passively and passively performed.

Passive quasi dry of the community (mainly agricultural) each person that made up the can, 1) the development of transportation and communication, living apart to pieces 2) the progress of the division of labor, separate and distinct business Engagement and interest in the work breaks down common topics and keeps each person locked in their own world. For example, in passive family relations, in a family relationship, each person can go home at different times or eat meals, staying in their own private room without sharing a place with each other, Appear in the form of pursuing People in wet societies have a poor willingness

to proactively move outside the community because they originally lived in a closed, selfcontained world within the community. Therefore, as it is, there is no trust and communication with strangers who have no connection. Therefore, in a state surrounded by strangers (so-called mixed-up state), each person makes his own shell and takes a passive attitude, closed to the outside. It can be said that the community has been "individualized" while maintaining its closed nature. Wet societies, strangers living next to each other, such as large urban estates, have fallen out of community control and cherish each other's closed (self-contained) world. Do not try to enter the other party actively (you will try to keep the other party alone). This is a self-closure while maintaining mutual consideration (attentiveness) and gentleness (so that the other person is not hurt). This autistic attitude is the same as a genuine dry attitude in that it respects the personal world (individualism), but does not care much about the state of mind of genuine dry people and each other's mind (non-human-oriented), their opinions, frankly against the opponent, in the form to clarify the black-and-white, described in anyway that the opponent is hurt (anti-ambiguous-oriented), ...) the attitude, clearly heterogeneous is there. However, there is no mutual hunt for privacy (interference) as seen under conventional community regulations, and it is different from the conventional wet interpersonal relationship. In this regard, in a modern wet society, "passive or autistic pseudo-drying", such as autistic individualism, etc., become "aggressive / synchronizing" in a form that goes with a dry society. It can be said that the process is proceeding in parallel with "typical pseudo-drying". In summary, the pseudo-dry reduction is 1) Aggressive (tuned) and, 2) negative type (self-closed) in the are more finely classified, and said.

5. Conditions for a wet society to outperform a dry society

Just because a wet society is always more backwards than a dry society does not mean it is always inferior to a dry society.

When technology in a dry society ceases to develop (technically matures) , a wet society will outpace a dry society (eg, the automotive industry) .

Dry societies dominate while technology is evolving rapidly, but as technology matures and progress evolves (small improvements), wet societies dominate. A wet society is not suitable for bold technological innovation, but it is good at making small adjustments and changing combinations of technologies based on existing technical precedents.

While a dry society continues to innovate, a wet society must work hard on its catchup (needing tuned pseudo-drying) . However, once the wet society has caught up with the technical level of the dry society, the wet society is better than the dry society because the wet society is superior to small improvements and practical applications (than the dry society). Will also have an advantage. However, if the dry society succeeds again in a new large-scale innovation, the members of the wet society will revert to a state of regression (relative to members of the dry society) , and Must be done. This is the "regressive yoke" that plagues a wet society.

To summarize the above, in the progress of modernization (technological innovation) , 1) the period of innovation and the time when creative and rapid technological innovation takes place in a dry society \rightarrow a dry society has an advantage (wet society can catch up) utmost in, suffer from the "backwardness of the yoke" to) 2) the rate of maturity innovation is dull, wet society is caught up in dry societies, small improvements in technology, time carry out the practical application \rightarrow wet society is advantageous, such of 2 is one of the type of period, in a circular fashion, innovation (dry advantageous) \square mature (wet advantageous) \square innovation (dry advantageous) \square mature (wet advantageous) ... with feeling, is considered a repeat .

In addition, the wet society, than such as rationality, the ability to generate a culture that appeal to human beings of the wet portion, such as an emotion (for example, anime, etc.) For, it is conceivable that exceeds the originally dry society.

1999.9-2006.6 first appearance

Dry intelligence, wet intelligence

(c) 1999.11 first appearance

I thought about the connection between social dry / wet and the way of intelligence (like desired researchers). As a result, it was found that the concepts were "dry = original type" and "wet = knowledgeable type".

1. and is dry-wet of society, intelligence of the way

And dry society, in the wet society, social typical intelligence way, for example, researchers are desirable (scholar) way of, 2 seen depending on the type of different social, changes come with Can be

Author, 1999.5 ↑ went over to, from the survey results for either dry-wet personality, attitude is what kind of things, the owner of the dry personality, originality-oriented (when you Susumo to an unknown area) is more strongly, on the other hand, the owner of wet personality, precedent-oriented (to try or stay in the area that had until now) is stronger, it has been found.

Considering the above results in relation to the way intellect is, it can be said that dry intellect tends to spread to new fields, and wet intellect tends to accumulate precedent knowledge. I understand.

Dry intelligence competes with the novelty of the ideas invented / discovered, while wet intelligence competes with the amount of knowledge.

To sum up, dry intelligence is "innovative " and wet intelligence is " learned ".

2. The original intelligence

Ingenious researchers value new ideas. Owners of ingenious intelligence are fascinated by opening new and unknown fields.

Innovative scholars are willing to go aggressively in areas where no one has ever tried (or tried but failed), without risking failure or damage.

And the result that I produced for the first time in the world is my identity or a living proof (remaining until later generations) .

Ingenious researchers focus on self-disconnection from existing theories. He rejoices, "I was able to find new ideas that are not in existing doctrines (and are so far away from existing doctrines) ."

Since the original type cannot rely on existing theories, it is much more likely to encounter failures and dangers than the literate type described below. In that respect, it is more suitable for men. In a society where ingenuity is dominated by intelligence , it can be considered that men are stronger (compared to women) in actively dealing with failure and danger .

3. Knowledgeable intelligence

Knowledgeable researchers value "know everything". He is always prepared to answer any questions about pre-existing precedents and doctrine knowledge, and is excellent at memorizing. They digest and organize existing theories and introduce them to those who are behind them. Combine existing related theories and make minor improvements. The theory in my head, to accumulate as much as possible in detail, live database (walking dictionary) becomes.

Knowledgeable researchers aim to integrate and fuse themselves with existing theories. The ability to organize and consolidate existing theories in any way is better with wet-knowledge intelligence.

Knowledgeable scholars select and accumulate only those theories that have been evaluated by authoritative scholars as "good" or "excellent". In other words, I don't try to evaluate the unprecedented, new and unknown doctrine (no ability to evaluate) .

Therefore, existing `` authoritative '' researchers, such as the following: 1) In the case of the original type, researchers who have made remarkable achievements so far 2) In the case of the intellectual type, it is necessary to judge whether the new theory is appropriate Follow the judgment of older researchers who have a higher precedent.

Knowledgeable intellectuals do not publish new theories themselves, but immerse themselves solely in absorbing the work of others (original researchers) . In other words, the original scholars are overwhelmed by the re-examination of the newly proposed doctrines and small improvements (linking them to other theories, adding new and more detailed theories, etc.) . In that regard, it is receiving and passive.

An intellectual researcher is an "intellectual pursuer" who tries to take in and absorb the latest results of an original researcher in himself, and then tries to run after that, or a newly born result "Gakuron critic", who only comments on third parties, is likely to become a fate.

The learned type has less failure and danger than the original type because it can rely on existing theories. In that respect, it is more suitable for women. Conversely, knowledgeable type, in the society, which accounts for great number of intelligence, (compared to men) abhor more failure and danger, women of the force is stronger, and is also considered. It is natural for savvy intelligence to think that even though the actual bearer was a man, the (researcher himself) was nurtured under the strong influence of a woman (mother) .

4.Researchers ' evaluation

The traditional desirable researcher profile has focused only on those researchers who produce creative results. This is obviously the desirability of a dry society, not the image of a researcher for a wet society.

For example, the Nobel Prize (Economics, Physics ..) is awarded to scholars who have achieved unprecedented new achievements, and is an award for dry intelligence = originality. There are few winners from a wet society like Japan.

In the future, wouldn't it be better if there was a prize for intellect for the wet society, an intellectual type, that is, a mechanism for globally praising how well-organized existing theories were organized and put together?

(c) 1999.11 first appearance

Social dry / wet and ideological acceptance / faith

2004.6 first appearance

I considered the connection between social dry / wet and ideological (idea, religion) acceptance and religion. As a result, the "wet = (to the ideological and religious advocate) personality devotion", "dry = (to the ideological and religious content itself) can be summarized with the theoretical devotion" was found.

Ideological acceptance and religion in wet societies in East Asia such as Japan, China, and South Korea are characterized primarily by the reliance on the personality of the advocate and professor, and secondarily by theory.

On the other hand, ideological acceptance and religion in dry societies such as Western Europe and the United States are characterized by their reliance on the theory itself, independent of the personality of the proponent or professor.

In a wet society, the emotional connection and personality between people are of paramount importance. The religion and the doctrine of religion are "personalism."

In other words, people in a wet society say, "Mr. XX is a man who is made, a wonderful person. He is a personality. I fell in love." "I also want to follow along with OO, and therefore go "I would definitely go after Mr. XX." In the form of putting emphasis on ideology, religion advocates, and professors, first of all, the splendor of the personality, the charm Psychologically inspired, trying to unite and fuse.

In short, people in wet societies cause "personal devotion" to ideologies, religious advocates, and professors.

People in a wet society where good personality and personality are the top priorities are as follows: "Mr. XX is a wonderful person." \rightarrow "Mr. XX has the idea of $\triangle\triangle$." \rightarrow "Personality is excellent." There is no doubt that Mr. XX will say. I will also try to match myself. "In short, the priority of whether or not the person carrying the idea is personally attractive is second only to the fact that the content of the idea is really valid.

Also, in responding to opponents of the thoughts that they believe in, it is not a confrontation between thoughts and thoughts that "a person who violates the opinion and thoughts of (self-dependent) is my enemy." , They tend to be brought into person-to-person confrontations.

In short, for people in a wet society, the character of the advocate is of primary concern, and the content of the ideology is secondary.

For this reason, in a wet society, for example, students who had taken the most advanced science, such as the Aum Shinrikyo case, and who should have been non-religious in that respect, seemed to be the apparent proponent (guru) of the cult religion. It's easy to get caught up in personal profoundness, become an avid believer in the religion, and cause a great runaway with the guru.

People in a wet society, even if they have mastered the most advanced sciences, have the knowledge that science has "theories of science and ideas are completely different from the proponent's personality, independent, and evaluated independently. I can't understand the fundamental idea of what should be done. People in wet societies are not good at thinking about theories / ideas and their advocates' personality.

People in a wet society place the highest priority on the personality of the advocate in regard to their dedication to ideology, so once they believe that the advocate's personality is wonderful, they give him a strong sense of affection and unity. Feel, with other devotees, "I'm more faithful and one-to-one with my teacher and guru than others," Psychological loyalty (to the advocate) The competition will begin.

For them, for wet people, the acquisition and understanding of the idea itself promotes a stronger psychological devotion to the advocate, surpasses the loyalty competition with other devotees, and gives the advocate a It's just a bonus, a tool to get closer to the turn (get love) .

But, as a result, these ideas, together with the proponents, create a runaway based on blind faith.

In short, the idea of putting wet people's personal reliance on proponents of thought and religion first cannot check the dangers of their thoughts, and even if they notice it, the sense of unity with the advocate is too strong It causes a situation where it runs as it is.

On the other hand, in dry Western societies, the content of thoughts and religions is separated from personality, and in the religion of thoughts and religions, the personality of thinkers and religions is of secondary importance. This is considered to be a problem.

In short, in a dry society, we believe in ideology and ideology itself, and the character of the thinker does not matter much. The debate is solely on what is being claimed in the ideology and religion, whether the content is correct, and whether it is sufficient to worship.

In that respect, the way of reliance on thought and ideology in a dry society can be called "impersonal, theoretical (intellectual) reliance".

(c) 2004.6 first appearance

On the concept of "group privacy"

(c) 2001.9-2006.2 first appearance

We discussed the differences between dry and wet groups and the privacy that can be achieved within them. In a wet group, privacy is not established on an individual basis, but privacy is established on a group basis.

A space, such as a park, that can be accessed (entered inside) by unspecified outsiders from outside has a public nature and is open to the outside. The people there are ignorant of what each other is doing now, and there is a lack of private space or privacy.

On the other hand, an individual's internal psychology is basically closed to the outside, and it is impossible to understand what is being considered inside the individual's mind unless he or she speaks or acts outward. This is privacy at the individual level.

Traditionally, the concept of privacy has been captured exclusively at the individual level (individual units). However, if you change your mind a little, the concept of privacy may be valid even for a group or organization that is one size larger than an individual.

For example, a group, such as a Japanese administrative organization, that does not sufficiently disclose information to the outside and tries to protect internal secrets, has a kind of privacy that refuses entry from the outside at the group level.

A group can be said to have privacy if a secret that is not known outside the group is shared only among the members of the group and that secret is accessible only to a certain specified minority.

In that respect, the concept of privacy is not only established at the individual level, but also at the collective level. The population level (group unit) privacy that holds, the "collective privacy (groupprivacy) can be called even a".

The concept of collective privacy has a slightly different appearance when the collective is wet and when it is dry.

When the group is wet, a force is exerted to repel external access, such as the surface tension of the liquid. Individuals within the group are sticky and connected to each other and have no privacy at the individual level. However, they are closed to the outside of the group and do not try to reveal what they are doing inside, so they are in a secret state. In that sense, the group itself has a kind of privacy that denies outside access.

Wet groups sacrifice the privacy of individuals, while at the same time ensuring privacy at the group level.

In a wet group, like a human relationship in a rural village in Japan, each person in the group keeps on interacting for a long time. (Moto you a private area) as well as, its contents immediately Roken (exposure) is the result in. What you think each other (what you are doing) is immediately transmitted to the surroundings and there is no way to hide it. This is possible because each of the surrounding people has learned the behavior of the person in a database such as "He thinks about such situations in such a case."

Within a wet group, all information is shared without being hidden, and privacy does not exist on an individual basis.

In this way, privacy is not established at the individual level (lacking) to, (1 on the rank) become the population level and why privacy is established (it is possible establishment) be, wet population - It is a serious paradox of society.

In an organization made by humans, it is often the case that information is not circulated between different groups belonging to the same hierarchy in an organization due to sectionalism. For example, if there is a rivalry between Divisions 1 and 2 belonging to the same department, exchange between different divisions will be prevented, and confidential information of only the relevant section, which other sections do not know, will be exchanged. Will have.

Such sectionism is intended to clearly distinguish and differentiate the outside of the group from ourselves when we have a strong sense of unity with others inside the group to which we belong, that is, when group cohesion is high. Is a psychological phenomenon that occurs. Especially in a wet group, the members' psychological proximity and the degree of unity of mutual integration are large, so that in order to further increase the sense of unity

within the group, let's distinguish inside and outside the group, humans outside the group Is more likely to be treated as an outsider. In that respect, wet organizations have a high degree of sectionalism. In addition, when the group size increases, subgroups occur between people who are closer to each other, and sectionism occurs between the subgroups. In this case, it can be said that within each group where there is sectionalism, "group privacy" that does not try to accept access from other groups is firmly established.

In this case, in a state where group privacy has been established for each group, in order to unite each group and form an organic society, representatives of each group (for example, the director of each section in the case of a central government agency) must be At the next higher level (for example, departments), it is necessary to disclose the internal circumstances of each other's group (section) and play the role of exchanging subgroups (sections) with different representatives (section managers). Becomes Different subpopulations (department) members of the (section staff) each other standoffish relationship with rivalry bare each other is bad, but combine multiple Division representative (Director) that the each section of members with each other and frequently exchange each other frank with each other, The integration between multiple departments is attempted, and the collective privacy of each department leaks through the representative. In short, when viewed from the department level which is one level higher, the group privacy of the section is not established, but the group privacy is established in the relationship between the groups of the same layer (section). In a wet organization, each time the organization goes up one level, the privacy of the lower group disappears and the privacy of the upper group occurs. For example, at the department level, group privacy at the department level is established, while group privacy at the section level no longer exists. In this way, when going up and down the hierarchy, the society has an inverted tree-like hierarchy structure (so-called "vertical society"), so that all group privacy except for the top group disappears. In other words, what the individual members of the society are thinking about is left out in the upper layers, so that the ideological control of the whole society can be achieved with a single shot. It can be said that this mechanism has become a hotbed for the formation of an informal society in prewar Japan. Establishing group privacy in an individual group (section in a ministry or agency) in a wet society will negate group privacy one level below each level once in the hierarchy (section \rightarrow department \rightarrow department in a ministry). It can be said that the recursive process of descending again to the bottom (bureau \rightarrow department \rightarrow section) with the level up to the top level causes the disappearance or lack of privacy of the whole society. On the other hand, when the group is dry, the group privacy is established. Even in Western societies that are supposed to be dry, there are many groups, such as intelligence services, that completely shut out external access and ensure the confidentiality of internal information. However, unlike the wet group, the dry group can break down (reduce and subdivide) privacy at the group level into individual levels. Within a dry group, privacy at the individual level is valued, for example, allowing work to be performed in partitions that are far from others around. In a dry group, it is not allowed to enter into the heart of the individual without permission, and in that sense, the internal psychology of the individual is non-public. On the other hand, in a wet group, anyone in the group can enter or look inside the individual's mind. In a wet group, the default is the full self-disclosure of the psychological inner aspects of the members, and in that sense, the internal psychology of an individual is public (only within that group).

Groups with privacy are rejected from outside access and lack publicity (non-public). A group with privacy secures the "private" realm of the group and pursues the group's private interests.

In the case of Japanese administrative organizations, the problem is that an organization that should be public and open to anyone (it is difficult to establish the concept of privacy) is a private organization in a group or organizational unit. The point is to pursue privacy. The attitude of pursuing "private" interests at the level of ministries and agencies and subordinates, departments, and divisions is like a "collective privacy with no national interest" is a problem of "collective privacy" that Japanese administrative organizations have Is highlighted.

(c) 2001.9-2006.2 first appearance

Dry and wet and urban and rural areas

(c) 2001.9 first appearance

We examined the relationship between urban and rural human relationships and the relationship between dry and wet. In the past, the relationship of "urban = dry, rural = wet" was established, but we think that rural areas are becoming dry with the development of transportation and communication.

Comparing the state of society between urban and rural areas, the following formula holds: dry = urban, wet = rural. The reasons are listed below.

- 1) In rural areas, the occupations of the residents are common in that they are self-sufficient agriculture, and are mutually homogeneous. Various different tasks must be performed with a small number of people, and division of labor (functional differentiation) is inactive. In this respect, the psychological positional relationship of each person is It is close and gives a wet feel (homogeneous orientation).
- 2) In rural areas, settlement is extremely high (retention oriented) because the inhabitants continue to settle in the same place for generations. In that respect, it gives a wet feeling compared to a city where residents are constantly changing and the fixation is low.
- 3) In a rural area, the same combination of people has been going on for generations, and the relationship between local and kin is likely to accumulate among the residents (neutral relationship orientation). In that respect, it gives a wet feeling compared to the human relationship in a city where the social relationship is temporary and easy to break.

- 4) Households in rural areas seem to be seemingly dry at first glance, as households are physically more dispersed than cities. The city is physically seemingly overcrowded (densely oriented) and looks wet. In reality, however, in cities, offices and residences have strong and thick walls and keys that can only be opened to the owner, which has the effect of greatly separating individuals from each other. People are isolated and dispersed from each other (wide-area dispersion-oriented). Thus, in practice, cities can be said to be drier.
- 5) In rural areas, human beings have been dating each other for many years, so even if they think they are hiding, they will soon be exposed. Since the surrounding opponents are taking a lot of steps on how to react specifically in various situations (how to come out), various aspects of the surrounding opponents can be understood from various aspects to the whole (visible) I will. There is no way to hide what each other is doing, and anonymity is not established (it is just a real name world). Lack of privacy in that respect is wet. On the other hand, in cities, residents form superficial and anonymous relationships that do not go into each other to protect each other's privacy. In that respect, it can be said that it is dry.
- 6) Cities are more open and dry to accept various people coming from outside. In rural areas, as the term "Bakutoku" means, it tends to exclude strangers and boast a strong solidarity only among themselves, in that it is closed and wet.

However, recently, even in rural areas, due to the development of transportation means, for example, private cars have gained a high penetration rate, and people have come and go on roads with paved roads by car. In this respect, the settlement of residents has weakened and they are becoming nomads. Also, with the spread of communication means (such as the Internet) , the degree of human relations within the village has been reduced, and exchanges with various people in other areas are increasing.

In modern rural areas, the development of transportation and communication has allowed individuals to encounter diverse values individually and to be in psychologically different worlds, increasing the psychological distance between individuals. It can be said that human relations are becoming dry.

(c) 2001.9 first appearance

Proposal of "dry functionalism"

- from the point of view of the free and independent individuals -

1998-2006 first appearance

Dry functionalism, in sociology, replaces the traditional totalitarian and wet functionalism that an individual considers subordinate to the whole, but requires "function" to enable the individual to survive in the environment. Provides a work-oriented, personally-focused perspective.

[Abstract]

Instead of the "wet functionalism" starting from individuals and whole systems and systems that include individuals and sociology in conventional sociology, "dry functions" starting from individuals, individuals and individual particles that move freely and separate from each other Principle "is newly proposed.

In dry functionalism, function is seen as a function that helps each individual, individual and particle survive and sustain. In dry functionalism, the separation, independence, independence, and freedom of each individual are premised, and the existing higher-level system (society, organization, company ...) that encloses each individual, individual, particle, is the survival of the individual, individual If it doesn't fit, try destroying, initializing, reassembling, and reconstructing. In this regard, for society, organizations, companies, etc., it is a revolution-oriented and change-oriented approach.

Functionalism has a dry perspective starting from an individual, an individual, and each particle that moves freely and separated from each other, and a wet perspective starting from an entire system including an individual, an individual, and a system.

In the following, the former is called dry functionalism, and the latter is called wet functionalism.

In dry functionalism, function is seen as a function that helps each individual, individual and particle survive and sustain. Dry functionalism presupposes the separation, independence, independence, and freedom of each individual. The existing high-level system (society, organization, company ...) that encompasses each individual, individual, and particle is merely a tool and tool for the individual, individual, and particle to survive. If they don't fit, try destroying, initializing, reassembling, and reconstructing. In this regard, for society, organizations, companies, etc., it is a revolution-oriented and change-oriented approach.

On the other hand, in wet functionalism, function starts from the maintenance of the whole system surrounding the individual. Its purpose is to maintain and preserve the existing system. Wet functionalism starts from the whole and presupposes that the individual is united with the whole, united into the whole, buried, geared, and the mutual integration and harmony between the individual and the whole. In this case, the system itself has an independent intention and movement on a different dimension from the individual. In other words, it is a totalitarian approach that puts the entire body before the individual and treats the individual as a partial entity that contributes to maintaining the whole. In addition, it has an aspect of constantly adjusting and transforming it so as not to destroy the existing system, and has a current status. System breakdown (corporate bankruptcy) , suicide, and initialization are not considered.

Wet functionalism, as in traditional theories of sociological and ecological functionalism, uses functions to maintain and survive the entire society (to which each individual belongs) and the entire ecosystem. Catch it as necessary. In that sense, it can be said that individuals are dependent on society and ecosystems. The task of sociological or ecological functionalism is to analyze the equilibrium of interconnected elements or variables in social systems and ecosystems (equilibrium analysis) . The most fundamental concern of sociological and ecological functionalism lies in the self-sustainment or survival of social and ecosystems. For this reason, the concept of "functional requirements" (system needs and goals) is set as conditions necessary for maintaining and maintaining the system . And

"requirement analysis" clearly shows that the functional requirements are necessary and sufficient for the maintenance and continuation of the system.

In dry functionalism, function is perceived as necessary by the individual (not the society) to sustain and sustain his or her own life. Society is created and maintained only when individuals seeking to raise the level of environmental adaptation work together. If the level of environmental adaptation for each individual is not obtained by creating a society, individuals have the freedom to destroy, erase, or withdraw their (generated) society. In that respect, individuals are not subordinate to society. The surviving subject is an individual and not a society.

In the following dry functionalism, unlike the traditional totalitarian, sociological and ecological functionalism, "function" is the function necessary for the individual to survive in the environment, To provide a new perspective. In other words, we see that "function" is a function that is required in order for individuals to maintain their self-preservation so as not to be eliminated during interaction with the environment.

Dry functionalism seeks to redefine functionalism from the perspective of (1) the individuals who make up society, and (2) the perspective of interaction with or adaptation to the environment.

Functions are necessary for humans to maintain a certain level of adaptation to the environment, but only for humans to survive, not for the maintenance of society as a whole. And think. Society and organizations believe that human beings are merely means and tools to survive.

	Dry functionalism	Wet functionalism
(1)	Environmental adaptation of individuals, individuals and particles	Maintaining the entire system, adapting to the environment
(2)	View of the whole and the means of the organization (think of the whole and the organization as means and tools for environmental adaptation for individuals)	Whole, organizational essence (emphasis on whole, organization itself)
(3)	Independence, independence, freedom from the whole individual	Individual control of the whole organization by subordination, fusion and harmony
(Four)	The whole of the individual (the whole is only a tool for the individual to survive) (the whole disappears when it is no longer necessary for the individual)	Individual of a whole (individual is only a portion of the entire, the gear) (individual becomes a sacrifice for the whole)

		Maintain and maintain the status of the entire organization
type		Sociological and ecological functionalism

• traditional social systems theory (T.Parsons, N.Luhmann, Yoshida mindin by et al.) Where is the difference between?

Dry functionalism is the same as conventional social system theory (wet functionalism) in that it regards society as a functionally differentiated, part-dependent, one system .

Dry functionalism differs from conventional social system theory in that it is individualistic, with a point of view tailored to each individual. The point that the movement of individuals seeking a better level of environmental adaptation creates, differentiates, and fluctuates society is the first step in putting individuals' perspectives into the whole society and analyzing individuals in the analysis of social systems. It is very different from conventional social system theory, which does not attempt to be targeted.

(c) First appearance in 1998-2005

Dryness and wetness

2005.7 first appearance

In-law is the psychological sense of restraint, inconvenience, and personality of the opponent, and can be regarded as pure proximity to the opponent, and both bring a wet feeling.

Traditionally, law-in-law has been perceived as providing a wet sensation. In this text, I will explain why the in-law and human feeling are felt wet.

In summary, step-in-law can be perceived as purely close proximity to the opponent, psychological restraint, inconvenience, and personality, both of which result in a wet sensation.

First, I will explain from the step. In-law can be viewed as the constraint of social reciprocity. The law, the following 3 there are two sides. Against with the law,

- (1) Actually, the opponent, in the usual opinion does not fit, etc., do not want involved too, is far psychological distance with the other party. I really want to have a dry relationship with my opponent. In fact, I want to be free and unrelated to my partner.
- (2) The partner has borrowed before because he had helped him or heard his selfishness. You have to reciprocate, but for some reason you haven't done it, or you can't return.
- (3) You have to keep going with your partner. In front of your opponent, you really have to pretend to be intimate even if you don't want to be with him.

I really need to go bad with my opponent because I have a debt with my opponent who wants to have a dry relationship, and apparently intimate (pseudo intimate) wet with my opponent When it is unavoidable to build relationships, those relationships can be felt as constraints.

The reason why the step-in-law is felt wet is that

- (1) even if it is superficial, at least apparently approaching the opponent in a psychologically intimate manner
- (2) the human relationship with the opponent is bound and inconvenient It is concentrated on being done.

In this case, borrowing from the other party has to be done according to the other party's wishes, and this often does not fit his or her own intentions, so it feels inconvenient and unwilling. This is the downside of law-in-law.

However, ignoring the borrowed partner means losing their social credibility and being unable to live.

In this case, the only way to break free and be free is to repay all the debts to the opponent.

Such `` law-in-law '' is the psychology of the person who has received help from the other party, the one who has received something from the other party, the borrowed side, and in that regard, helps the other party, gives something to the other party, gives the other party (lending make side) is the psychology of the "humanity" is, even in the same wet, which is a counter electrode psychological.

Humanity is the psychology of wanting to help someone without return (from the partner), to approach them purely and to give them compassion. Trying to give help to a partner purely in favor of the partner without expecting a reward. The feature is that there is no will to gain profit and return from the other party.

This is the psychology of trying to approach and help the other party without intention, and in that respect, humanity can be said to be the product of the wet psychology that shortens the psychological distance to the other party and approaches the other party.

It is a contradictory aspect of law-in-law and humanity that the aid aid based on such humanity is often felt by the person receiving the help as a law-in-law. It can be said that it also indicates that there is a relationship that can be regarded as a unit as a pair.

About dry interpersonal relationships in a wet society

(c) 2002.10-2002.11 first appearance

In a wet society like Japan or East Asia, not all relationships are wet, but a wet attitude toward close friends and relatives, a dry attitude toward strangers and strangers. I think there are two sides to take.

Here, we will explain why a dry interpersonal relationship is established in a society where wet attitudes are the mainstream, such as Japan and East Asia.

1. Introduction

Conventionally, in a book that is a Japanese theory, the attitude the Japanese prefer is generally collectivism, the ignorant to the privacy of the idea, it is like to be synchronized with the surroundings, and the like prefer a regulation It has been. All of these attitudes have been found in my research to be wet.

However, in recent social psychology, as seen in [Takano, Yingzaka, 1997], the attitudes of Japanese subjects who have been regarded as collectivist in experiments in psychological laboratories have become more individualistic. The result is that it is no different from Europe and the United States. This has been said to be evidence that the attitude of Japanese people in conventional social psychology is not collective.

With regard to the above phenomena, the idea that the relationship between Japanese people, which should have been wet, should be regarded as dry has first been established.

2. Dry interpersonal relations in a wet society

However, even in a society where wet interpersonal relations are mainstream, not all human relations are wet, and in some areas interpersonal relations are dry I would argue that the view that is possible.

In this case, in a wet society, there are two types of interpersonal relationships, a wet case and a dry case, depending on the situation, and at the same time, they have conflicting two sides. In a wet society, both wet and dry relationships exist at the same time in mutually exclusive forms. Isn't a wet society inevitably having a dry interpersonal relationship embedded in it?

The above hypothesis is specifically described as follows. In wet societies like Japan and East Asia, while seeking a strong sense of unity and warmth for close friends and relatives and having a sweet feeling, such as a stranger, It is conceivable that the people of the revelation take a cold and dry attitude that people do not think of.

3. Mechanism duality results of wet dry of interpersonal

dual nature of the wet dry of interpersonal relationships in such wet society is believed to be caused by the following mechanism.

In a wet society, where there is psychological attraction where people are trying to approach each other, scram each other in a direction to reduce the distance between them, and hold each other's surface area of the group to which they belong The forces that try to be as small as possible are working in interpersonal relationships, and others cannot enter from the surface of the formed group. These forces are: 1) not trying to get outsiders inside; 2) dragging inside groups when they try to get out of the surface; ". In these situations, people prefer closed interpersonal relationships and only try to associate with others in their own group or peer (only interested in their own group) .

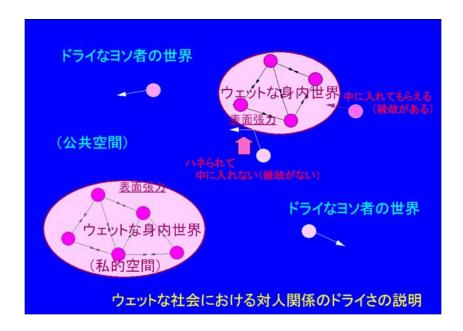
In a wet society, the closure orientation created by these forces, such as surface tension, acting on a group, creates a tendency for people to distinguish between inside and outside their group. And for the inside of the belonging group, the sense of unity and warmth as relatives belonging to the same group with each other, as people belonging to the same fate community, worried and cared about each other in the same way as oneself, A helping relationship is created.

These wet personal relationships, filled with human warmth and mutual help, are, in fact, all limited to internal groups that are closed outward. In a wet society, where humans tend to stick together and unite, as in liquid water at the material level, the populations that produce are distinguishable between the inside and the outside. And "surface tension" that seeks to exclude those outside the group from entering the group.

In a wet society, the distinction between relatives and the outside is clearly distinguished, and the relative attitude is based on a wet attitude for relatives and a dry attitude for outsiders. It can be said that a standard is naturally established as long as there is a "surface" in the group that generates it.

There is such a thing as "surface tension", which is a product of interpersonal wetness, that catches Yoso people trying to enter the belonging group, and the Yoso people can easily enter the group psychologically It can be said that a societies that do not require a lot of effort to become close relatives from strangers in terms of interpersonal relationships.

The diagram below illustrates how a wet society is distinguished from a wet world consisting of relatives and a dry world where revelers and red strangers come and go.



(Supplementary Note) public space in wet society, private space

as described above, in the wet society to distinguish the "outsider" and "relatives", public spaces (Station \sim in train and park) is unspecified It is a place of "revelation" where strangers come together temporarily for a variety of purposes, with a cold and dry attitude becoming the mainstream place.

In the wet society, people, in geographically remote location has a multiple of affiliation "relatives" group (for example, if Japan, home, workplace, school, such as the circle of hobby), this time, the public Places emerge in front of them as inhuman spaces, which only pass through temporarily, before they escape from one "relative" group and re-enter another "relative" group.

Public places are therefore not valued in a wet society. It is a place where people who do not have a passport = "relationship" (ronin, homeless, etc.) to be allowed to join any "relative" group are not guaranteed to be able to live a human-like life.

From the above considerations, it is considered that the "private space" in a wet society, as compared with the public space, falls within and within the "relative" group. "Private space" refers to the private space of an individual in a dry society, but differs in that in a wet society, the world of "I" = the world of a family group to which one belongs. In this case, in a wet society, the relatives themselves have privacy indicating that they are private spaces. For more on this point, see the separate section on "Group privacy."

To summarize the above, in the wet society, "public" = "outside (the world of elsewhere's) ", "I" = "in the (relatives of the world), it can be said that the relationship" is established widely.

(Supplementary note) Wet group as "collective immune system" In a wet

society, there is something like "surface" in the generated group, and it tries to clearly distinguish between the relatives and the outside. There is something like "surface tension"

that hangs the Yoso people from trying to get into their group, and the Yoso people cannot easily enter the group psychologically.

In this case, the function of "surface tension" in a wet human population is considered to have the same basic concept as the biological immune system in practice.

Immunity is the function of accepting the same companion as the self in the living body, but excluding a different and different person from the subject as an attack target.

On the other hand, in the wet population, is the person the same relatives as their own, but accept in a population, elsewhere who attribute different from their own, foreign person, bouncing when you enter in the population (reject).

In this way, accepting relatives with the same attributes as themselves and excluding foreign ones can be said to have the same immunity and function. This property of this wet population can be described by terms such as "population immunity". A wet population can be considered to be an immune system at the population level = "population immune system" that goes beyond conventional biological levels.

In the wet population, criteria of whether to wear or wings accept in others, their own and the common attribute = "nepotism" (live in the same place (had) relatives of territorial that, the same blood is flowing typified by the) considered is whether there is. If there is a connection, it means that if you have a common acquaintance with them, you can enter. On the other hand, if you have no connection, you should enter inside with the feeling of "refusing at first glance." Will be rejected.

4. Examples of duality in Japanese society

For example, in Japan, recruitment examinations for schools, government offices, and companies are unusually severe, but this is because surface tension separating the inside and outside of the organization is basically This is because the gates are closed, and the students have to make great efforts in academic and physical education to open the closed gates.

On the other hand, once you have passed the recruitment exam and have been registered as a member of the family group, there is a family-friendly, wet mutual aid and cooperative relationship that is full of mutual unity and warmth. Relationships will be guaranteed for life unless you are willing to leave the group. In addition, there will be all kinds of flexibility in all aspects of life, such as providing company housing, training to improve business skills, and taking care of reemployment when retiring from an organization after retirement.

Meanwhile, for the relatives except population stranger, some well connected and its populations (connector) unless accesses within a population, it is extremely difficult to get the convenience. Because they are not protected by the walls of the tissue, they are exposed directly to the cold wind that blows from the outside, and the environment for their survival is severe. In this way, a person (ronin) who is out of a relative group can only survive on his own in a dry, cold, impersonal interpersonal relationship.

Thus, in the conventional Japanese society, it can be said that a wet relative group and a dry temporary crowd created by Yoso people are present in a contrasting manner.

(Supplementary note) Example of duality in other East Asian societies (China) The duality

of interpersonal relationships described above is considered to apply not only to Japanese people but also to other East Asian people.

For example, [Sonoda, 2001] states that Chinese attitudes are hostile to others who have nothing to do with them, and they do not consider themselves human. For example, on a bus or subway, even if you kick off the surroundings, you try to get in first, and strangers rarely give up their seats. Also, since strangers occupy the mainstream of public places, they do not care about them, and they can easily break or pollute. On the other hand, those who are related by the same kind of relatives form an intimate mutual support organization, have a strong sense of unity, and provide flexibility in life. For example, if there are relatives in the commercial sector, you can preferentially buy products that are in short supply. If you are relatives in the transportation sector, you can avoid traveling on a car and go on a trip without buying a ticket.

In this case, the Chinese build a closed interpersonal relationship that is established only between those who are connected by the same kin, and pursue a wet interpersonal relationship full of human warmth and unity. Is done. On the other hand, a cold, inhuman and dry interpersonal relationship will have a greater effect on the red others who fall outside.

5. Characteristics of the dual nature of Japanese society in comparison with other societies Even in the

same wet society, Japan, China, Korea, etc. have two aspects of the above-mentioned interpersonal relationships between relatives and outside in terms of dryness and wetness They are common in terms of gender, but can vary considerably in detail.

For example, in the case of Chinese and Koreans, those who can be included in relatives are basically limited to those who are connected by paternal lineage. In that respect, it is inherently determined which relative group to enter. In that regard, Yoso people are not eligible to join a family group just because they are unrelated.

On the other hand, in the case of the Japanese, the surname change at the time of marriage / grooming changes to the surname of the entering family, as shown by the "surname change" phenomenon. However, in order to enter a relative group, if you take the attitude that you have once blanked out the human relationships and started learning the rules of the group to which you belong as a newcomer, it is not necessarily related to your innate kinship, The difference is that they are accepted as a group.

Also, in Japan, each person is a member of (the) schools and, authorities, independent organizations and relatives, such as the company, in some cases, it is common to be positioned as a blood relative and equal to or higher than that of important relatives population. This is supported, for example, by the existence of academic groups at the university level, and by the fact that the quasi-family interpersonal relationships that are rich in organizations are the mainstream, such as the "Agriculture and Forest Family" in the central government.

However, even in Japan, a group of people who were initially rebellious were recruited as newcomers until they were accepted as members of a relative group (companies,

government offices, schools, etc.) to which such warm and warm interpersonal relationships were applied. The "surface tension" of the relatives certainly exists, in that it requires a corresponding amount of effort and effort (such as meeting bullying) to get used to. The wetness of the quasi-family relationship called "XX family" of the central ministry also struggled and passed the recruitment test = the intimacy and wetness that only those who broke through the surface tension of the organization and entered inside is there.

Also, in Japan, elsewhere who somehow these, to be allowed to enter the organization, such as companies and authorities is, they are not yet stained to the color of a particular organization "white paper" person of state (new graduates) or Even if they have experienced other organizations, they are usually limited to those who are young enough to be able to completely repaint themselves with the color of the organization they belong to. This is why it is difficult for the elderly to reemploy in Japan.

6. reason shows the Japanese dry attitude in psychological experiments

So why wet (collectivism basis) of Japanese, in the psychological experiments dry (individualistic) or bring the result is, that the? Author to it The explanation of the argument is as follows.

In experiments in psychological laboratories, the relationship between the experimenter, the subject, and the subject is almost always a relationship of strangers gathered together temporarily and suddenly, and the interpersonal relationship that the subject feels dry Applies to Therefore, the subject does not feel the unity or warmth of the experimenter or other people who are present at the same level as his or her relatives or close friends, and the momentum, the relationship between them, and a temporary interpersonal relationship It is thought that in the experiment, the subject who should have been wet in the experiment has a dry attitude.

So, what if, in psychological experiments, wet Would attitude be able to assume the Japanese subjects?

Basically, the relatives relationship the subject has already been built, be brought directly to the laboratory in some form I think this is feasible. Even in the laboratory, care should be taken to select subjects so that they will be close relatives of each other, and that no one other than the relatives will enter the laboratory so as not to impair the warm sense of unity between the subjects. And bring a place for experimentation in a mutually supportive atmosphere.

Alternatively, if it is not possible to transfer the relatives to the laboratory as it is, for example, the relationship between the subjects is recombined so that those who are compatible with each other and who easily create a sense of unity are in the same group. It is conceivable to extend the duration of the experiment long enough to create a wet sense of unity between subjects who were originally rebels and in the same fate community.

(Supplementary note) In "closed and limited trust (wet society) " vs "open and general trust (dry society) "

[Yamagishi, 1998], trust in humans in general, for example, "most people can be trusted" In responding to the attitude item, Americans have a higher level of trust than Japanese.

In my opinion, the relationship between trust and social dry / wet is summarized as follows.

In dry societies such as Europe and the United States, everyone trusts human beings equally in contracts. Those who have signed a contract once they have properly negotiated their promises can trust all others, even red ones. In that regard, it can be said that the targets of trust are open to everyone. In this regard, trust in a dry society can be called "open trust" and "general trust". In this case, people will be mercilessly sue as traitors against those who break the contract. In that respect, "general trust" is constantly linked to prosecution and litigation, and in that respect it can be said that it contains some "coldness".

In a wet society like Japan, on the other hand, people open and trust only with their relatives. The objects of trust are not human beings in general, but are outwardly closed, limited to the family group. In this respect, it can be said that the targets for establishing trust are limited to specific parties. In this regard, trust in a wet society can be called "closed trust" or "limited trust."

According to Yamagishi's theory, in a society lacking general trust like Japan, people are forced to act collectively through mutual monitoring. On the other hand, I have the following different ideas.

In a wet society like Japan, lack of general trust does not mean that trust cannot be established at all.People are warmed to each other in a closed group. , Wrapped up in a sense of unity, respecting nostalgia. There are, (but only it is a fellow limitation of the relatives) it can be said that the very deep fundamental, primordial trust relationship exists between people. Therefore, wet people such as Japanese think that they move in groups so that their psychological distance is closer to each other, rather than mutual monitoring, due to the close trust between their relatives.

7. Why Japanese choose dry attitude in psychological tests on the Internet

In the website psychology test that I am running, most of the respondents who visit select the dry attitude as being more suitable for their personality.

Why does a wet (collectivist) Japanese person be dry (individual) in psychological tests on the Internet? My explanation for this is as follows.

A web site on the Internet is an information environment built by strangers to visitors. Such a web environment of the site, including the site, for visitors, so to speak, hit to set foot in the world of elsewhere person, visitors, while not notice themselves (unconsciously), a dry attitude You are ready to take it.

In such a situation, if you enter a psychological test and are asked "Which do you prefer, dry or wet?" attitude to take by default, strangers of the web will be that cold dry attitude to the site creator = elsewhere who, therefore, they are, even in wet personality, will be gather a dry answer.

If it is left as it is, in the psychological test on the Internet, it may become permanent that a person having a wet personality is erroneously determined to be a dry personality. To solve

this problem, in the question of the psychological tests, for you prefer the "Who to the" take the attitude, 1) for the "relatives of close person", 2) "elsewhere person, red of others against ", the 2 previously divided seek answers street, it is conceivable to compare both answers.

As a result, it can be said that those who have a significantly wet attitude toward relatives who are close to Yoso people can say that their underlying character is wet. This is because, as mentioned earlier, the two sides of the attitude of the relatives and the Yoso people are different, which is a major characteristic of people with a wet personality.

Of course, since the answer is on the Internet where anonymous relationships are dominant, all wet respondents have a strong psychological guard and tend to hide their wet inside and show the dry outside as much as possible There is. Therefore, when asked, " Which attitude do you take with your relatives, dry or wet? ", It seems that there is a tendency to prefer the "dry" one.

However, concealing even differences in attitudes toward "relatives" and "socialists" in psychological tests is unexpected for wet respondents, and as a result, relative If you take a bad attitude, you will answer unintentionally. As a result, the author believes that the wet personality hidden in the dry outer surface is unintentionally exposed.

- 8. Verification of the hypothesis- Analysis example of wet society (Japan)
- -If the above explanation is correct, people in Japan and East Asia where interpersonal relations are wet, their attitudes toward relatives by psychological tests etc. Should be significantly more wet than their attitudes toward revelers and strangers.

To test this hypothesis, we conducted a psychological questionnaire survey of mainly Japanese young people using the Internet. The survey set up two stages of response to respondents who visited this site, with 17 wet attitudes corresponding to each of the 17 categories of dry / wet behavior created by the author . For each one, only the contents of the "who" in the attitude expression "who and oo" were replaced (the end of the sentence was the same throughout the two steps) , and the respondents answered how much they fit. In the first step of the two- step answer, the expression of attitude was unified to the contents of "red others" (Yoso people) , such as "I like to act with red people" . Each of the attitudes was answered on a five- point scale, ranging from "very applicable" to "almost not applicable" . In the second stage, the expression of the attitude was unified to the content of "friends of relatives", such as "I like to act with relatives." The format of the response was five steps, similar to the first step .

The results of the analysis of the answer data,

(1) For each answer item, and "relatives", "red of others (elsewhere's) " test of the difference between the average value of the answer value of between (there is correspondence) was carried out Of the 17 types of response items, the items that respondents took significantly (at a significance level of 0.01) for "relatives" compared to "red others (Yoso people) " and took a wetter attitude But it accounted for the majority with 15 items. (2) For each respondent, "red of others for the" relatives " (elsewhere's) " where the number of answer items that take a more wet attitude was whether the sign test

whether significantly more than the , "red of others for the" relatives " (elsewhere's) " is significantly higher number of respondents items that take a more wet attitude than the (significance level 0.05) ratio in the total respondents, 55.5 percent and a majority Exceeded. On the contrary, "red of others (elsewhere's) more the number of answer items that take a wet attitude is significantly more than for," "relatives" to the (significance level 0.05) Ratio of total respondents , Only 7 %. From the above results, the author's hypothesis that the attitude toward relatives in a wet society such as Japan is significantly wetter than the attitude toward Yoso and strangers is well supported. Respondents of the survey, the most conventional behavior has been to have dry of 10□20 is a young generation, in their, which is a feature of the wet society "relatives", "elsewhere person" between the in The sharp distinction of attitudes indicated that their Japanese youth were, at the root, as wet as the older generation. 9.Future challenges On the other hand, in Europe and the United States in dry interpersonal relationships, the attitudes toward relatives and strangers are not as different as in a wet society, and both are expected to be moderately dry. You. We believe this hypothesis needs to be clarified in future studies.

References

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Answer result

Response period:

From early October to mid-November 2002

Number of answers 200

Male 24.000% Female 76.000%

Teens 34.500% 20s 48.000% 30s 14.500% 40s 2.500% 50s 0.500% 60s 0.000% 70s 0.000%

Answer ratio

	[A. (Psychological proximity)								
			graph c	display				Total	
No.	Writing	Yoso	Very dry	Somewhat dry	Both do not even	Slightly wet		value (dry 2 to wet 2)	t value (mean
INO.	vviicing		graph c	display				Total	value
		Relatives	Very dry	Somewhat dry	Both do not even	Slightly wet	wet	value (dry 2 to wet 2)	differer
	[A- 1. Individualism- collectivism]								
1	Prefer to act with	Yoso	42.500	30.500	10.500	13.000	3.500		15.161
	xx	Relatives	6.500	12.000	5.000	41.500	35.000	-0.865	(0.01)
	[A- 2. Independence- oriented- interdependent orientation								
Two	Likes to enter into a mutually	Yoso	25.000	27.500	13.000	27.500	7.000	0.360	9.938
Two	supportive relationship with xx	Relatives	6.000	13.500	11.000	40.000	29.500	-0.735	(0.01)
	[A-3. Wide-area distributed orientation-overcrowded orientation)								
Three	Prefer to be close	Yoso	44.500	30.000	12.000	10.500	3.000	1.025	11.462
	to xx	Relatives	7.500	26.000	13.500	30.500	22.500	-0.345	(0.01)
	[A-4. Respect for diversity-uniform								
	orientation]								

	other	Relatives	TA:200	37.000	Τρ.000	16.500	11.000	0.3/5	
	[A-5. Non-human oriented-human oriented]								
	Actively trying to	Yoso	35.500	27.000	11.500	20.000	6.000	0.660	8.901
Five	associate with xx	Relatives	8.000	23.000	15.500	29.500	24.000	-0.385	(0.01)
	[A-6. Non- negotiated- negotiated]								
6	Trying to have a strong bond with	Yoso	36.500	36.500	9.000	14.500	3.500	0.880	12.961
U	XX	Relatives	8.000	18.500	14.000	28.500	31.000	-0.560	(0.01)
	[A-7. Liberalism- Regulationism]								
7	The actions taken	Yoso	13.000	21.500	18.000	35.000	12.500	-0.125	-1.282
,	against XX are not too free	Relatives	12.500	29.500	15.000	32.500	10.500	0.010	(x.xx)
	[A- 8. Autonomous orientation-other rules orientation)								
8	Often leave XX to judge his or her	Yoso	61.500	22.000	4.500	9.500	2.500	1.305	4.866
J	future course	Relatives	40.000	28.000	12.000	16.500	3.500	0.845	(0.01)
	[A-9. Anti-tuning orientation-tuning orientation)								
0	I like to	Yoso	44.000	28.500	11.000	12.500	4.000	0.960	7.037
9	coordinate with XX	Relatives	20.500	31.000	13.000	26.500	9.000	0.275	(0.01)
	[A-10. Anti- authoritarianism- authoritarianism)								
			graph c	lisplay				Total value	
		Yoso	Very dry	Somewhat dry	Both do not even	Slightly wet	Very wet	(dry 2	t value (mean
NI -	MA (with in the		graph display						value
No.	Writing		graph c	lisplay				Total	differer
No.	Writing	Relatives		lisplay Somewhat dry	Both do not even	Slightly wet		value (dry 2 to wet 2)	differer

	attitude among OOs	Relatives	24.500	28.000	21.500	18.000	8.000	0.430	
	[A-11. Respect for privacy-anti- privacy]								
11	Attempts to be interested in	Yoso	29.000	23.000	11.000	28.000	9.000	0.350	7.006
	information about XX (such as secrets)	Relatives	12.500	18.000	10.500	35.500	23.500	-0.395	(0.01)
	[A-12. Anti- ambiguous orientation- ambiguous orientation)								
12	Don't say too	Yoso	10.000	13.000	11.000	39.000	27.000	-0.600	-7.697
	much about XX	Relatives	17.000	34.000	12.000	26.000	11.000	0.200	(x.xx)
	[A-13. Rational rational rational]								
	The attitude toward XX is not	Yoso						-0.005	
13	rational and scientific.	1050	15.500	23.000	16.000	36.500	9.000	-0.005	3.683
13	(Emotions and	D - I - +'						0.350	(0.01)
	feelings are valued.)	Relatives	8.000	21.500	16.000	36.500	18.000	-0.350	
	[A-14. Open orientation-closed orientation)								
1 4	I prefer to be attentive to the	Yoso	24.500	23.500	15.500	28.500	8.000	0.280	4.582
14	main subject	Relatives	8.500	23.500	15.500	35.000	17.500	-0.295	(0.01)
	[B. (Fixing / non- moving)								
			graph c	lisplay		1		Total value	
NI -	Matrice -	Yoso	Very dry	Somewhat dry	Both do not even	Slightly wet	Very wet	(dry 2	t value (mean
No.	Writing		graph c	lisplay				Total	value differer
		Relatives	Very dry	Somewhat dry	Both do not even	Slightly wet	Very wet	value (dry 2 to wet 2)	umerer
	[B-1. Dynamic orientation-static				IL	ıL	JI.		

	orientation)								
Fifteen	Prefer to stay	Yoso	50.000	30.000	13.000		0.500	1.225	11.829
riiteeii	close to xx	Relatives	13.000	26.500	18.000	24.500	18.000	-0.080	(0.01)
	[B-2. Non-fixing orientation-fixing orientation]								
16	Likes to settle	Yoso	45.000	37.500	8.500	7.500	1.500	1.170	14.563
	down under 🔾	Relatives	10.000	17.000	11.000	39.500	22.500	-0.475	(0.01)
	[B-3. Originality oriented-precedent oriented)								
17	I like to protect the precedents	Yoso	31.000	26.500	14.000	22.500	6.000	0.540	4.780
	and conventions of the group to which XX belongs	Relatives	15.000	28.500	19.000	26.500	11.000	0.100	(0.01)

Sign test result ratio

Classification	Relative	Relative	Relatives	Eithor	Yoso person	Yoso person	Yoso person
(significance	wet	wet	wei	not	wet	wet	wet
level)	(0.01)	(0.05)	(0.10)	HOL	(0.10)	(0.05)	(0.01)
ratio(%)	35.500	20.000	7.500	28.000	2.000	1.000	6.000

(c) 2002.10-2002.11 first appearance

About the balance between dry and wet

2006.1-2006.9 first appearance

It's difficult to get dry and wet values at the same time, and you need to compromise. Also, for example, even if you take only the wet value, if you try to realize the positive side, the

1. Balancing

dry and wet values It is difficult to achieve both dry and wet values. One example is freedom and solidarity.

Freedom and solidarity are not compatible.

Freedom and solidarity are both positive and desirable values for humans, and humans want both.

The freedom to stretch your wings and go in the direction you want to go is based on the dryness of your mind, which is oriented toward working apart from each other.

Solidarity, on the other hand, creates a warm, cohesive unity with the surrounding others, but this is due to the wetness of the mind, which is oriented towards getting together and sticking together.

In terms of desirability, we want both freedom and solidarity at the same time, but unfortunately, on the dry-wet axis, they are conflicting concepts and incompatible.

To have a sense of solidarity, each person must share the same values, and try to follow their favorite path independently of their surroundings, to be free to separate from each other, and to express individual personality. It needs to be restricted and regulated.

On the other hand, when the freedom of the individual is secured, the individual moves independently regardless of the surroundings and lacks solidarity. You will have to take responsibility for your actions alone, and you will feel the loneliness and loneliness that you and others are after all.

After all, it is usually impossible to get both freedom and solidarity at the same time. If you want both at the same time, you need to find an intermediate value that does not cause any dissatisfaction while limiting some freedom and solidarity.

Freedom and solidarity are compatible only when "joining for liberalization (of society)" or when the free will of each person happens to be common and common among multiple people.

For example, all people share the common point that the cheaper the price, the lower the cost of living and the easier it is to live, so each person voluntarily volunteers to "join together in search of price reductions." It is possible.

2. Wet (Dry) values of 2 -sidedness

in the wet value, plus and minus simultaneously 2 exist side.

For example, napping and clinging both result in a wet feel, but the two occur simultaneously.

The reason why a child attaches to him is that the child likes him, and the positive evaluation by such a child feels comfortable, happy and positive for him.

But on the other hand, being stuck, being constantly stuck around you, and being stuck can be annoying, especially annoying, especially when you are busy, and can lead to a negative sensation.

On the other hand, if it is troublesome to get stuck, if you handle the child in an evil way, the child will not be able to catch up and will be lonely.

After all, Natsuki (plus value) If you think trying to get to, cling (negative value) it is necessary to endure the occurrence of people at the same time.

The above is an example of a wet value, but it is considered that a similar explanation can be made for a dry value.

First appearance in 2006

Dry / wet circulation

2009.11 First appearance

Humans want wetness when they go to a dry environment, and then they want dryness when they go to a wet environment, so the desire for dryness and wetness is like $dry \rightarrow wet \rightarrow dry \rightarrow wet ...$ Circulate This is explained.

Humans cannot tolerate inequalities resulting from free competition in a dry social environment. Tired of free competition. As a result, we yearn for the wetness that realizes mutual solidarity and assistance.

Then, when you enter a wet social environment, you will feel annoyed and sought for dry freedom.

In this way, the orientation toward dryness and wetness circulates.

Email, phone and dry, wet

2009.11 First appearance

Explains the relationship between communication behaviors such as human email and telephone, and dryness and wetness.

Wet people

often call, want to meet, or email.

When an e-mail is received from the other party, an answer is immediately sent.

Underlying these actions is the desire to get closer and closer.

Dry people

only email and call at a minimum.

Reply after a certain period of time.

Underlying such behavior is a lack of desire to approach the other.

Optimal social humidity

2009.11 First appearance

Social humidity can be referred to as the dry or wet degree of social relationships (interactions) of people in the society.

If it is too wet,

there is no freedom and there is a feeling of binding, so it is necessary that it be moderately dry and free.

☐ The interpersonal relationship is very hard and tired, so it is necessary that the interpersonal relationship is moderately dry and refreshing.

Too dry-too much

free competition and widen the gap, so it is necessary to be moderately wet and get along well together.

☐ Because you will be lonely, it is necessary to be moderately wet and maintain a sense of unity with the surroundings.

In short, it is thought that there is an optimal social humidity that is not too dry and not too wet for human beings, and under such social humidity, it is expected that the most comfortable and the production efficiency will increase.

For example, half-farming, half-nomad, and pasture are considered to be moderately dry and wet, resulting in good social humidity.

System, dry and wet

2009.11 First appearance

The components of the system are interdependent and wet in nature. The system is heterogeneous in its components and is dry in nature.
Wet research, dry research
2009.11 First appearance
In wet research,
researchers are fond of, fond of, loving, and fond of research subjects. There is a sense of maternal unity with the research subject. There is no sense of distance to the research subject. I can't be objective, cool and ruthless.
In dry research, the research target is a means or tool for achieving goals such as earning money, honor, or fame. The research subject is a subject that is calm and objectively observed.
Keep a certain distance from the subject and release it cold. My research is also a subject of criticism.
Japanese and female researchers are considered to be wet types, while Western and male researchers are considered to be dry types.
Friend choice and dry and wet
2009.11 First appearance
It explains that there are both dry and wet types for friend selection.
☐ Dry individualist Have different friends for different hobbies. This hobby is this friend and another hobby is this friend. Masculine.

single friend with wet inclusiveness combines multiple to all hobbies. Feminine and Japanese.

Dry, wet and maintenance, innovation 2009.11 First appearance He explains that the relationship between maintenance, innovation and dryness and wetness is different between Japan and the United States. ☐ Wet maintenance, dry innovation In the traditional Japanese rice farming society, the conservatives support the wetness of respect for the sense of unity, and the innovatives support the dryness of liberalism. ☐ Dry maintenance, wet innovation In the traditional American pastoral society, the conservatives support the dryness of selfhelp and the innovatives support the wetness (mutual assistance) of the health insurance net. It is the reverse of Japan. back to the top page Net is wet 2009.11 First appearance Explains that the net gives humans a wet feeling. The internet, safety net ... both are wet because they are heading towards the connection and connection between people.

Management and economy

Examination on "optimum" humidity of tissue

-Advantages and disadvantages of dry and wet tissues, and adjustment and correction of tissue humidity-

(c) 2002.10 first appearance

For tissues that are too dry or too wet, "humidity control" assistance is needed to solve the problem. By modifying the atmosphere of the organization, we aim to improve performance and comfort. We analyzed the strengths and weaknesses of a dry / wet tissue and summarized how the humidity coordination and correction of the tissue should be, and the role of a psychological counselor in achieving it.

1. First.

this section describes the potential of applying individual-level knowledge of dry and wet personalities and attitudes at the organizational level, and issues to be solved in order to improve the organizational culture.

In society, it is thought that there are many tissues that have become dysfunctional or morbid due to being too dry or too wet. It is necessary to establish a system to provide counseling and consulting on "organizational humidity" for such organizations. The purpose of counseling is to provide "humidity adjustment and correction" to solve

problems in tissues that are too dry or too wet.

By improving the atmosphere of the organization, we aim to improve performance and comfort.

Target organizations cover a wide variety of areas, such as government offices, companies, schools, and homes.

2. Comparison of the characteristics of dry and wet organizations

Here, we compare the characteristics of dry and wet organizations into their strengths and weaknesses, which is desirable in terms of improving performance and member satisfaction (or conversely, there is a problem)) Consider what the dry / wet tissue is.

2.1 Wet organization

The advantages of a wet organization are:

[interdependence and help-oriented] A

wet organization is warm and full of human touch. Community and family, at least initially cozy. Makes you want to be much longer. Members will actively work to maintain a cozy state.

Within the organization, members cooperate with their surrounding colleagues, making their interests second only, caring for each other and trying to help each other (full of mutual help). If any of the members become ill, their surroundings will actively take action to cover them for free, so it is safe in the event of an emergency, and members will have a strong mind in conducting their work. You can get support. It's easy to take responsibility

for failures as well.

[Relationship Orientation]

A strong sense of unity with the organization is fostered, and members try hard to devote themselves to the organization to which they belong, without being bound by private interests.

The members are unified with the organization. Forming a fate community with surrounding colleagues. The success of the organization is the success of the members themselves. You share your success with your colleagues and don't care about who you are (no matter what you do) .

By integrating with the organization, each member's ego expands to the size of the entire organization, feels powerfully powerful, has a sense of almighty, and works actively and powerfully. it can.

[Synchronization / Synchronous orientation] The

members have a strong sense of unity and share a psychologically close position. Therefore, opinions are easy to agree, members have little friction, and work can be carried out comfortably. To maintain a sense of unity, members prefer the same behavior as their surroundings and try to stay in the same side-by-side state.

Members do not see each other as rivals as a side-by-side relationship that synchronizes each other (such as not seeing with competitors, promotion is also synchronized and performed etc.), so you can forgive others with peace of mind and focus on work Can be driven.

Even insignificant disparities (due to promotion or treatment) can lead to a loss of unity for members. Members desperately try to catch up with the sense of unity lost by the delay, which creates a fierce competition between the members (synchronous competition) aimed at restoring synchrony and side by side., Leading to the vitality of the organization.

The disadvantage of a wet organization, on the other hand, is that members are forced to sacrifice themselves to the organization because the interests of the

[groupist]

group take precedence over those of the individual.

[Densely-oriented] The

members are close to each other and close to each other, so there is no psychological gap between the members, poor ventilation, and stuffiness. Human relations are too rich.

[Closed orientation] Because the

organization is closed outward, it is difficult for fresh wind (human resources) to enter from outside. Thoughts tend to turn inward and narrow the field of view. The atmosphere of the tissue is dark because no light enters from outside the tissue.

[Synchronization orientation] In

order to keep members at the same level with each other, the members who pull out (or give rise to) outstanding achievements from their surroundings pull their feet to achieve personal results. Decreases willingness to do so. "The stakes that are thrown out are struck." The

minds are homogenized as each other takes synchrony to maintain warmth and a sense of unity, and will eventually exclude alien talents.

[Regulatory principle]

Members must act together in order to maintain a sense of unity, and in order to create

discipline to align their actions, they regulate and restrict each other's actions. Lack of freedom and envy of freedom.

[Relationship orientation] We

are very careful about maintaining good psychological relationships, and stress tends to accumulate.

[Anti-Privacy]

Lack of privacy among members. Rumors about the personal lives and propensities of each member constantly circulate throughout the organization, struggling to counteract it, and use energy for more than just improving performance.

[Retention orientation] When

members stay in one place and do not move (permanently work with the same partner forever), the atmosphere of the place tends to stagnate in order to protect precedents and practices. Fatigue tends to dominate the field. Lack of the spirit of trying new things, too much of a status quo thinking, and not keeping up with environmental changes. The longer you belong to an organization, the more precedents and rules of the organization you wear will increase, and your voice will become stronger. Since the consciousness of pure blood that respects those who remain in the organization from the beginning becomes too strong, the opportunity to obtain outside talents is missed, which leads to poor performance.

In order to stay in the organization for a long time, all the minor shortcomings of each member can be understood, causing discomfort.

2.2 Dry

organization The advantage of a dry organization is that

[individualism]

individual-based decision-making is respected, so if individuals have their own ideas for improving organizational productivity, they should be proactive. It can be used for There is no need to swear unlimited and unlimited loyalty to a single organization, thus avoiding unnecessary sacrifice to the organization.

[Wide-area dispersion orientation]

Individuals are separated from each other by a certain distance or more, there is a psychologically sufficient gap (vacant space) between the members, and the ventilation is good. I can work and soak in the refreshing atmosphere.

[Non-Relationship / Relationship-oriented] You can meet and talk directly to the human resources you need (or the person you want to sell yourself) without having to follow each other , and you can recruit highly mobile personnel.

[Liberalism] Since

the ties and bonds between the members are not too strong, each member can move freely independently of the surroundings. There are few restrictions or restrictions, and the freedom of business decision-making can be enjoyed, making it easier for individuals to implement the measures they consider desirable for the organization. Each member can freely appeal to their surroundings about their business results.

Direct contact with the target person required to achieve the organizational goal facilitates the flow of information between members of the organization and speeds up the process.

[Asynchronous orientation]

Rather than being accused of doing something different from others, they are welcomed because they have a distinct personality, so they can take a unique path that is different from others, and the results that can be achieved, With a strong appeal that no one else can imitate.

[Respect for privacy]

Comfortable privacy can be maintained because other members do not engage in unnecessary intervention such as exploring private areas and gossip. You don't need to use extra nerves to secure your privacy, so you can focus on your business.

[Ratiorational orientation]

Unnecessary intervention by surrounding members is suppressed, and unnecessary personal considerations to the surroundings can be avoided, and individuals can make rational decisions.

[Open orientation] The

organization is open to the outside, and it is easy for outside talented people to enter. Since the ambient light directly penetrates into the tissue, the atmosphere of the tissue is bright, positive and desirable.

[Dynamic orientation] As the

members move around, the movement as an organization is quick and flexible. Therefore, it becomes possible to immediately take an action that is more adapted to changes in the external environment. Mobility as an organization is improved.

[Original Orientation]

Free ideas enable us to enter new and unexplored fields without being bound by organizational constraints or precedents, so we can produce unprecedented original research and development results.

The downside of a dry organization is that

[individualism]

considers only its own interests, so that even if it is beneficial for the entire organization or the surrounding members, it does not try to do what it does not. This makes it difficult for members to spontaneously cooperate beyond the terms of the contract. When that will benefit others as well, 1) or thought and their output there is no benefit to others, because it does not use the service to issue others of their own, because their own is no longer profitable, So the bad, 2 For the first time, it is tempting to do something that is beneficial to others by assuming that doing good things will give you a reward (own interests) such as entering heaven after death .

[Independence Orientation] Due to

excessive meritocracy and meritocracy, each person tends to think only about his or her ability and achievements, thinks that others can be kicked off, and dislikes helping others. The lack of mutual aid has led to a lack of community and family atmosphere, which has led to a cold and cool organizational atmosphere. For myself is do I need to fix it myself, not so much rely on the surrounding (and rely on, are required to openly return to as Give me the results) . If you fail in what you decide, you will be liable.

[Asynchronous orientation, respect for privacy] Since

each member moves independently without surroundings, the members lack a sense of unity. They take actions based on the premise that their opinions are different, and if the interpersonal relationship is left as it is, it is easy to grieve (opposition and litigation are likely to occur). For this reason, human relations do not go deeply into each other, but remain simple and plain.

[Liberalism]

All members are competing for free competition, and they do not know when they will be overtaken or their positions will be reversed.

[Non-fixation orientation]

Members come and go outside without being fixed in the organization, so traffic is intense. Members' loyalty to the organization is based on short-term contracts only, and when the contracts end, they return to the red strangers from that moment. It is difficult to secure members who will do their best for the organization for a long period of time.

2.3 Incompatibility of dry and wet

features The set of dry organizational features listed above (individualism, liberalism, rational orientation ...) and the features of wet organizational (collectivism, regulation) A set of principles, irrational orientation ...) is a contradictory set of organizations that have a strong combination of both at the same time (eg, group action = collectivist and liberal = full liberal)) Is considered difficult to make.

For example, a wet organization full of family warmth tends to have a stagnant atmosphere and is poorly ventilated. On the other hand, an open, airy, well-moving, light-working, dry organization with a light and cool interpersonal relationship often has a cool and cool interpersonal relationship and often feels lonely or alienated when it is inside.

And airy bright tissues, because human warm to full tissue is ideal both as an organization, is a by both pursuit tends, from the viewpoint of dry-wet of this 2 one is Inconsistent with each other and incompatible.

Moderately warm, and when airy, balanced dry-wet both and so fair, or Mai albeit may raise the best performance as a tissue ?

3. Tissue optimal humidity

Based on the above, it is considered that the organization does not perform well or is uncomfortable when it is too dry or too wet.

For members of the organization, there should be just the right humidity, not too dry or too wet.

Optimum humidity of the organization is, what will be in the in the neighborhood? If it know, the humidity of the organization (similar dehumidification, humidification air conditioning) By controlling the optimum state, largely to improve productivity and member satisfaction of the organization Can contribute.

Verification by on-site surveys is needed to demonstrate this advantage.

The verification procedure is considered as follows.

- (1) Develop a psychological scale to measure the humidity of the organization and have members of various organizations respond.
- (2) For each organization to be answered , survey the productivity (performance) and the degree of comfort with a separate questionnaire and classify.
- (3) Examine how the humidity of an organization is different between an organization with good productivity and an organization without it, a comfortable and comfortable organization and an organization without it.

For example, the following can be considered as a hypothesis.

- (1) One of the most desirable performance and comfort conditions comes to the middle point between dry and wet.
- (2) There are two most desirable performance and comfort conditions in each of the somewhat dry and wet locations .
- (3) The above (1) and (2) appear in combination.
- (4) The organization's performance and comfort are not related to dry or wet.

After verifying the above hypothesis and finding the optimal humidity, it is now necessary to develop new effective methods for controlling and regulating tissue humidity.

An effective method is to have a counselor in charge of each organization (for example, an industrial counselor if it is a company), and to use their know-how in interpersonal coordination to control interpersonal humidity between the target organization members. It is possible. In this process, it is necessary to understand the current situation of the organization, counseling and consulting to change the organization to the desired humidity. The tissue counselor may inject wet behavior into the tissue when the tissue is too dry and vice versa when the tissue is too wet.

The author has already gathered all the information on what kind of behavior is dry / wet on this site, so you can refer to it.

The question is how to determine an effective tissue humidity regulation process. For example, the following process can be considered.

- 1) Organize an organizational humidity control committee centered on counselors so that the entire organization can be seen, and give them full control over the adjustment and correction of organizational humidity.
- 2) The counselors are the key players in the organization that have played a major role in the decision-making of the organization (this is not necessarily a high-ranking person., Which may have a significant influence on the human body), and identify them by hearing in the organization or observing the site, and then measure their preferred interpersonal humidity through face-to-face surveys.
- 3) Aggregate data on interpersonal humidity preferred by the key members of the organization, and calculate the current humidity of the organization from the data.
 4) Determine whether the determined humidity of the organization is appropriate from the viewpoint of organizational goals, performance and member satisfaction.
- 5) If it is determined that the humidity of the organization is inappropriate, search for the nearest organization humidity with high performance and staff satisfaction in light of the organization's goals and instruction, and restore the original humidity to that humidity. Decide to transfer tissue humidity.

6) In transitioning to humidity, a) correct the preferential humidity of the conventional key people of the organization to the extent possible, and b) receive cold treatment that does not match the mainstream tissue humidity while having the conventional ability in the organization. The work involves finding out the talented people through unannounced psychological tests and interviews, etc., and educating them so that they can be newly assigned to key positions.

Performing all of these steps is not possible in a short period of time, such as a few months, and requires a thorough psychological restructuring of the organization's members over a period of one to several years (like a product production restructuring). It is expected that the first results can be achieved for the first time.

In correcting such tissue humidity, a psychological counselor, who is not an individual but a counselor who targets an organization, will take an important role in an unprecedented manner. Therefore, it is necessary to shift the conventional educational contents of clinical psychology from individual-centered to organization-centered.

Actually, in an organization, the interpersonal humidity that one considers appropriate is considered to be different for each individual member. Among the tissue, rather than originally homogeneous in terms of dry-wet is, even in the member, members prefer dry interpersonal (dry molecular) and, members prefer wet of (Wet molecules) is present . In this case, the degree to which prefer a dry-wet of the members is, if there even surface, which is determined to innate, genetic, it can be said that will vary depending on the way of the growth environment and home (Note) . It is unlikely that tissues are dry and wet, and in fact, it is assumed that there is always a tug-of-war and power struggle between the dry and wet molecules in the tissue.

(Note) Regarding the aspect that the preference for dry / wetness is innately determined, for example, it can be said that Japanese and other East Asian people have evolved to prefer genetically wet in the environment of rice cultivation. It is necessary to clarify what, if any, genes that prefer dryness.

As for the aspect that the preference of dry / wetness is determined by the acquired growth environment, for example, children who grew up in a home with a dry atmosphere prefer dryness, After that, we need to study in the future to find out if we prefer a dry interpersonal relationship.

However, if the boss's personality or the number of members is skewed to either dry or wet, one overwhelms the other, and the minority is apparently the majority interpersonal. It is thought that psychological stress accumulates while following the humidity, which often appears as a psychological obstacle to the person. It can also lead to outflows of talented individuals who do not fit the organization's humidity (eg, Nobel laureates who move their research to Europe and the United States in favor of wet Japanese companies and government offices).

In controlling the humidity of the organization, taking into account the above points, for example, while giving priority to the organization humidity that is comfortable for many members, paying attention to the minority in terms of dry / wetness (majority such as taking the isolation policy from) not neglect also, it is taken into account, such as is required.

Collective achievement

-Proposal of a result evaluation method suitable for wet organizations-

2004.9 first appearance

Traditionally, performance-based in Japan has been dry on an individual basis. The difference is that by treating people differently and treating them on the premise that there is a difference in their abilities, there is a gap between the people in the organization and a sense of solidarity and a sense of unity can be lost. In between, the feeling of alienation and coldness spread, leading to moral down. Therefore, in a wet Japanese-style organization, a group-based wet performance principle that holds down the advantage of "group solidarity, bursting of group power by unity and unity produces high-level results" is newly added. I need it.

Here, we propose a new form of performance-based, oriented towards wet and maternal organizations, representing Japan's uneven society.

Traditionally, performance-based in Japan has been based on the evaluation of the abilities and achievements of individual members within an organization by a single boss, and the results are determined by creating disparities in treatment among the members.

In a wet society, in the conventional dry-results system in which individuals are used as evaluation units, individuals move apart and group unity is broken. In addition, the jealousy of those who have achieved good results swirls, and the energy does not go to achieve the organizational goal, which should be the energy of each person.

On the other hand, the traditional performance-based evaluation of individual individuals is for dry societies such as the United States and Europe, and is suitable for wet societies such as Japan and East Asia, which value solidarity between individuals. No

In a dry individual-based performance evaluation, the individual runs through his own personal selfish gain and loss without considering the contribution or profit to the entire group.

A dry, pay-for-performance system on an individual basis makes a difference in the treatment of people. Treat people assuming that there is a difference in their abilities. Doing so creates a disparity between the people in the organization and a loss of unity.

This is effective for a dry organization that gathers scattered outsiders, but a wet organization that aims to get along with each other's shoulders loses the sense of solidarity and unity of the house. Sense of alienation and cold spread among members, leading to moral down.

Therefore, we need a new group-based wet performance principle that holds down the

strong point of the wet organization, that is, the explosion of collective power by collective solidarity and unity produces high-level results.

A performance-based approach that differentiates treatment depending on the level of performance within an organization is not always dry. Wet performance can also hold.

Then, what is a wet performance principle? It is to evaluate the performance of a small group instead of the selfish performance evaluation of an individual unit like the dry performance principle.

Wet performance does not separate individuals from groups and value them separately. The work is not returned to individuals, but is evaluated in groups.

Make the most of the members of a wet society who belong to the group, have a strong sense of belonging, entrainment, and a sense of unity. In addition, by raising the sense of opposition and competition among groups, the quality of work can be improved to be competitive.

Wet organizations, such as Japanese companies, have strong productivity when members have small groups to compete and compete with each other. This is a simple example of the Japanese manufacturing industry, where the quality of product manufacturing has been greatly improved by encouraging employees in the company to conduct TQC campaigns to enhance quality in small groups.

If this is applied to performance-based, in a wet organization, members can be grouped into small groups, and those groups can be evaluated for performance. Awareness can be an opportunity to improve group productivity.

In short, for the evaluation of the internal performance of the organization, the traditional village "village roots" (united and united in the village unit and trying to oppose other villages) are used, It fosters a sense of unity.

Even with the same pay-as-you-go principle, we are shifting from the dry-work-based principle that "this work is the work of my individual" to the more wet one that "this work is the work of the whole group." .

Traditionally, work is usually done in groups, so it is difficult to return the results directly to individuals, and it is appropriate to evaluate them in groups.

It is a matter of free riders that comes out of not giving results back to individuals. In short, it is the emergence of a member who does nothing and does the work of others. In this regard, by reducing the group size, which is a unit for evaluating outcomes, the distribution of responsibilities can be prevented.

By doing so, it is easier to identify those who do not contribute to the group, that is, free riders, in the group, so that the free riders become less natural in the group and everyone desperately becomes a group You can aim to be willing to contribute.

The distribution of results within a group often results in a scramble for results, even when the task is left to the self-government within the group, for example. It is thought that people with loud voices will all seize the results, increasing the sense of injustice. In this regard, we consider that equality is desirable for all members of the group. In essence,

there is disparity and discrimination in evaluation among groups, but all evaluations within a group are equal.

If a small group got bad grades, of course, the responsibility of responsibility within the small group did not contribute to the inferiority that led to the small group's performance or improved the small group's performance It will be aimed at free riders.

This is the same even when the performance of the small group is good. Free riders and the inferior can get good results thanks to the other members who worked hard even though they did not work, but at that time, the members who worked hard said, `` You are good Thanks to us for the salary, I am grateful."

At that point, the members of the small group will strive to improve the small group's performance so as not to be on duty on such blame and contempt, and to avoid falling into such a position. Such energy, "I do not want to be regarded as inferior by other group members," acts to boost the performance of the company and the government as a whole.

This is a "penalty" motivation to keep others from pulling, but nonetheless, for groups and organizations, it is a huge energy that pushes performance to the plus. It is connected.

In short, it is thought that those who do not produce personal achievements commensurate with the high evaluation of group achievements will be ashamed and will naturally pursue their duties to achieve high personal achievements.

In this way, in the wet performance principle, members maintain their sense of unity by voluntarily trying to prevent others from pulling their feet in the group and putting out negative feet. At the same time, it is possible to simultaneously consider the result of performance evaluation, which was the purpose of the performance-based system.

Small group members can improve their own results by actively contributing to the group. By doing so, it will be possible to create an attitude of actively working on gaps, gaps and plain support.

Also, being surrounded by the sense of unity of the group, the size of one's container has expanded to the unit of the group, feeling that one can have power of a larger size, and feeling that one's ability and motivation have increased. In short, the group members can get the power of the group because they can do what they can not do alone and together with everyone.

In the conventional individual-unit valuation principle, power is returned to individuals, and as a result, all power is reduced to individual size.

Individual return of achievements and responsibilities is for a dry society where individuals move apart. In a wet society, the weakness of the previously strong group unity is counterproductive. In short, scrambling for and competing for results can cause tremendous interpersonal relationships within the group, leading to a decline in morals. In addition, since each person moves independently, the sense of unity toward the common goal is lost. Also, they lose their willingness to pursue their own interests and help others in the group.

It is the goal of wet performance that group members work in tandem with their surroundings to achieve goals and achieve results.

A wet organization that switches from the conventional dry-working principle of "whatever happens around you. Let's be happy alone" to the wet-based result principle of "let's be happy with everyone around". Without sacrificing vitality, and introducing a salary assessment based on performance evaluation.

It is not a bad thing that the organization is wet and uneven. If you evaluate the performance of individual members, you will not be able to exercise their power, but if you evaluate the members' sense of unity, harmony, sense of belonging to the group, and sense of opposition to other groups, all members will be evaluated. It is thought to actively contribute to the group and, as a result, produce high results.

The problems of such a wet group-oriented performance-based approach are as follows:

- (1) Incompetent persons and freeriders (parasites who do nothing) appear as `` one result for everyone ''. is there. As a countermeasure against this, it is conceivable to create an atmosphere that makes such incompetents and freeriders difficult. For example, it is conceivable that the group members mutually check whether they have contributed to the group, and the person who did nothing does "Mura Yachibun".
- (2) There is a rise in sectionalism that says, "If only our group is good, the rest is ok." In response to this, it is necessary to contribute to the profits of the entire organization, and to actively and voluntarily scoop out what other groups have overlooked, "It is the result of our group." You need to bring it to appeal.
- (3) It is thought that there will be movements to avoid inconspicuous work under a plain edge in group units. A mechanism for specially complimenting, honoring, and appreciating such plain-looking, garbage-cleaning groups that perform garbage-cleaning jobs for "having them do important work essential to their organization." And systems are required.

For example, it is necessary to provide a special letter of appreciation or allowance for doing unpleasant work. If left unchecked, each group would take a non-constructive attitude to push each other without trying to do it on their own. Special care should be taken because leaving it unattended will prevent it from doing the essential work and causing the tissue to malfunction and collapse.

Within a small group, there should be leaders but no managers, such as section managers or department managers. By doing so, equality of members within the group can be ensured.

In addition, when evaluating the performance of small groups, managers who are one rank higher do not perform small group evaluations alone, but managers form a group and perform multiple small group evaluations under them collectively. To do. The evaluation of each of the small group, 1 multiple managers rank higher-order 1 by performing become one of the groups, complete minions of the small group is one of the managers, while preventing to become a personal items, each small under The group's achievements can be evaluated from a more objective evaluation perspective through the eyes of multiple managers.

On the other hand, in the wet group-based performance-based system, one or more small groups are replaced by an organizational structure in which one manager takes care of

themselves, unlike a conventional organization. Managers (several managers in a section class, multiple managers in a department class) also `` group and team up '' and have several working groups under the managerial group. It is necessary to realize an organizational hierarchy in the form of a tree of groups and teams.

In short, 1 of one "executive team 1" director team under the control of the " 11 ", "director team 12 ", "director team 13 " ... are hanging, one of the "director team 11 under the", "section manager Team 111 ", " The section manager team 112, section manager team 113, ... hang down, and under one section manager section 111 , a plurality of working small groups, teams of which are "working team 1111 ", "working team 1112 ", "working team 1113 " It takes the form of hanging, etc.

In the performance evaluation, the "working team 1111", the "working team 1112", etc. are evaluated by the "section manager team 111", and the "section manager team 111", "section manager team 112",. The manager team 11 performs the evaluation, and the manager team 11 evaluates the manager team 11, the manager team 12, and so on.

In this group performance principle, there is a positive aspect of maintaining the sense of unity and solidarity of the group and exerting the power of the group without deteriorating the characteristics of the traditional "mura society". It is a way to fire group members.

In group performance, members who cannot do their jobs and degrade the group feel they are undermined by other group members, quit the group themselves, are held liable by other group members, and are dissatisfied. They can be bumped, become irritated by the group, or be kicked out. Then, if one group is kicked out of the group and not allowed to enter any other group, and eventually no group within the organization is allowed to enter the other, at that point the member will fire the organization.

In short, in a group with low performance evaluation, hold a responsibilities meeting, lower the group's evaluation in that period, and decide who will leave the group because it caused the low evaluation. No. If they are not picked up by other groups, they will be expelled from the organization or restructured at that point.

By creating such a system, it is expected that all members of the group will work desperately to maintain their position.

In the end, performance evaluation in a wet organization is all about evaluating performance in small groups rather than individuals. It can be summed up by the words "emphasis on outcomes on a group basis" and "performance on a group basis."

In that case, if the group receives a low rating for each member in the small group, they will be taken out of responsibility because they have caused the cause, and as a result they will not be able to put them anywhere or have no place to stay "Negative motivation" to eliminate the fear of "Murahachibu" results in higher productivity and performance for the organization.

There are two types of meritocracy, individual meritocracy (individual meritocracy) and group-based meritocracy (collective meritocracy). In essence, meritocracy is to treat people differently according to their abilities, but if this is done in a wet society as it is in the form of grading of abilities on an individual basis as in the past, it is possible for others to be close to yourself This leads to a loss of unity and equality among members,

deteriorating individual morals, and losing competitiveness of the organization.

In order to avoid this, by giving a grade such as "Evaluation of XX section A", "Evaluation of XX section B", and "Evaluation of XX group SA" in a group unit, By maintaining the bodily sensation and equality, and having a disparity in handling among groups, it is easier to create a common intra-group goal based on a sense of opposition between groups, `` Do not lose to the next XX group, "It is thought that they will become more united and achieve higher results.

(c) 2004.9 first appearance

Dry economy, wet economy

2004.7 First appearance

There is a difference in the form of economic activity between a dry society and a wet society, and the "modern economics" for a dry and western society as before is applied to a wet society like Japan and East Asia. I think it may be impossible.

It is thought that there is a big difference between a dry society and a wet society in the economic mechanism and the way of economic activities.

In the past, it was thought that "modern economics" of dry European and American societies was widely and universally applied to the whole world, but in fact, those theories have been applied to wet societies like Japan and East Asia. This is not the case, and it is thought that a wet society needs its own theory.

In other words, in a dry society and a wet society, since the economy operates on different principles, different theories are considered necessary.

In other words, there are two types of capitalism that seek to become richer by accumulating a lot of capital (making a lot of money), dry capitalism and wet capitalism. For example, it is considered that the following points are different between the economy of a dry society and the economy of a wet society. (1) In a dry society, while emphasizing mobility, trying to reduce the amount of materials to carry as much as possible, and focusing on the movement and movement of goods, taking a `` flow-oriented attitude, Society takes a "stock-focused" stance, which is stuck in one place and does not move, emphasizing the accumulation of supplies. (2) A dry society promotes free competition between companies (liberalism), whereas a wet society regulates and controls movements between companies, rigging, side by side, convoy system (Regulation). (3) Competition among companies in a dry society becomes an `` inter-diffusion / discrete type " where each company respects the uniqueness and originality of each company and does different things from each other. Then, the competition between companies will be "mutually tuned", in which they do the same thing and similar things, and will compete with each other. (4) In a dry society, a corporate organization gives members temporary tools, tools and means of making money, giving priority to individual interests. The organization is a member of the organization who is

united and immersed in the whole, and "does everything for the lasting prosperity of the organization". That is, the interests of the organization are given the highest priority over the individual. (5) In a dry society, consumers pay for `` utilitarian " values, such as purchasing products of company XX because they have excellent functions as a means of profiting themselves. Conversely, in a wet society, consumers buy products with a sense of unity with the company, because they like XX company, or with a priority on brand image. (6) In a dry society, capital investment and stock purchases are not so much affected by each other and become `` independent investment " that is made by original judgment, whereas in a wet society, people are doing it Investing and buying in the sense that you are yourself is a "tuned investment." In conventional `` modern economics " for a dry society, it is thought that it is impossible to explain completely the movement of the economy in a wet society, and it is necessary to have an economic theory that matches the actual situation of a wet society. Isn't it? It is considered that the comparison between dry economy and wet economy is based not only on regional differences such as dry = Western, wet = Japan, and East Asia, but also by gender such as dry = male and wet = female. The effect of gender differences is actually reflected in the economic dryness and wetness. In a masculine, dry economy, women become ``high-risk, venture-type, ''which seeks to create new technologies and make profits from them, and tries to take on high-risk businesses. In a typical wet economy, a low-risk, stable type that seeks to make money based on low risk and certainty that has already been confirmed as safe.

(c) First appearance in 2004

engineering

About dry / wetness of product design

2003.6-2004.7 first appearance

For products designed and manufactured by the company, we have briefly summarized the differences in product design between when the corporate culture of the company is dry and when it is wet.

Products such as home appliances, information equipment, and AV equipment can be broadly divided into dry-made products and wet-made products.

Wet products have the following characteristics:

- (1) [Closed-oriented construction] The construction is closed inside the company. Parts use proprietary parts of each company and are not compatible with other companies. The interface is private to the outside world. Peripheral devices can only be applied to the company's products, and cannot be attached to products of other companies because they do not conform to the standard. Replacement of parts is limited to in-house repair.
- (2) [Collectivist parts] The parts are built-in and integrated, and are united and united. The parts are stuck together, and it takes time to break apart. For example, a product such as a digital camera in which precision parts are joined together in a form that is difficult to disassemble is a typical example.

Products designed and produced by companies with a wet organizational climate are often products made wet. For example, home electric appliances (air conditioners, vacuum cleaners, refrigerators, etc.) and information / communications equipment (digital cameras, mobile phones) designed and manufactured by Japanese electronics manufacturers with a wet nationality without being affected by the standards of European and American manufacturers , AV equipment (DVD recorders) , and other system kitchens are often made wet.

On the other hand, dry products have the following characteristics.

- (1) [Open-oriented design] The design is open to the outside world. Parts are common and standardized with other companies, and are compatible. You can take the extra red parts made by others and replace them. The interface is open to the outside world.
- (2) [Individualized parts] Disassembly of products can be easily performed. Disassembly can be easily performed for each module.

In short, dry products are characterized by the ability to assemble products easily even by amateurs by collecting various parts of common standards created by various external companies.

Products designed and produced by companies with a dry organizational climate are often dry-made products. Typical examples are personal computers (IBMPCs) designed by European and American electrical manufacturers and system kitchens manufactured by European and American home appliance manufacturers.

However, even at first glance, even though the standard seems to be dry, it is quite

common that a product of one company was created by expanding its influence and killing the standards of other companies (for example, VHS video tape Standards) . In that respect, dry standards, which seem to be open to the world at present, can be said to be a development of a closed, proprietary standard = wet standard of a company.

(c) 2003-2004 first appearance

Wet interface design

(c) 2001-2002 first appearance

We briefly summarized how to improve the user interface (how to contact the user) of computers and robots that have been criticized for being dry in the form of concrete design principles.

The purpose of this text is to apply the knowledge of interpersonal wetness that has been compiled in the past to the computer user interface.

The conventional computer interface (the part in direct contact with the user) has a dry impression. That is, the conventional computer is a mechanic and impersonal, and the relationship established with the user is all initialized by pressing the reset switch, and has behaved as a strange "red stranger". Computers have also excelled in logical computation, and have reigned in human society as an empowerment of rationality and science.

However, such a property of the computer was incompatible with the psychological wetness that human users originally had. Therefore, computers have been blamed for their behavior being fundamentally "inhuman."

However, the problem of this computer interface being too dry has long been neglected. Usability engineering, as a technology that improves the comfort of conventional computers, only refines the rational and mechanistic aspects of computers, and only enhances the ability to serve, which is unilaterally used by humans as an inorganic tool. The emphasis was on emphasis.

In the following, a new "wet interface" is proposed as a methodology to solve the abovementioned problem. That is, consider how the computer behaves to give the user a wet feel.

Conventionally, in the interpersonal relationship between humans, in order to give a wet sensation, it is necessary to have a direction to try to approach psychologically close to others (psychological proximity direction), and to move away in close proximity to others It is necessary to have nothing. It is possible to link this basic idea and the principle of how to improve the usability of the computer = the usability principle. The basic principle of a wet user interface that gives a computer a wet feel is that the computer does not attempt to approach, stick, or leave the user psychologically, it can.

In deriving the usability principles that give the computer wetness, I refer to a

<u>table</u> that <u>summarizes</u> what behaviors that give others a wet sensation, as clarified in my previous research, It was translated into a level of activity for computer users.

When transplanting to a computer, the wet behavior itself may not always be considered desirable between humans (there are many negative effects that make people feel annoying and breathless) . I tried to make it a principle based on "desirability", such as how to make it a desirable "character (personality) " that is desirable for dating and moving together .

The following table shows the basic principles of usability that give a computer wetness.

	Wet interpersonal relationships	Wet usability principles	
Psychological proximity			
	Gather together and try to move together	Try to act with the user	
Interdependency oriented	Depend on each other (lean)	Try to enter a mutually supportive relationship with the user	
Densely oriented	Crowd in narrow areas	Try to be very close to the user	
	Try to fit each other in a uniform frame	Attempt to make user and appearance the same	
	Actively trying to have relationships with others	Actively associate with users and try to connect	
Relationship-		Try to have a strong bond with the user	
		Knowing a certain degree of moderation for the user (not too freewheeling)	
	Let others decide what you want, not your own	Let the user decide what action to take	
	Psychological proximity Collectivism Interdependency oriented Densely oriented Unidirectional (homogeneous) Human (relationship) oriented Relationship-oriented Regulatoryism Heterogeneous	Psychological proximity Collectivism Gather together and try to move together Interdependency oriented Depend on each other (lean) Densely oriented Crowd in narrow areas Unidirectional (homogeneous) Try to fit each other in a uniform frame Actively trying to have relationships with others Relationship-oriented Already ties (nepotism) give priority to relationships with others with Regulatoryism Regulate each other's behavior Heterogeneous Let others decide what you	

9	Tuning orientation	Try to match the actions taken	Try to follow the user and follow the same action		
Ten	Authoritarianism	Try to follow the mainstream (already acknowledged) opinion	Invite users to adopt a mainstream attitude in society		
11	Anti privacy	Don't respect each other's privacy	Attempt to be interested in information about the user (such as secrets)		
12	Ambiguous orientation	My opinion is not frank and clear	Don't tell users too much		
13	Irrational orientation	Unreasonable, emotionally indifferent to things	Attitudes toward users are not rationality and science (e.g., believe in fortune-telling)		
14	Closed The forming group is closed to the outside		Never lose interest in anyone other than the user (or friends)		
В	Fixing / non- moving				
1	Static orientation	Do not try to move around voluntarily	Stationary near the user and does not move much		
Two	Fixation orientation	Try to settle in the land or organization where you are	Don't try to flirt away from the user (try to settle down with the user)		
Three			Preserving the precedent of the user's home and workplace		

The wet interface principle can be applied to an agent as a virtual personality on a computer or a robot that moves in a physical space by itself.

A robot with a wet attitude that adores and follows the user will give the user the familiarity and peace of mind like a conventional pet, and the user will be much stronger than a robot with a dry attitude You will want to attach, take care, and want to be together. The wet nature of these robots provides users with a different "comfort when using" than conventional tools, such as simply being able to work or not breaking easily, and robots as servants.

The wet interface can be regarded as an interface in which a computer or a robot approaches a user psychologically and tries to have an attachment. In that regard, the wet interface is also deeply related to the "warmth interface" that gives the user "warmth, psychological warmth". It can be said that it is related.

In addition, by applying the above principle, it can be said that it is possible to newly develop a computer or a robot having a Japanese or feminine attitude, which has been conventionally made wet.

In the future, it is necessary to develop wet interface guidelines that can be used immediately in the design process of designing specific computer and robot hardware and software specifications based on these usability principles. Would.

(c) 2001.9-2002.6 first appearance

About Dry / Wet Agent

(c) 2000.8-2001.6 First appearance

I briefly discussed how to realize the social movement of dry and wet people on a computer. An "agent" is a virtual personality realized on a computer.

The author, of people who take a dry / wet attitude, social movement (how to take action) , and on the computer, hopes to simulate.

Here, a dry personality virtually realized on a computer is referred to as a "dry agent", and a wet personality is referred to as a "wet agent".

For example, the traditional behavior of Japanese people is wet, so to simulate their movements on a computer, a "wet agent" would have to be realized.

First, I thought of a mechanism that both humans give a dry / wet sensation to others and a mechanism where an object gas or liquid gives a dry / wet sensation to a human. , The greater the attraction between them, the more wet it feels. "

(1) The movement of a dry person (dry agent) should resemble the movement of gas molecules. (2) The movement of a wet person (wet agent) should resemble the movement of liquid molecules.

It turns out that.

First, consider the behavior of multiple dry agents.

 \square Moving at high speed because of high kinetic energy \square Since mutual attraction (force equivalent to intermolecular force) hardly works, each person can move freely and independently

Just follow the rules. In the case of the movement of the dry agent, since it is not necessary to consider the power of the corresponding intermolecular forces, here, 1 person 1 the people of the trajectory, without taking into considering the mutual interference, is calculated separately, simply by moving And can be easily realized.

On the other hand, considering the behavior of multiple wet agents,

☐ Because the kinetic energy is small, it moves at low speed. ☐ The mutual attraction (force equivalent to the intermolecular force) works great, so you have to move each person's movements to attract each other and interfere with each other.

It is necessary to move according to such rules.

Mutual attraction appears in a form in which the agents bring each other closer to each other. As a result, wet agents with mutual attraction work together with closeness and attachment to each other. Than such a point, wet agent, (each other) can also be called "fawn" agent.

The movement of the wet agent, taking into constantly account the movement of others around, it is necessary to move in a manner interfering with each other, 1 person 1 a person locus, can not be determined independently of the others . Therefore, the calculation of the trajectory of each person becomes very complicated and hard to realize compared to the movement of the dry agent.

The movement of each wet agent could be simplified and programmed, for example, as follows:

- (1) First, a moving distance (speed) for each process is determined. (2) Calculate the direction in which you have moved. When moving for the first time in the future, set an arbitrary movement direction.
- (3) Check if there is any other person within a certain radius around your position, and if there is, remember that position. (4) With respect to the other person whose position is memorized, the positional relationship with the self, that is, the direction in which the other person is viewed from the user is calculated. (5) Calculate the mutual attraction that works with the direction in which each other is stored, memorizing the position. (6) Combine the mutual attraction forces set by the number of others who have memorized the position in order, and determine in which direction you will be drawn in a comprehensive manner.
- (7) Combine the direction of your movement that you have taken and the direction that you are attracted by mutual attraction, and finally decide in which direction you move. (8) finally determined movement direction, 1 moving distance of each single treatment (speed) by partial moves.

It is considered that the movement of the wet agent can be realized by repeating the above calculations (1) to (8) for each person. However, there are still some issues that remain.

 \square In (3), in order to check others within a certain radius centered on your position, if you simply try to do so, obtain the position information of all others in the space and It is

necessary to judge whether or not it is included. When the number of others is small, there is no problem, but when the number is large, it is necessary to calculate for the number of people. To eliminate such complications, it would only be necessary for each autonomous agent to have a visual sense and be able to pick up only others within their own visible range, but this vision is realized on a computer. However, if you reconsider, it seems to be quite difficult.

- (5) in the calculation of mutual attraction, the magnitude of the distance with others, or not there is need to change the size of the attractive force.

☐ In (8), when moving in the finally determined direction, according to the above explanation, it is assumed that the robot moves at a constant speed regardless of the type of attraction, but it is actually attractive. Maybe it is necessary to change the speed depending on the magnitude of the matching force.

What has been described above is a case in which the movements of a plurality of agents are viewed from a global perspective. These Directions Separately, 1 focuses on the movement of the people of the agent, into the vision of the agent, others (flock of) the way of appearance of, how different in the case when dry and wet By examining it, it becomes possible to capture the dryness and wetness of personality and attitude in a manner closer to real human relationships.

Alternatively , the agent can freely move between computers owned by multiple users and work, in combination with the mobile agent concept, stick to each other through the screen, etc. Creating a form of agent (following the user and following the network while walking) is another way of conducting research.

Generally speaking, a wet agent who comes close to the user and spontaneously follows the distance to fill the distance with the user and soothes the mind of the people (warm is changed to what) is considered, can be an important factor leading to mental care for susceptible modern people tormented by loneliness. In that respect, a wet agent can be said to be a "warmth" agent and a "healing" agent. Please refer to the link to "Welcome Interface Design" for details on what kind of attitude the agent feels warm when you take it .

In the future, based on the above study results, I would like to first actually simulate the movement of dry and wet people on a computer. For example, if implemented in a Java language system that emits intermediate code that does not depend on the hardware of the computer, the operation of the agent can be executed irrespective of the type of computer, and it is considered highly effective. In addition, when a medical / welfare robot as a physical agent in a physical form is made wet, it gives the courage to live as a psychologically close presence to the care recipient. The degree of rehabilitation and rehabilitation of clients may be greatly improved. In that respect, making the robot wet is an important research topic in the future.

Dry (gas)/wet (liquid) molecular motion simulation

2004.8-9 first appearance

When simulating the social behavior of dry and wet people, it is thought that they are similar to gas and liquid molecular motion patterns, respectively. Here, we borrowed a computer program created by an expert who is familiar with molecular motion so that we can actually compare and see gas and liquid molecular motion patterns.

The result of simulating the molecular motion of gas or liquid with Java applet is shown below. Please see by comparison.

[Remarks] As

for the gas / liquid molecule simulation program whose operation is captured below, the program created by mike is borrowed as it is . (The gas is borrowed in its entirety. The liquid is only working on the display color and temperature setting.) With the power of the writer, it is impossible to create such a molecular simulation program. Special thanks to the author, mike.

"Toy Box of molecules" (mike page's. Including the program on this page, rests a variety of physical simulation program.) Phosphorus to is click.

gas	liquid	

Dry gas molecules are individualistic, liberal, disconnected, mobile, open ... whereas wet liquid molecules are collective, regulatory, relationship-building You can see that it is fixed, closed ...

By the way, gas = dry is similar to the behavior of nomads, livestock, and males mainly in Western societies, while liquid = wet is the behavior of agriculture, women mainly in Japan and East Asian societies. It is similar to

Fiber and dry / wet

2006.07 First appearance

[Abstract]

The fibers that give a dry sensation to human skin are "planting" along the pattern D, and give "touch" to human skin. On the other hand, the fibers that give a wet feeling to human skin are "densely planted" in which the flocking is along the pattern W, and give "dense touch" to human skin.

Clothes and textiles such as towel blankets, blankets, sheets and shirts can be divided into dry fibers and fabrics that give a dry feeling, and wet fibers and fabrics that give a wet feeling, depending on their flocking and fiber pattern.

The dry fiber has a thick hair tip, a gap in the planting, a coarse mesh, and a clear boundary between the skin and the fiber.

The sensation given to the skin is "touch," and the sparseness and sparseness of the projections of the skin and the projections of the fabric are low density. The flocked and fiber pattern is a pattern D "dispersed" type. Dry sheets for summer are this type.

In this way, even in the hot and humid summer in Japan, the dry feel of the fiber can offset and survive.

On the other hand, a wet fiber has a fine hair tip, a flocking is tightly buried without gaps, the hair tip is delicate and fine, covers the skin without a gap, and there is no boundary between the skin and the fiber.

The sensation given to the skin is "close contact", in which the projections of the skin and the projections of the fabric are fine and dense, and are filled tightly and completely. The flocked and fiber pattern is a "densely planted" type of the pattern W. This is the type of towelette using velvet fabric for winter.

In this way, even in Japan's dry and cold winter, the wet feel of the fibers can offset and survive.

First appearance in 2006

Creature

Creatures as Wet Beings-Humans

2002.12-2003.03 first appearance

Organisms cannot survive without liquid moisture. I believe that living organisms that require wet liquid moisture for their survival are essentially and fundamentally wet, including humans.

Living things cannot live without liquid moisture. In living things including humans, liquid moisture is indispensable. In that respect, living things can be said to be inseparable from the "wet" of liquid moisture. Organisms that require water for survival are essentially and fundamentally wet, including humans.

Living organisms occupy most of the body in liquid water. In the course of the evolution of terrestrial creatures such as humans from the sea to the land, they evolved to live on land with their bodies filled with liquid water containing salt. In that respect, terrestrial organisms have a "sea" in their bodies. Seawater is liquid water, and in that respect, terrestrial organisms including humans can be said to be wet in that they live on a dry land and hold a wet substance called seawater in their bodies.

Organisms including humans often have mucus at the interface with the outside world. Mouth saliva, runny nose, semen during sexual intercourse, and joy juice all have a sticky and thready feel and a wet feel. From these points, it can be said that living things are wet.

A person of any dry character cannot live without the moisture of a liquid, which gives it a wet sensation, as it is a living being. In that respect, even a person with a dry personality can be said to be a wet entity if it is rooted out. Even those who take a dry attitude think that the bottom of their foundation is dominated by wetness.

(c) 2002-2003 first appearance

Earth science

Weather, moisture and humidity

2009.11 First appearance

He describes the importance of wet moisture and humidity in the weather.

Most of the weather news is related to heat and water. Water and humidity play a major role in the weather.

Moisture in the atmosphere can be divided into: gaseous water vapor , liquid clouds, fog (liquid in gas; small droplets), and liquid rain (large droplets)

The gas in the water becomes gas bubbles (gas in the liquid. In rivers and seas)

Weather, weather and water, sun, air

2009.11 First appearance

Weather and its components were classified into water, sun, and air.

Water solid = ice, snow liquid = rain, clouds, fog / river, sea gas = water vapor in the air humidity

, solar heat temperature

, air pressure wind

Weather, weather and molecular particle representation

2009.11 First appearance

In explaining weather and meteorological phenomena, it is suggested that expressing water etc. as molecular particles will make it easier to understand.

Weather and meteorological phenomena are represented by molecules and particles from water vapor to air.

Rain, clouds, fronts, etc. can be easily understood by expressing them in particles.				
Other				
About using the Web for questionnaire surveys				
(c) 2001.2 first appearance				
Web-based questionnaires played a major role in elucidating the dry / wet behavior . In the future, the questionnaire survey using the web is expected to spread gradually. Therefore, we have briefly summarized the advantages and disadvantages, know-how and future prospects of using the web for questionnaire surveys that can be considered at this time.				
This page briefly summarizes the advantages and disadvantages, know-how, and future prospects of using the web for questionnaire surveys in the fields of psychology and sociology .				
1. Advantages of web survey				
(Equipment side)				
-A survey page can be set up and a large number of respondents can be collected with a small amount of work required to register in a search engine.				
$\hfill \square$ It is paperless, and does not require the labor and expense of mailing. Freed from physical constraints.				
-Possible with a low budget. There is no printing fee for the questionnaire, no mailing cost, no employment cost for coding part-time jobs. You can use free homepage service.				
$\hfill \square$ Anyone on the network can answer the questionnaire wherever they are.				
(Response side)				
-No need to code the response results. There is no need to do any coding from the questionnaire. Answer results can be used immediately as online data.				

-When answering, you can automatically check all the answers for omissions and improper input for all answers by just slightly changing the CGI program that accepts answers.
$\ \square$ The response to conditional questions can be automated. By slightly modifying the answer item generation and answer acceptance CGI , respondents are automatically guided to appropriate question items such as "Only answer the question with no. \bigcirc , answer this question." Can be done
-Answers are interactive and fun for respondents. Being able to immediately respond to your answers in a visible way, like a psychological test, is an excellent point that you cannot imagine on a paper basis.
$\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ $
(Analysis surface)
☐ By setting up a simple answer analysis CGI program, simply by accessing and reloading the analysis page, it is possible to immediately summarize the data total results up to that point. The status of the responses at that time (number of respondents, respondent attributes, response content; specifically, how many people gathered, gender, age, etc., attribute distribution, response content and trends, etc.) are instantaneously updated. You can understand by departure.
Since it is relatively easy to build a CGI program that performs statistical tests on the results of aggregation, it is possible to determine which survey items have a significant difference or are starting to appear at the moment of accessing the analysis CGI program page. It turns out very easily. You can easily be released from the situation where you do not know what the result will be until you enter the data into the statistical analysis software and select the analysis command.
2. Cons of web questionnaire
☐ If the server where the questionnaire web page is opened goes down, the questionnaire cannot be performed at all.
-Since the answer data is electronic, it is easily lost even if the answer timing is duplicated. If the answer does not back up the data, 5 thousands of once order will run out of data, it becomes to start again from the beginning.
Skill to create CGI programs (programming in perl language, etc.) is required. However, this is ok at a rudimentary level compared to complex solutions for enterprises, and it is not too difficult to learn.

3. Recruitment of respondents without random sampling at present

In web-based questionnaire surveys, an unspecified number of responses from all over the world can be obtained even if random sampling is not performed. In that respect, the

variability, diversity, and irrelevance of the respondents can be ensured.

If random sampling is not performed, there is a disadvantage that the shape of the population cannot be statistically analogized from the survey results, as in the conventional significant extraction method. However, as a result of repeating the comparison of the results with the case of random sampling, if there is no difference, it is understood that random sampling need not be performed, and the labor for recruiting the respondents can be largely saved.

In this case, by announcing the contents of the survey in advance and soliciting answers, it is possible to narrow down and gather the respondents who are interested in the specific survey contents. A person who takes the research theme seriously can be better as a respondent. Respondents are unspecified majority people who come to the page with interest in search engines. This is not much different in terms of method from distributing an answer sheet to university students who attend classes of their own interests, which has been conducted in conventional social psychology questionnaire surveys.

By the way, all the survey results of this site up to 2000 have been obtained in this way.

4. Random sampling method expected to be introduced in the future

In the future, the national and local governments will digitize the resident register and attach an e-mail address to the resident data as a means of distributing administrative information to the residents and communicating them.

From the resident register with an e-mail address, the target person is randomly extracted with an e-mail address, a response request is sent to the extracted target person by e-mail, and the target residents are only required to access the specified questionnaire web page. Answer data can be collected.

The local government assigns e-mail addresses to residents, and the investigator obtains permission from the local government and then randomly samples e-mail addresses from its database ledger.

In order to prevent inappropriate questionnaire surveys, it is desirable that local governments examine the purpose of the survey. You should also make a commitment not to divert the obtained e-mail address of the inhabitants to other uses. If permission is granted, access the resident register database and randomly sample a set of name = email address. Send the questionnaire survey e-mail with the web page address written to the recipients extracted by random sampling. Ask the respondent to access the designated web survey page and respond with a nickname.

Such a mechanism has not been established yet at this time, but it is certain that it will be possible in the near future due to the rapid spread of information communication technology such as the Internet. As a result, web-based questionnaire surveys will become mainstream.

5. Bias caused by using the web as a response tool

If there is no correlation between the content of the survey and whether or not the Internet is used, it is considered that there is no bias in the response results by using the web as a

response method . However, at this time (early 2001) , the spread of the Internet has not yet progressed as much as conventional mail and telephone. In particular, it is thought that the spread is slow in rural areas, the elderly and low-income groups. Therefore, when social surveys are conducted using the Internet at present, the opinions of those who are not widely used may not be reflected in the survey results. Conversely, it can be said that there is no particular problem with using the web as a response method to obtain psychological and physiological sensitivity data that is not related to social disparities .

6. Dealing with duplicate answers

In the questionnaire, the same respondent often corrects the answer once submitted and resubmits it two or three times. To respond to such duplicate answers, the user is required to enter an e-mail address and a nickname so that each answer can be distinguished from others. In addition, by automatically recording the answer time data, if there is an answer pattern that is very similar to the near time, it may be possible to skip the answer data, impersonate multiple respondents, consider Can be

Note that if the duplication of the respondents is checked at the timing of the response, the data file may be lost when a large number of responses are made at once. Therefore, at the time of answer recording, data is written only once, allowing duplication without considering anything. Check the duplication later in the separately created analysis CGI to make the data unique.

(c) 2001.2 first appearance

Definition in the Japanese dictionary of "dry and wet"

In the past, what did "dry and wet" mean?

I put together a Japanese language dictionary that I have at hand.

● Kojien 4th edition 1991 Iwanami Shoten

dry

One who is dry. Tasteless drying.

Two things done. Not emotional but rational and realistic. Ruthless.

Wet

You're so fragile. Sentimental.

Japanese Dictionary 1989 Kodansha

dry
1 Weakness. It's dry.
2 in dull, insipid way.
3 people .
4 Dry (alcoholic) .
Wet
A person who is particular about his in-law and humanity. Sentimental.
● Daijisen 1995 Shogakukan
dry
1 No moisture. Low moisture. Also that way.
(2) Being as it is without the taste. Also that way. Tasteless drying.
2 Don't be afraid. Be reasonably divisive without being moved by sentimental sentiment. Also that way.
3 Dry, such as Western sake.
Wet
1 Be wet and damp. Also that way.
Two things that are fragile. In addition (sentimental in English) .
■ Basic knowledge of modern terminology 1997 Free Kokuminsha
dry
1 dried.
2 No alcohol.
3 Divided (in Japanese manufacturing) linear attitudes, attitudes, and types of behavior.
4 dry sake.
Wet
not listed.
-Shinmeikan Japanese dictionary third edition 1981 Sanseido
dry
1 dried.
2-1 A simple and easy way of doing things, regardless of the general rules and feelings of life.

2-2 tasteless drying. Not interesting.

Do not serve alcoholic beverages at 3-1 meetings.

3-2 Name of Western liquor without added sweetness.

Wet

A compassionate, sentimental appearance.

(c) 1997 first appearance

Definition of gas, liquid, intermolecular force, etc. in conventional scientific dictionaries

How have gas, liquid, and intermolecular forces been defined in conventional science? I put together a science dictionary near the author.

Physics Dictionary Revised Edition 1992 Baifukan

liquid

A macroscopic substance exists in a gas, liquid, or solid state. The characteristic of a liquid is that it changes its shape depending on the container like a gas, but unlike a gas, its volume is almost constant. The container does not need to be closed as in the case of gas, and the compression of the liquid requires much higher pressure than in the case of gas.

When viewed microscopically, the molecules (or atoms), which are constituent particles of the liquid, keep an almost constant distance from the surrounding molecules (or atoms) and move while applying a strong force.

It is believed that in a locally short time, the particles adopt a solid-like arrangement, which collapses and another solid configuration is again formed. In fact, a phenomenon that occurs within a short period of time causes a liquid to behave like a solid.

gas

Macroscopic substances exist in the form of gas, liquid, or solid. The characteristics of gas are that not only the shape changes freely depending on the container, but also the volume expands unless enclosed in a container. It is. The pressure at which expansion is attempted increases as the volume of the gas decreases and as the temperature increases.

Such a property of a gas appears because the kinetic energy of the molecules or atoms constituting the gas is extremely large, and the gas or the atoms fly almost freely by shaking off the attractive force exerted on each other.

In addition to ordinary gases, electrons that carry current in metals, for example, can be considered to form gas in the same sense. In this case, the expansion of the electron gas is stopped by the electric attraction of the nuclei to the electrons.

(c) 1997 first appearance

[Commentary: Data] About dry and wet sensations, personalities, and society

Background of dry and wet research

(c) 2000 first appearance

I briefly summarized the background of my research on why I became so eager to understand the dry / wet behavior.

This study, 10 a few years ago, the author, with the Faculty of Letters of Tokyo, began from where it go on to be deemed to be replaced University.

Immediately after going on to college, I noticed that I was not familiar with the university atmosphere.

When I thought about why I couldn't get used to it, it seemed to be because I was not convinced of the social behavior of the people around me (students, professors) .

Specifically, the tightness of senior and junior (seniority) relations, authoritarianism and precedentism who do not try to think with their own head, chasing behind behind prominent foreign scholars, forming a closed cabal, I was uncomfortable with the attitude of students of the same age who were trying to get excited, which was the reason I couldn't do it.

I thought that the source of such discomfort must be related to the social character or national character of the Japanese, and was interested in national character.

So, I read the comparative theory of Japanese and Western societies, from paperback books to specialized books, in a random way. As a result, I seemed to have gained a general understanding of the national character of the Japanese.

However, just by reading, my college term was over (I managed to earn credits) and graduated with a gradual thesis with no damage. I don't remember what I wrote in my graduation thesis anymore.

Even after finding a job at a computer-related company, I continued to read the literature because I was interested in the national character of the Japanese and the cultural comparison with the United States and Europe.

I tried to summarize the characteristics of the Japanese people who appeared in various documents, with some characteristics. It is, collectivism, tuning-heteronomous-oriented,

closed nature were summarized and the like. I wondered if we could summarize these various features that came out in a single word.

At that time, in Japan and the United States and Europe of cultural comparison theory, (for example, Asahi Shimbun Yukio Matsuyama "recommended the Tsutomuchijimi" 1978, etc.,) and the United States = dry, Japan = the comparison, such as emotional Tenmen was listed I thought that it was likely to be summarized in one word, Japan = wet, Europe & America = dry. And, somehow, we decided to put together on this line.

But this time, I had no clue how to derive why collectivism, sympathy, and closure were wet.

Dry sense / of cause that gives the difference in the wet is to human beings, the first place what kind of material? Whether that's, I thought that there is a need to know. This quickly turned out to be dry = air, wet = water, rain, tears. But this alone is not enough clues yet.

I read again the same reference book on physics and chemistry ("Chart-based physics and chemistry", published by SEIKEN) as I read in high school. Substances were roughly divided into three phases: solid, liquid, and gas.

Then, I noticed that water = liquid = wet and air = gas = dry.

Furthermore, looking at the diagram showing the molecular motion of liquids and gases in this `` chart type '' reference book (this diagram was well made even if you revisit it now) , the pattern of these motions has been I intuitively felt that it resembled something that I had been thinking so hard.

In view of the liquid molecular motion, the behavior of the liquid molecules, collectivism, the tuning-oriented, closed-oriented I saw the. The behavior of gas molecules in the diagram of gas molecule motion seemed to be individualistic, "walking our way alone", open-oriented

The Japanese character of collectivism, entrainment / alternate orientation, and closure orientation was felt to be similar to liquid molecular motion. I was convinced that it felt wet because it behaved like a liquid molecule. Perhaps , I thought that if both humans and molecules act and exercise in the same pattern, they would commonly feel wet / dry.

Since liquid molecules and gas molecules are separated by the magnitude of the intermolecular force, the behavior of human beings also acts as a "mutual attractive force" equivalent to the intermolecular force that acts between liquid molecules. I thought whether it felt wet.

I was worried that this hypothesis was too bold and might have been greatly missed. So, I wanted to do a questionnaire survey to prove if it fits.

However, the environment for conducting questionnaire surveys was not yet established. I worked at a site unrelated to my research on sociology / psychology and did not have a wide range of friendships. I tried my hypothesis with my boss at work and found that I couldn't trust me at all, and I was depressed to say, "If you have the time to think about that, work for the company."

A few years have passed and the age of the Internet has arrived.

I happened to be working on a technology related to CGI related to the Internet at my company. The CGI technique, (1) Web page display, teamed program is dynamically changed, (2) Web from the page takes in the input data may or freely analysis, be those

that Was. Through my work, I was forced to learn HTML tag syntax and Perl language.

I soon realized that using this CGI technology and knowledge would make it easy to conduct surveys on the Internet.

I immediately signed up for an Internet provider that could use CGI and got an environment where I could create my own homepage.

So, individualism / collectivism, a sentence of content that seems to correspond to the behavior, such as, 100 in pairs as one, which do you feel more dry, and heard, to answer Web page Made as homepage. We asked for respondents on several NetNews Newsgroups on the Internet and received responses from about 70 people.

Immediately after analyzing the results, the results of the analysis seemed to fit exactly with the hypothesis I envisioned. At first I was satisfied with this, but after reading social psychology-related experimental literature, I began to feel that the number of respondents was small for 70 people and that gender was too biased toward men.

So, after a few twists and turns, I made a psychological test on the homepage to diagnose the characteristics of dry and wet based on the above results and told those who wanted to do that test, "Before the psychological test, Please cooperate with this questionnaire survey." We conducted a questionnaire survey on 200 items and the contents of items with more power. As a result, about 200 respondents for each item, and gender were half men and women, the ideal mass was obtained.

As a result of the analysis, survey items whole of 7 percent (140 items) for more than, say for your hypothesis was obtained. Initially, it seemed too bold, the hypothesis that "human behavior seems wet when liquid molecules act between liquid molecules and what is called" mutual attraction "equivalent to the intermolecular force." Seemed to fit somehow. This website summarizes the results .

(c) 2000 first appearance

(Old edition 2nd edition) Dry and wet personality and attitude (1998/12 edition)

This is the result of a questionnaire survey on the Internet from 1997.11 to 1998.9 . However, the result is that there is a problem with the survey procedure, and the difficulty is that respondents are likely to respond to the author's hypothesis first after seeing the results of psychological tests etc. and then knowing it. There is. Please keep the data as reference only. \uparrow

[Detailed description]

- [New version] When and how does a human character / attitude feel dry / wet?
- → Explained using the "intermolecular force model".
 - 1. Summary of contents (1998/12) (updatedFebruary 19, 1999)
 - 2. Model Hypothesis Verification Procedure (1998/12) (Updated1999/02/19)
 - 3. <u>Details of the Survey Results (Numerical Data of Answers and Consideration of Reasons)</u> (1998/12) (UpdatedFebruary 19, 1999)
 - 4. Collation with the theory of social psychology (1998/12) (updated1999/01/11)
 - 5. Collation with Japanese theory (1998/12) (updated02/06/1999)
 - 6. Matching with gender of gender (under construction)
 - 7. Verification with the natural environment (agriculture) (1999/01) (updated1999/02/08)
 - 8. Generalization of dry / wet sensory causes (1999/01) (Updated02/06/1999)
 - 9. Molecular kinetic approach to human behavior (1999/02) (updated1999/02/19)
- (→ Based on the questionnaire survey conducted from 1997.11 to 1998.9)

 $[Old\ version]$ What is a dry / wet behavior pattern (attitude)? ([1997.4]5 is a questionnaire survey was conducted over the) ([1997/07/13] update)

■ <u>The meaning of dry and wet in the conventional Japanese dictionary</u> (updated on June 24, 1997) ■ <u>Definition of gas, liquid, and intermolecular forces in the conventional</u> scientific <u>dictionary</u> (updated on June 24, 1997)

(c) 1997-9 first appearance

About dry / wet personality and attitude (summary)

So far is the number of times of access = (1999/01/30 -).

□Overview

This study focuses on the mechanism of how the personality and attitude of human beings are perceived by others around them, that is, the sensations that human personalities and attitudes give to others around them. It is stated.

There are various sensations that a human character and attitude give to others around him through interpersonal relationships (hereinafter referred to as "interpersonal sensations"), such as cold-warm and dry-wet. is there. In the following, the mechanism that creates the dry-wet sensation is elucidated.

Until now, what kind of personality / attitude gives a dry / wet sensation, and what kind of mechanism gives such a sensation (in short, the mechanism of developing a dry / wet interpersonal sensation) has been studied so far. I didn't.

Judging from the traditional dictionary definition, as far as Japanese national language dictionaries (such as "Kojien" and "Shinmeiken Japanese dictionary") have been researched, dryness means "partially" or "business-like". On the other hand, it is said that wetness is related to the meaning of "emotional" or "sentimental". However, there is no clear interpretation as to why they give a dry / wet feel in interpersonal relationships.

In this study, we first examine the differences in the characteristics of physical gases and liquids that give humans the difference between dry and wet sensations. We focused on the magnitude of the "intermolecular force," which is the force that attracts molecules to each other and unites them, as a mechanism that creates the phenomena. Liquid molecules having a large intermolecular force are liquid molecules giving a wet sensation, and gas molecules having a small intermolecular force are dry molecules.

Description: Description: Description:					
http://iwao-otsuka.com/res2/wd1.gif					

He applied this concept of intermolecular force to the human level. That is, between humans,

- (1) Attracts each other, pulls each other's legs, restrains and binds each other, and exerts a great deal of psychological force equivalent to the intermolecular force. A sense is born
- (2) When the psychological force equivalent to the intermolecular force is not working much, a dry sensation is created in the interpersonal relationship (similar to a gas molecule with a small intermolecular force)

I thought.

The term "intermolecular force model" refers to the concept that the difference between forces that can be called "mutual attraction", equivalent to the intermolecular force in interpersonal relations, results in the differentiation of dry and wet interpersonal sensations. Summarized in.

Based on such an "intermolecular force model", what kind of interpersonal relationship is expected to be felt as dry or wet, with and without psychological attraction between humans In contrast to this, "This interpersonal relationship is felt wet (because mutual attraction is working), and on the contrary, this interpersonal relationship is (since mutual attraction is not working) It should feel dry. "

When the number of extracted hypotheses has been concluded to some extent, a questionnaire survey and result analysis are conducted using the WWW homepage on the Internet to confirm whether it is truly dry / wet (number of respondents = approx. 100 people), and confirmed that the hypothesis was correct.

The hypothesis group that confirmed the correctness was classified into the following middle items.

Usage	Dry	Gas molecules	Low mutual attraction (intermolecular force)
Guide	Wet	Liquid molecule	High mutual attraction (intermolecular force)
(2)	Dry	Individualism	Try to move independently from each other individually
(1)	Wet	Collectivism	Try to move together
	Dry	Independent	Independent of each other
(2)	Wet	Interdependency oriented	Depend on each other (lean)
(3)	Dry	Wide-area distributed orientation	Scattered over a large area
	Wet	Overcrowding	Crowd in narrow areas
(Four)	Dry	Respect for diversity	Respect each other's diversity
	Wet	Uniform orientation	Try to fit each other in a uniform frame
(Five)	Dry	Non-human oriented	Do not point to each other (other people)
(rive)	Wet	Human orientation	Orient to each other (other people)
	Dry	Unrelated	Have no connection to each other
(6)		Relationship- oriented	Have the accustomed ties of each other

(7)	Dry	Liberalism	Try to move freely around each other		
	Wet	Regulatoryism	Regulate each other's behavior		
(8)	Dry	Autonomous orientation	You can decide your own direction		
(6)	Wet	Heterogeneous orientation	I can't decide my own direction		
(9)	Dry	Anti-tune orientation	Do not try to match each other		
(9)	Wet	Tuning orientation	Try to match the direction of travel		
(Ten)	Dry	Anti- authoritarianism	Minority is allowed in the direction of travel		
(Terr)	Wet	Authoritarianism	Attempt to become part of the (already recognized) mainstream in the direction of travel		
	Dry	Litigation oriented	Cause conflicts and collisions in the direction of travel		
(11)	Wet	Harmonious orientation	Try to harmonize each other's direction of travel		
(12)	Dry	Respect for privacy	Respect each other's privacy		
(12)	Wet	Anti privacy	Don't respect each other's privacy		
(13)	Dry	Anti-ambiguous orientation	Direction of movement is straightforward		
(13)	Wet	Ambiguous orientation	The operation direction is not straightforward or clear		
(14) Dry Non-fixing orientation			I try not to settle in where I am		
	Wet	Fixation orientation	Try to settle in where you are		

(15)	Dry	Originality oriented	Attempt to enter unknown territory
	Wet	Precedent-oriented	Try to stay in the area where you were
(16)	Dry	Rational orientation	Cut off the gravitational pull from the surroundings and act rationally
	Wet	Irrational orientation	The gravitational force from the surroundings is not broken
(17)	Dry	Active orientation	Can move around spontaneously by overcoming mutual attraction
	Wet	Passive orientation	Unable to move around spontaneously without losing mutual attraction

From the results summarized above,

- (1) A person with a dry personality / attitude does not try to exert much of a force equivalent to intermolecular forces (mutual attraction) in interpersonal relationships. A person trying to take a behavioral pattern similar to an exercise pattern
- (2) A person with a wet personality and attitude tries to exert a force equivalent to the intermolecular force (inter-attraction) in interpersonal relationships. A person trying to take a behavioral pattern similar to an exercise pattern

It turned out that it can be said.

The dry / wet sensation that humans give to others in interpersonal relationships is the sensation (dryness) that gas / liquid molecular motion brings to humans in terms of the presence or absence of a force equivalent to the intermolecular force (mutual attraction). / Wet) and have essentially the same origin.

(c) 1998-9 first appearance

Dry-wet hypothesis verification procedure

[Summary of hypotheses to be tested (intermolecular force model)]

When a person exercises a mutually attracting, restraining and restraining force (interattraction), such as an intermolecular force (working between liquid molecules), with another person in the vicinity, a wet (wet = Unless a mutual attractive force such as an intermolecular force (like a liquid molecule) and an intermolecular force is applied (like a gas molecule), it is felt dry (dry = gas state).

A society in which mutual attraction (a force such as an intermolecular force acting between liquid molecules) works between people is felt wet, and a society that does not work much is felt dry.

[Procedure for hypothesis verification]

When the number of extracted hypotheses has been gathered to a certain extent, a questionnaire survey and analysis of the results are performed using the WWW website on the Internet to confirm whether or not the hypotheses are truly dry / wet. I confirmed.

Questionnaire survey, for the first time to verify the correctness of the hypothesis 1 time (the number of items about 100 a), by increasing the number of answer items 1 to additional test whether the correct time of the result 2 time (the number of items about 150 divided into a) I went. Specifically, from 1997.4 to 5 (first time) and 1997.11 to 1998.9 (second time), we opened a page dedicated to questionnaire survey on the Internet WWW homepage and recruited respondents. The question was asked, "Which of the two pairs of behaviors (which are each considered to give a dry / wet feel) feel more dry?" When the number of respondents gathered about 80 (first time) and 100 (second time) for each answer item, the recruitment was terminated and the results were analyzed.

Questionnaire results aggregation, Perl of CGI by using a script, the trend of answers that were received up to that point at any time, the proportion and the normal distribution z value, the place and the determination of whether or not reached the level of significance Calculated for all item pairs and displayed in table format.

Analysis of the results was performed by comparing the magnitude of dry vs. wet using a test for the difference in proportions in a set of non-independent sets . For the test method, for example, referring to Example 11.3 of p.353 of Minoru Nakamichi "Social Survey Methodology" (Koseisha Koseikaku 1997), the following formula was used.

AP (in the same item pair as UAP) The percentage of items that were actually determined to be dry in the item that was predicted to be dry in the original hypothesis

UAP (in the same item pair as AP) The percentage of items that were predicted to be wet in the original hypothesis that were actually determined to be dry

Incidentally, the AP and the UAP have opposite attitudes in the same item pair. If one item pair is dry in one item pair, the other is automatically wet. To find the z- value of the normal distribution ,

z = ABS (AP-UAP) / SQRT ((AP + UAP) / n)

And

Significance level a=0.01 null hypothesis at the (dry=wet) is rejected (it affirms that the dry>wet) The, z=2.33 or more is required.

Significance level a = 0.05 null hypothesis at the (dry = wet) is rejected (it affirms that the dry > wet) The, z = 1.64 or more is required.

Significance level a=0.10 null hypothesis at the (dry=wet) is rejected (it affirms that the dry>wet) The, z=1.28 or more is required.

In the explanation of the survey results of this study, only the items whose dry ratio was significantly higher than the wet ratio (significant level 0.10 or less) were picked up and listed.

Results Analysis of results, 2 both times, about the extracted hypotheses $80 \sim 90$ for% and those expected if not initially to feel dry, it was found that indeed significantly is felt dry, that . In the description of the results of this study, the data used for the second survey were those items that were found to be significantly felt dry.

(c) 1998-9 first appearance

About dry / wet personality and attitude (details)

So far is the number of times of access = (1999/01/31 -).

[Outline of the survey]

Period 1997.11 □ 1998.9

Respondent attributes

symbol	Number of responses	Man	woman	10 generations	20 generations	30 generations	40 ger
A	100	47.000 %	53.000 %	14.000 %	76.000 %	10.000 %	0.000
В	100	46.000 %	54.000 %	15.000 %	71.000 %	13.000 %	1.000
С	100	57.000 %	43.000 %	20.000 %	69.000 %	8.000 %	3.000
D	100	45.000 %	55.000 %	19.000 %	73.000 %	8.000 %	0.000
E	100	48.000 %	52.000 %	16.000 %	74.000 %	6.000 %	4.000

[Classification of answer items (clustering result)]

First, the types of answer items that have been determined to be significantly dry \prime wet will be described by classifying them into several orientations.

Usage	Dry	Gas molecules	Low mutual attraction (intermolecular force)
Guide	Wet	Liquid molecule	High mutual attraction (intermolecular force)
(7.)	Dry	Individualism	Try to move independently from each other individually
<u>(1)</u>	Wet	Collectivism	Try to move together
	Dry	Independent	Independent of each other
<u>(2)</u>	Wet	Interdependency oriented	Depend on each other (lean)
<u>(3)</u>	Dry	Wide-area distributed orientation	Scattered over a large area
	Wet	Overcrowding	Crowd in narrow areas
(5)	Dry	Respect for diversity	Respect each other's diversity
<u>(Four)</u>	Wet	Uniform orientation	Try to fit each other in a uniform frame
(Fig. 2)	Dry	Non-human oriented	Do not point to each other (other people)
<u>(Five)</u>	Wet	Human orientation	Orient to each other (other people)
<u>(6)</u>	Dry	Unrelated	Have no connection to each other

	Wet	Relationship- oriented	Have the accustomed ties of each other		
<u>(7)</u> .	Dry	Liberalism	Try to move freely around each other		
(<i>I</i>).	Wet	Regulatoryism	Regulate each other's behavior		
<u>(8)</u>	Dry	Autonomous orientation	You can decide your own direction		
<u>(O)</u>	Wet	Heterogeneous orientation	I can't decide my own direction		
(0)	Dry	Anti-tune orientation	Do not try to match each other		
<u>(9)</u>	Wet	Tuning orientation	Try to match the direction of travel		
<u>(Ten)</u>	Dry	Anti- authoritarianism	Minority is allowed in the direction of travel		
<u>(1011)</u>	Wet	Authoritarianism	Attempt to become part of the (already recognized) mainstream in the direction of travel		
	Dry	Litigation oriented	Cause conflicts and collisions in the direction of travel		
<u>(11)</u>	Wet	Harmonious orientation	Try to harmonize each other's direction of travel		
(12)	Dry	Respect for privacy	Respect each other's privacy		
<u>(12)</u>	Wet	Anti privacy	Don't respect each other's privacy		
<u>(13)</u>	Dry	Anti-ambiguous orientation	Direction of movement is straightforward		
(<u>12)</u>	Wet	Ambiguous orientation	The operation direction is not straightforward or clear		
<u>(14)</u>		Non-fixing orientation	I try not to settle in where I am		

	Wet	Fixation orientation	Try to settle in where you are
(15)	Dry	Originality oriented	Attempt to enter unknown territory
<u>(15)</u>	Wet	Precedent-oriented	Try to stay in the area where you were
(16)	Dry	Rational orientation	Cut off the gravitational pull from the surroundings and act rationally
(16)	Wet	Irrational orientation	The gravitational force from the surroundings is not broken
(17)	Dry	Active orientation	Can move around spontaneously by overcoming mutual attraction
<u>(17)</u>	Wet	Passive orientation	Unable to move around spontaneously without losing mutual attraction

Next, the survey results for the actual answer items for each orientation were first performed in the form of a list of items that were found to be significantly dry, and then, why each orientation could be called dry / wet This will be described from the viewpoint of an intermolecular force model.

[1. Individualism-collectivism]

number	Item content (hypothesis = dry)	-Answer = Dry-	In either no	-Answer = Dry-	Item contents (hypothe = wet)
A1	Prefer to act alone or alone	79.000	11.000	10.000	Prefer to act in groups
A14	Prefer separation and independence from others	75.000	15.000	10.000	Prefers integration and fusion with others
B1	Try to stay away from each other	82.000	7.000	11.000	Try to stick togeth

B12	Try to stay apart from each other	80.000	10.000	10.000	Try to get together
B20	You don't get together unless you have a purpose	82.000	11.000	7.000	Prefer to gather together
C13	Can easily leave	76.000	9.000	15.000	Once a member (group or organization) joins it is difficult to withdraw
D28	Put your personal interests first	72.000	11.000	17.000	Prioritize the interests of your group (over the interests of individuals)
D29	Prefers to take a different path alone from others	72.000	17.000	11.000	I don't like to take different path alor

1-W. Why is collectivism wet?

In the case of a wet interpersonal relationship in which mutual attraction is large, individuals are attracted to each other and united, and a group is spontaneously spontaneously generated. By forming a group, they can be united with each other and can achieve mutual integration and integration. In a wet interpersonal relationship, it is the self-objective that a group is created by being united with each other (by the function of mutual attraction) and belongs to it (to gather), and on its extension, the group to which the user belongs Interests take precedence over personal interests. Even if you try to get out of the group and try to take a different path from your surroundings alone, the gravitational force of your surroundings will be entangled in the individual and you will not be allowed to leave or act alone (you will not be allowed to be alone). A group of individuals that once come together and move together will move as a group and move toward a group or group. Mutual attraction by others around an individual (causing wetness) means that an individual, who was in the group where he or she is, is trying to leave the group, It works in the direction that it tries to attract and block.

1-D. Why individualism is dry?

In a dry interpersonal relationship, individuals do not try to attract each other and try to stay apart apart from each other because there is no mutual attraction between humans. Therefore, in a dry interpersonal relationship, groups and organizations do not occur naturally unless there is a purpose. In that sense, forming a group does not become

self-purpose. Individuals can move freely (determining their own movement and direction of travel) independently (by themselves) without worrying about the gravitational pull from the surroundings, and can travel a different path from others around them. it can. The fact that a group can easily withdraw means that when trying to escape from the group, no attractive force (equivalent to an intermolecular force) acts to stop it from others around it.

[2. Independence-oriented-interdependent orientation

number	Item content (hypothesis = dry)	-Answer = Dry-	In either no	-Answer = Dry-	Item contents (hypothe = wet)
A2	Like to be independent of each other	82.000	8.000	10.000	I like to lean on ea other in social situations
A15	Independence	65.000	16.000	19.000	Strong request
B2	Hate spoilers	78.000	8.000	14.000	Trying to spoil eac other
B13	Dislike making factions	82.000	10.000	8.000	Want to create a faction
D32	Do not depend on each other	70.000	9.000	21.000	Try to depend on each other

2-W. Why is interdependent orientation wet?

In a wet interpersonal relationship, gravitational force acts between each other, so that oneself multiplies the gravitational force that the other party (the other person) draws toward the other party with respect to the surrounding others, and Leaning (dependent), or others around you, relying on your own gravitational force to attract you (your side) to others (the other party) Things become everyday. In that sense, it can be said that the behavior becomes interdependent with the others around him, and the sense of leaning and the sense of request become stronger. As of graces, individual (for example a child) is leaning in others (for example mother) (dependent) in the form, interpersonal relationships be integrated with each other, or, as factions, each person, 1 to independence in people In this sense, interpersonal relations, such as joining a group and internally leaning together with each other, while appealing to the outside about the

magnitude of their united power, are also considered in this sense. It can be said that it is wet.

2-D. Why autonomous orientation is dry?

In a dry interpersonal relationship, where there is little gravitational pull, the lack of gravitational pull between individuals means that an individual is influenced by the movements of others around him in determining his or her own movement. Means that you can decide and act on your own (do not rely on others around you). In that respect, a dry individual can be said to be independent (independent) of others around him.

[3. Wide-area distributed orientation-overcrowded orientation)

number	Item content (hypothesis = dry)	-Answer = Dry-	In either no	-Answer = Dry-	Item contents (hypothe = wet)
A3	Try to spread in a large space	76.000	8.000	16.000	Try to be dense in small space
A16	Prefer to be in private room one by one	76.000	15.000	9.000	Prefer to be in a large room with many people
С3	Objectives are objective	83.000	4.000	13.000	Not objective
C29	Try to keep a separation from others	70.000	14.000	16.000	Make sure there is no separation
D31	Prefer to stay away from each other	54.000	21.000	25.000	Prefer to get close to each other
E32	Prefer to stay away from each other	58.000	20.000	22.000	Like to be togethe with each other
E35	Don't like skin to skin contact with others	62.000	18.000	20.000	Prefers skin to skir with others

3-W. Why overcrowding is wet?

Compared to gas molecules, liquid molecules are densely packed (in a dense state) in a denser and narrower space because of the attraction and cohesion due to intermolecular forces than gas molecules. Similarly, wet individuals prefer to live close together in a narrow area because of the attractiveness of each other and the ease of integration. For example, preferring to be in a large room with others is like being in a private room, being separated from the space where others are by walls and doors (being away from others around you). Means to hate. That is, wet individuals prefer to be together close to others around them (the distance at which the skin touches each other), and the result of this is that the mutual attraction forces them to attract and approach each other. It is brought by trying.

3-D. Why is wide-area dispersion orientation dry?

Since the gas molecule group has a smaller intermolecular force than the liquid molecule group, the gas molecules are less attracted to each other and are less likely to be united. Similarly, dry individuals will prefer to live in a large area as they move apart and move around with less attraction to each other. For example, preferring to be in a private room means being separated from the space where others are located (by increasing the distance from where others are located) by walls and doors. Dry individuals will prefer to move away from each other and away from each other (because of the lack of gravitation). I do not like).

Objective perspective means directing one's own surroundings at a sufficient distance and looking at it. This is a manifestation of the attitude of trying to keep yourself away from the surroundings. Orientation.

[4. Respect for diversity-uniformism]

II	Item content (hypothesis = dry)	-Answer = Dry-	In either no	-Answer = Dry-	Item contents (hypothe = wet)
A7	Do not try to be side by side	75.000	12.000	13.000	Try to be side by side with others
A20	Tolerant of people who have different opinions	68.000	11.000	21.000	Not tolerant of someone who has different opinion
В6	Trying to be unique	68.000	19.000	13.000	Try to be immersed

	even if isolated from the surroundings			so that you are no alone from the surroundings
B17	Recognize people's diversity	79.000	12.000	Try to put people i a uniform frame

4-W. Why is uniformism wet?

Uniformism means that each person's position in a psychometric distance space (in a multidimensional space to indicate whether they are at a psychologically close or distant position) is close or identical to each other. It means to be. This leads to trying to make the distribution positions the same in the psychological metric space (in the same way as the densely-oriented). By making the psychological distribution positions the same as possible as possible and making them immersed, mutual attraction that works together to attract and integrate and collective works together, concentrating in a narrow psychological distance space. It can be said that it is due to a wet interpersonal relationship (caused by movement similar to liquid molecules with large intermolecular force) to be distributed.

The fact that diversity is not recognized (we try to fit in a uniform frame) is felt that wet individuals have less outliers in distribution (the width of distribution is smaller). . By being immersed in personality, it can be said that it is difficult to be isolated from others around each other because they are located close to each other (in the psychological distance space).

A movement that tries to lie side by side with others around you is that you follow yourself in the direction of the pulling force (to yourself) around you, and there is a mutual attraction between you and your surroundings. It can be said that the behavior matches with. Individuals who try to make their distribution position in psychometric distance space different from the group to which they belong, even if they are isolated (everyone tries to go around black but only one person goes to white) Is unfavorable because the perimeter tends to go in a direction different from the direction of the force that attracts the surroundings to each other, and is contrary to the force of attracting and integrating the molecules, which is equivalent to the intermolecular force (preferably an individuality).),It turns out that.

4-D. Why respect for diversity is dry?

Respect for diversity is based on the fact that each person's position in psychological metric space (in a multidimensional space to indicate whether they are psychologically close or distant) is separated from each other Means to be allowed. This leads to trying to make the distribution positions different from each other in the psychological distance space (in the same manner as the wide area dispersion orientation). By making the psychological distribution positions different from each other as much as possible to be unique, let's distribute and distribute them in a wide psychological distance space without mutual attraction that attracts each other and integrates and groups together It can be said that it is a product of a dry interpersonal relationship (caused by a movement similar to a gas molecule with a small intermolecular force).

The fact that it is dry to recognize diversity (do not try to fit in a uniform frame) means that dry individuals have more outliers in distribution (the width of distribution is larger). This is because, for example, when liquid water is put into a balloon and heated, the water inside is vaporized and the volume expands, so the distribution of gas (dry) molecules is larger (dispersed in a wide space). It is the same as that. By being individual, it can be said that, because they exist at different positions (in the psychological distance space), they are easily isolated from each other.

[5. Non-human oriented-human oriented]

number	Item content (hypothesis = dry)	-Answer = Dry-	In either no	-Answer = Dry-	Item contents (hypothe = wet)
В3	Don't like to interact with others	72.000	13.000	15.000	Prefer to interact with others
C5	Interested in machinery	61.000	16.000	23.000	Interested in humans
C10	The relationship between people is strange	66.000	16.000	18.000	The way people interact is intimate
C16	Difficult to empathize with others	59.000	20.000	21.000	Easy to sympathiz with others
C26	Don't like to use the word love	69.000	16.000	15.000	Prefer to use the word love
D6	l prefer a weak relationship	65.000	14.000	21.000	l prefer deep relationships
D12	Don't want to get along	56.000	17.000	27.000	Want to get along with each other
D26	I don't mind if I'm rejected by others	70.000	7.000	23.000	Reluctant to be rejected by others

E9	Prefer to be estranged from each other	50.000	13.000	37.000	Prefer to be close teach other
E14	Do not care about human relationships	53.000	14.000	33.000	Beware of relationships
E18	Don't like others around you	58.000	20.000	22.000	Try to like others around me
E19	I don't want to disclose myself to others	72.000	10.000	18.000	Want to disclose your inner self to others
E22	I don't care	65.000	12.000	23.000	Always care about making a good impression on oth
E27	Seeing human relationships only as some means	58.000	9.000	33.000	Emphasis on huma relationships
E33	I don't care how others think about me	57.000	10.000	33.000	I'm worried about how others think about me

5-W. Why human orientation is wet?

To point to another person is a state in which one attracts another person by gravity or is attracted to the gravity generated by another person. In such a case, oneself and the other tend to enter into a relationship that attracts each other, and the state of trying to enter such a relationship is because the mutual attraction (equivalent to the intermolecular force of liquid molecules) is exerted. Because it is awake, it can be said that it is wet. In other words, in the orientation of using the gravitational force of the opponent to try to get closer to yourself, or to approach the opponent in response to the gravitational force of the opponent (to draw yourself to the opponent), It can be said that it gives a wet feeling because the mutual attraction works greatly. In these cases, each person is a source of attraction to others.

Emphasizing the human relationship itself means emphasizing itself in attracting and approaching each other. In addition, that it is easy to sympathize indicates that it is easy to be psychologically attracted to the other party. Attempting to get along with each other indicates that they are attracted to each other and directed toward a united state. Performing self-disclosure refers to exposing one's inner surface and trying to draw

(or approach) an opponent into it. Self-disclosure, or in doing so, also refers to the act of trying to share interest with one another (approaching a position in a psychometric distance space, trying to approach each other psychologically).

Preference for contact with others is to prefer to be close enough to be able to touch each other; for the word love is when one and the other are attracted to each other psychologically and physically. This indicates that it is easy to wish to be integrated. In any case, it can be regarded as a manifestation of a desire to use gravity.

To be rejected by others is to be rejected from entering a relationship that is attracting and approaching each other (in that respect, giving them a dry feeling of low attraction to each other). It can be seen as a manifestation of the approach of approaching each other, which is a wet attitude of trying to exert mutual attraction.

Caring for others to make a good impression indicates that they are trying to get them closer to you and are using gravitational pull on them Will be. To be worried about what others think about you is to try to be careful about what you are impressing with others. May imply that they want to be able to get closer. Each of the above-mentioned attitudes has a large mutual attraction in terms of attraction (approaching) to each other, and gives a wet sensation at that point (similar to a liquid molecule having a large intermolecular force). By attracting each other, interaction toward each other increases. The more interactions you have with each other, the stronger your relationships (by increasing intimacy).

5-D. Why is non-human orientation dry?

For example, pointing to a machine such as a robot or a mechanic indicates that it is not directly interested in humans and does not try to approach real human beings, and that the attractiveness to others is small and that they are easily separated from each other. Alternatively, being distant from each other leads to pointing in directions that are separated from each other (in terms of psychology), and indicates that the vehicle moves in a direction in which mutual attraction does not work. All of the above-mentioned attitudes are directed to directions in which mutual attraction is nullified, and in that respect, it can be said that the attitude is dry.

[6. Non-negotiated-negotiated]

nu	mber	Item content (hypothesis = dry)	-Answer = Dry-	In either no		Item contents (hypothe = wet)
A4		We do not respect connection	67.000	11.000	177 (101)	We value connecti by connection
A1	.7	I like to break up	49.000	15.000	36.000	Try to associate wi

	quickly				others for a long time
B14	Don't like parent molecular relationships	79.000	14.000	7.000	Prefer parent- molecule relationships with people
B21	We do not care about distinction between relative and outside	65.000	14.000	21.000	Sticking to the distinction betwee family members a outside people
C24	The atmosphere of socializing is not family	63.000	13.000	24.000	The atmosphere of the relationship is family-like
C23	Hang out with unrelated people	59.000	18.000	23.000	Do not try to associate with people who do not have a connection (refused at first glance)
C25	I don't mind if I don't do it in advance	81.000	13.000	6.000	I don't like it if I don't make arrangements for myself at the meeting
D30	Don't like entertainment	82.000	11.000	7.000	Prefer entertainme
D33	Working with people outside the group	65.000	15.000	20.000	Only dating peoplin the group to which they belong

6-W. Why is the relationship oriented wet?

By repeating the state of specific human beings sticking together (psychologically unifying) by mutual attraction, the connection itself between people becomes accustomed (connected state) Becomes a daily routine). It is considered that a state where human beings have a familiar connection with each other and exert gravitational forces on each

other is "having a connection". Thus, mutual attraction allows humans to have strong ties, and such a relationship is wet in that it is derived from mutual attraction between humans.

Human relationships that have become interconnected (by mutual attraction) often deepen to the same level as family members who are linked by kinship, in which case a family-like atmosphere is created. It is thought that it becomes. For example, there is a parent numerator relationship imitating a real parent and child.

A network of persons connected by an existing relationship is a "relative" relationship, and placing emphasis on human relationships exclusively in that relationship means that a new unknown person (a stranger) that is not based on the existing relationship It also leads to refusal to form a relationship. An attitude of only trying to associate with people in the group to which they belong can be said to be well-needed in that it regards the group to which they belong as a relative connected by a network of relationships based on familiar connections, and looks only at that relationship. . Entertainment is also an act of attracting each other to create a new intimate relationship and connection (connection) by having a meal opportunity with the other party, and it can be said that it is based on gravity and wet.

Negotiations are discussions that are held in advance in the relevant area in order to successfully establish negotiations, etc., an act of following the pre-existing relationship and trying to gain the consent of each person in the network Can be said to have the meaning of reconfirming that each person is in the midst of the mutual attraction that creates relationships by having the opportunity to discuss it, and it is fundamentally wet.

6-D. Why is unrelated orientation dry?

Without mutual attraction, it is difficult to establish connections with others. That is, it is difficult to establish a connection. Since it is difficult to form a connection, it is difficult to distinguish between a relative (with a connection) and the outside (without a connection). Because the intimacy of the ties does not evolve, the interaction is less likely to be family-like (think as if kin are connected).

[7. Liberalism-Regulationism]

number	Item content (hypothesis = dry)	-Answer = Dry-	In either no		Item contents (hypothe = wet)
A5	You can move freely without human relations	69.000	20.000	11.000	Stuck in a relationship
A18	Allow runaway	63.000	20.000	I .	Do not allow only one person to run

				through in the gro
Allow each other to act freely	72.000	13.000	15.000	Check each other' actions (pull each other's feet)
Responsible only for the person who made the mistake	80.000	9.000	11.000	Even if you make a mistake, you will be responsible for solidarity with the people around you
Don't like being restricted in freedom of action	89.000	4.000	7.000	Prefer to be restricted in freedoof action
My heart is weak	56.000	12.000	32.000	I feel strong
When you achieve your own performance, it depends on your own power	53.000	17.000	30.000	Thanks to everyon around me
Prefer free competition with each other	59.000	9.000	32.000	Don't like free competition with each other
Don't like rigging	72.000	10.000	18.000	Prefer rigging
Prefer to distribute pay based on ability	82.000	11.000	7.000	Prefer to distribute pay evenly, regardless of abilit
Don't like to bind each other	86.000	6.000	8.000	Prefer to bind each other
Prefer deregulation	62.000	23.000	15.000	Prefer regulation
Don't like to check each other's actions	64.000	16.000	20.000	Prefer to check ead other's actions
	Responsible only for the person who made the mistake Don't like being restricted in freedom of action My heart is weak When you achieve your own performance, it depends on your own power Prefer free competition with each other Don't like rigging Prefer to distribute pay based on ability Don't like to bind each other Prefer deregulation Don't like to check each other's	Responsible only for the person who made the mistake Don't like being restricted in freedom of action My heart is weak My heart is weak Solution My heart is weak Solution My heart is weak Frefer free competition with each other Don't like rigging Prefer to distribute pay based on ability Don't like to bind each other Prefer deregulation Don't like to check each other's Augustian Application and solution and solution and solution are solution. Prefer deregulation Colorit like to check each other's Augustian Application and solution and solution and solution are solution. Bon't like to check each other's	Responsible only for the person who made the mistake Don't like being restricted in freedom of action My heart is weak When you achieve your own performance, it depends on your own power Prefer free competition with each other Don't like rigging Prefer to distribute pay based on ability Don't like to bind each other Prefer deregulation Responsible only 80.000 9.000 4.000 12.000 17.000 17.000 9.000 9.000 17.000 9.000 9.000 9.000 6.000 11.000 23.000 Don't like to check each other's 64.000 16.000	Responsible only for the person who made the mistake

7-W. Why is regulatoryism wet?

The existence of regulations restrains the movement of human beings in an effort. Such a condition is brought about by the attraction of humans who bind each other. Attracting each other's movements by the action of mutual attraction, restraining, restraining, and restraining (pulling the foot) is the direction that you want to advance at the beginning because of the intermolecular force. They are similar in that they exhibit the same movement as liquid molecules that cannot move freely, and it can be said that both of them have a common sense of giving wet feelings to humans.

In a wet interpersonal relationship, when one person tries to take action, the person is engaged by the mutual attraction working between the person who took the action and the others around him, and the person is taken up by the power from others around him. Behavior is regulated (for example, being returned to the original position). At the same time, others around him may be dragged in a direction unwilling to the person who took the action. It can be said that this is felt by the person who took the action that there is tension in the legs, stiffness, and freedom of action.

In this case, if one person takes an action, the mutual attraction equivalent to the intermolecular force is exerted, which may cause other people to be pulled around at once. Responsibility for failure is not limited to the person who took the action, but to the thanks (or solidarity) of everyone around. In such a situation, it is impossible for an individual to achieve free action alone.

At this time, the person who intends to take some new action will ask the surroundings in advance to understand that he will do such a thing in the future, or if he does not negotiate, he will later Was swung in a direction unlikely (by the effect of mutual attraction) around others (conversely, the surroundings tried to restrain themselves by mutual attraction so that they could not move freely) You will be unwilling to each other (eq, criticizing each other's actions).

Rigging (as seen in the tender of government offices) checks each other's movements so that they do not take free actions (such as competing by freely offering low bid prices). Therefore, it is a product of mutual attraction in that the action to be taken (a specific person submits a higher bid price) is determined in advance by discussion (mutual constraint), and therefore, it is a product of mutual attraction. Like other liquid molecules that regulate each other, it can be said that it gives a wet feeling to others around us, and is a representative of wet interpersonal relationships.

The fact that one person does not allow a runaway also means that mutual attraction is working between the person trying to run away and others around him. It moves along with it (thanks to the mutual attraction that works between them), and others around you come along, and others around you try to run away and pull back into themselves. It tells us that we sometimes try to apply force (similar to intermolecular force). In short, even when trying to move alone, there are a plurality of mutual attraction forces acting with others around him, so that they cannot move freely due to the interlock.

7-D. Why is liberal dry?

Since gas molecules that give a dry sensation to humans have small intermolecular forces, they rarely attract each other to bind and restrain each other (there is no binding between molecules). Similarly, in a dry human relationship where there is little mutual attraction, when each person tries to move in a certain direction, each person is pulled by the gravitation of another person, and conversely, the movement of another person is checked by the gravitational force. You can move around freely without straining each other without pulling each other's feet. In other words, the gravitational force of oneself does not unknowingly affect the movements of others around him, and the gravitational force of others around him does not prevent him from moving in the direction he wants. You can always move freely in the direction you want to go, independent of the surrounding situation.

In this regard, dry relationships are liberal, with the highest value in freedom of action. In other words, they do not like regulations that restrict freedom of action (we hope that regulations will be relaxed and free competition will be possible). In this case, even if one person takes action, there is no effect of mutual attraction equivalent to the intermolecular force, so that others around him are not affected. Liability is limited to the person performing the action.

[8. Autonomous orientation-other rules orientation)

number	Item content (hypothesis = dry)	-Answer = Dry-	In either no	-Answer = Dry-	Item contents (hypothe = wet)
A23	Have their own opinion	76.000	15.000	9.000	Easily influenced I the opinions of others
B19	Unaffected by the surrounding fashion (not influenced by)	83.000	11.000	6.000	Swung around by surrounding fashic
C17	You can decide your future course by yourself	87.000	4.000	9.000	Can't decide (affected by surroundings)
D18	Don't mind if you fail and laugh at others	67.000	9.000	24.000	Worry about failing and being laughed at by others

E11	Do not be afraid to be isolated from others	75.000	9.000	16.000	Fear of isolation from the surroundings
E20	Initiative behavior	56.000	14.000	30.000	Lack of initiative in action
E26	Less susceptible to others around you	67.000	9.000	24.000	Susceptible to others around you

8-W. Why is another law oriented wet? Hetero-orientation is to direct one's actions and traveling directions by others around him.

Liquid molecules that give a wet sensation to humans are likely to change their direction of movement due to the effects of intermolecular forces from other surrounding molecules. Similarly, in interpersonal relationships, the relationship that each person is influenced by others (such as restraint) and is forced to change his or her preferred direction of movement, whether or not he or she likes, is another. It is wet in that the influence from the person, which defines his or her own direction of travel, is considered to be equivalent to the function of mutual attraction.

In a wet interpersonal relationship, one's course is determined by the balance of mutual attraction from others around me, and cannot be determined by oneself. In that sense, it can be said that the influence of others around is great.

Being swung by surrounding fashions means moving as if attracted by mutual attraction generated from the surroundings. In this sense, it can be said that a person who lacks independence in behavior and does not have his own opinion gives a wet interpersonal sensation in the same way as a liquid molecule whose direction of travel can be determined by surrounding molecules.

Being concerned about failure and being laughed at by others indicates that you are sensitive to your own evaluation by others around you. It can be regarded as an attitude of accepting the action of evaluation (eg, ridicule) by others as something close to me. This indicates that the person is constantly conscious of the existence of others around him, but that the other person is exerting a check (gravitation) on himself / herself.

Being afraid of isolation from others indicates that you are seeking to have others who are close to and attract each other and, in that sense, require a wet interpersonal relationship. Fear of isolation, or an indication of not wanting to be one person apart (to be with everyone else) in psychometric distance, is united with other surrounding molecules. It will act like the movement of existing liquid molecules, giving it a wet feeling.

8-D. Why autonomous orientation is dry?

The autonomous orientation is to determine one's own behavior and direction of travel without being influenced by others around him.

Gas molecules that give a dry sensation are not affected by intermolecular forces from other surrounding molecules, and therefore do not change their moving direction in accordance with the movement of surrounding other molecules. Similarly, in interpersonal relationships, the relationship that each person can determine his or her own direction of movement without being influenced by others (such as restraint) is based on his own It is dry in that the lack of influence that defines the direction of travel is considered to be equivalent to the ineffectiveness of mutual attraction. The fact that you don't mind if you fail and be laughed at by others indicates that you are in a distant place, where psychological checks by others are not effective. Preferring to be in a location that is psychologically different from others around you (don't mind) is that it gives others a dry sensation, like gas molecules dispersed far apart from each other. I can say.

[9. Anti-tuning orientation-tuning orientation)

number	Item content (hypothesis	-Answer = Dry-	In either no	-Answer = Dry-	Item contents (hypothe
	= dry)				= wet)
B9	Don't adapt your behavior to those around you	63.000	25.000	12.000	Try to adapt your behavior to those around you
C8	Try different things (try to be autonomous without synchronization)	72.000	19.000	9.000	Try to do the same with everyone around you (like to get along)
D22	I don't like imitating others	76.000	16.000	8.000	Likes to imitate others
D39	Don't respect cooperation	59.000	13.000	28.000	Respect for cooperation with others
E7	Prefer to go in different directions	66.000	18.000	16.000	Prefer to go in the same direction as each other
E23	Wants to refute what the other person says	40.000	39.000	21.000	Wants to agree wil the other party

E29	Prefer discussions with others who have different opinions	52.000	16.000	32.000	Dislike discussions with others who disagree
E30	Try to be individual	65.000	22.000	13.000	Trying to be immersed
E36	Include people with different opinions	59.000	17.000	24.000	Try to consolidate with only those wh have the same opinion
E38	It's okay to belong to a minority	75.000	14.000	11.000	Try to be a membe of the mainstream

9-W. Tuning principle (conformism) is, why wet?

Trying to match your actions to others around you (matching your direction to others around you) means trying to be the same as the others around you in psychometric distance space. It means approaching.

Trying to do the same with others around you (by imitating others around you) means trying to get closer (to occupy the same position) by psychologically homogenizing each other. And, in that sense, they can be said to be immersed in that they all do the same uniform thing.

Even if people who have the same opinion try to unite (they do not like to discuss with others who have different opinions), they are mutually united and fused by securing the same psychological homogeneity and having the same psychological position. It is a manifestation of the attitude of trying to change.

These attitudes can be said to be wet in that they include a motivation to work together to share the same position psychologically by exerting mutual attraction on the psychological side.

To be cooperative is regarded as being able to keep pace with others in the direction of canceling each other's differences toward the same goal. In this case, to positively adjust one's own way to each other, such as canceling out differences or keeping pace, let's make the existing positions in the psychological distance space the same or close to each other In the end, it can be said that the point is that we are trying to approach each other by using mutual attraction in the psychological distance space, which is a wet attitude.

Cooperation can also be considered as follows. When others around you constantly exert a mutual attraction equivalent to the intermolecular force of liquid molecules, the attraction that the surroundings exert on you can be expressed as a look, gaze, gossip, etc. Is sensed. When taking action, other people around you use mutual attraction depending on

the direction of your action, so you need to worry. In other words, you will always be aware of your surroundings and your relationship with yourself. In the midst of mutual attraction, "cooperation" is required, which is sensitive to the movements and atmosphere of others around (from changes in the degree of attraction). Also, by constantly receiving the gaze of others, it evokes a feeling of being embarrassing and uncomfortable. These are all felt wet because each person has mutual attraction.

Being a member of the mainstream indicates that one wants to have a large number of others sharing the same psychological position. The greater the number of people in the same psychological position, the more the unity and fusion of each other, the stronger the mutual attraction works, and it is easier to catch when a wet feeling is given.

In a wet human relationship in which a force equivalent to the intermolecular force acting between liquid molecules and a mutual attraction force acts, unless it moves in the same direction as the others around it, it moves in the opposite direction to its own direction (Injuries can be caused by simultaneous massive gravitational pulls (from other people), such as the child being out of fashion and being bullied as ugly. Therefore, when taking an action, it is necessary to know in advance what the intentions of others around him are and to adapt his / her action to it.

By the way, entrainmentism and other-law orientation actively equate the direction in which one goes with others. Go from yourself and blend into the gravitational pull from the surroundings. The other direction path is passively identified with the surroundings. Even if you want to walk on your own way, the gravitational force from the surroundings will not let you do that, so you will have to adjust. It is considered that they are distinguished by such points.

9-D. Why is anti-tunism dry?

Not trying to match your actions to others around you (different direction of your movement from others around you) means trying to make your position in psychological distance space different from that of others around you. Means moving away from each other (not approaching each other). It is dry in that it includes the incentive to be free from mutual attraction in terms of psychology and to secure their own psychological positions.

[10. Anti-authoritarianism-authoritarianism)

number	Item content (hypothesis = dry)	-Answer = Dry-	In either no	-Answer = Dry-	Item contents (hypothe = wet)
D24	It is difficult to	63.000	20.000	17.000	It is easy to believ

	believe what is said to be authoritative				what is said to be authoritative
E2	Do not respect the hierarchy	56.000	12.000	32.000	Respect the hierarchy at work
E4	Rebellious	44.000	28.000	28.000	Obedient
E15	We do not respect the status and form of the other party by socializing	66.000	14.000	20.000	Respect the status and form of the opponent
E34	Not sticking to brand	65.000	16.000	19.000	Stick to the brand when buying thing

10-W. Why authority-oriented is wet?

An authoritative person can be a source of (other's) entrainment to himself that occurs around him. Around the authoritative, everyone tunes in and follows (the authoritative) self and the surroundings. Authorities occupy a central place in everyone around them who are in tune with each other. In this respect, authority-oriented, in which a person tries to follow an authoritative person, can be regarded as a type of tuning-oriented (wet). A person who does not have authority on his own can be assured of being mainstream by following his authority (in tune with the authority), or can be with everyone.

Those who are above themselves in society in general or in a particular organization are those who are perceived to be more mainstream in that society or organization. A person who has been given authority (proof of belonging to the mainstream) by a mainstream in society or an organization (for example, in a company, a group of presidents and directors). The proof (for example, the title of the section manager) is proof that you can compel yourself (for those who are lower than yourself or for your subordinates).

To respect the hierarchical relationship means to belong to the mainstream of the society or organization (if you belong to the mainstream, you push that fact on the surrounding people who have not yet become mainstream, and To force it to synchronize). Respecting status and formalism means that in society, we value ourselves to see how close our opponents are to the mainstream, and to change their behavior accordingly (in the direction of synchronization to the mainstream). is there.

Originally, brand-oriented means that purchasing products with the brand name guarantees that the products bearing the brand name are of good quality, and protects ourselves from the threat of defective products. It is. Brand orientation is tied to wetness because everybody wants to wear that branded product, and if you wear it, you will be on the same path as everyone else you want to wear. Is one of the mainstream factions (who is one step ahead of others). Brands act as a kind of authority that attaches people's enthusiasm (what they want to wear). Even if you wear brand-name products and stay on

the forefront of the trend, it is assumed that everyone will follow you and be in tune with you.

10-D. Why anti-authoritarianism is dry?

Anti-authoritative orientation (does not follow the authoritative) can be viewed as a type of anti-tuned (dry) authority (to the authoritative mainstream). In this case, humans will not be mainstream or will not be with everyone because of their disobedience to authority (they are not in tune with the authoritative).

[11. Litigation oriented-Harmony oriented)

number	Item content (hypothesis = dry)	-Answer = Dry-	In either no	-Answer = Dry-	Item contents (hypothe = wet)
A6	Confrontation, willing to sue	55.000	14.000	31.000	Attempt to reconc conflicts and lawsuits
A19	Even if opinion is split, majority will be OK	77.000	12.000	11.000	Prefer unanimity a meetings
B5	Don't respect harmony with your surroundings	59.000	24.000	17.000	Respect harmony with surroundings when taking action
B16	Do not respect the sum inside the group	52.000	22.000	26.000	Respect the sum inside your group
B22	Allow mutual criticism	67.000	10.000	23.000	Do not like mutual criticism within the group

11-W. Why is harmonization orientation wet?

Harmony is the orientation of harmony in human relations, interpersonal relations, and trying to get along without conflict. This is wet in that it attracts each other and tends to come together, resulting in the same behavior as a wet liquid molecule. The orientation towards harmonization is also associated with the orientation towards ambiguity (again, as a result of mutual attraction, the other person is constantly restrained in the direction of travel and unable to produce a clear directionality, giving a sense of wetness). In other words, by clarifying one's own attitude (progress direction), it is possible to prevent the enemy from being separated into enemies and foes (provoking a situation of going in opposite directions to each other) or causing a break in human relationships.

Preference for unanimity is paraphrased as preference for individuals to be friendly and united (without cracking). Eliminating cracks is the effect of mutual attraction, equivalent to the intermolecular force of liquid molecules, and the fact that individuals stick to each other makes it possible for cracks to form between members within the group. However, the cracks are immediately repaired (return to a crack-free state) by mutual attraction. In that regard, it can be said that a wet individual prefers a state of harmony (harmony) without cracks in human relations.

11-D. Why Litigation Is Dry?

The lawsuit expresses a break away from coexistence in interpersonal relationships, and shows a repulsion that seeks to move away from each other (to go in opposite directions). This can be said to be dry in that it seeks to get along with each other, causes wetness, and tries to select different traveling directions by removing the mutual attraction in interpersonal relationships.

[12. Respect for privacy-anti-privacy]

number	Item content (hypothesis = dry)	-Answer = Dry-	In either no	-Answer = Dry-	Item contents (hypothe = wet)
A8	Take care of others except for work	51.000	14.000	35.000	Takes care of personal affairs other than work
A10	I don't care about the eyes of others around me	60.000	11.000	29.000	Mind the eyes of others around you when you take action
A21	Does not interfere with the privacy of others	78.000	16.000	6.000	Want to intervene the privacy of othe

В7	Don't like to monitor each other	82.000	11.000	7.000	Like to monitor ea other
B24	I don't care how I look to others (appearance)	70.000	11.000	19.000	I care about how I see others (appearance)
C11	You only need to know one side	51.000	11.000	38.000	Try to know every aspect of others
D7	Don't like to make up	48.000	32.000	20.000	Prefer to make up
D11	I don't care how others see me	60.000	10.000	30.000	I care about how others see me
D13	Don't like to look at each other	64.000	15.000	21.000	Prefer to look at each other
D17	Don't like to gossip about others	68.000	13.000	19.000	Likes to gossip about others
D27	Don't like to look at each other	65.000	16.000	19.000	Prefer to look at each other
E3	Prefers to behave in private places	59.000	15.000	26.000	Prefers action in official settings
E6	Not shy	51.000	12.000	37.000	Shy
E24	I don't care about my appearance	49.000	16.000	35.000	Care about my appearance
E37	Don't like to look good	62.000	20.000	18.000	I like to look good

The constant attraction of each other is achieved by continuously exerting a certain amount of force on the opponent and obtaining feedback on the force exerted on the opponent (how the opponent has moved with respect to the force exerted by the opponent). It is the same as constantly watching (monitoring) the other party's condition. By knowing how and in what direction you are pulled, you will know how your opponent has moved. In that sense, it can be said that sensing each other's attractiveness (equivalent to the intermolecular force) leads to interference with the privacy of others (or self).

Alternatively, frequent attraction and contact with each other by gravity can lead to constant intrusion into each other's private space, resulting in interference with the privacy of others (or self) (intervention in private affairs). Will be connected.

The relationship between gaze and privacy and wetness is described as follows. The privacy of the other party is lost by sending a gaze to the other party, checking the other party's behavior, and obtaining information on the state of the other party.

Sending a line of sight to an opponent (eg, staring at the opponent) is performed to check and monitor the movement of the opponent (watch the state of the opponent). By being watched by the other party's gaze, their movements are transmitted to the other party unilaterally and read. Privacy is violated by what they are doing, thinking about, or being read (information sent to them). The gaze sent from the other party is that the other party says, "I have checked what you are and what you will do (outlooked), what you should do with it, and what countermeasures to take. I was checked. " The fact that the other party checks our actions and thinks about the countermeasures to be taken means that censorship (of our actions) is performed by the other party, that is, if the other party checks that When it turns out that you are taking action, it is the same as checking our actions by forewarning that the other party will take reasonable measures against you (eg, punishing you with negative sanctions). . Checking for such behavior indicates that the opponent is always ready to pull your foot, depending on your way out, and the ability to pull each other's feet, equivalent to the intermolecular force, It is considered to be a wet interpersonal relationship that exists. In the above sense, it can be said that the presence of the line of sight (sending the line of sight to another person) gives interpersonal relations wetness.

When taking any action, being concerned about the eyes of others is sensitive to the gaze of others and trying to expect that there is gravitation from others (sending the gaze) Proof of doing. Whether the direction you are going to get the approval of the surroundings, and whether the actions you take meet the expectations of the surroundings (the mutual attraction working with others around you is positive in the direction you are going) If you do not know beforehand whether or not you will work, you may end up being scooped by the working force (gravitation) from the surroundings.

Eye contact and eye contact with each other are the same as monitoring and checking each other. Eye contact is considered to be a movement for psychologically approaching and getting close to each other, and in that sense, is human-oriented. This indicates that it is necessary to violate the privacy of each other to some extent (bring to a certain degree of mutual monitoring and checking) in order to approach each other psychologically and to get close to each other.

To gossip about others is to disseminate private information that you know about others to others, which can lead to a loss of privacy for others.

Acting in an official location is in the line of sight of the people around you, so privacy is lacking.

I like to make up because I prefer to be aware of the gaze of others looking at myself and work on my face and clothes so that they can be effectively reflected (appealed) to others. Prefers to take the line of sight of others, ie willingly abandon privacy. Or, putting on makeup can also be a self-appeal, which in turn can discourage others. In other words, makeup is to foresee the gaze of others and control the appearance outside of oneself. There is a mutual restraint / restraint relationship between the line of sight of the other person and the person who reacts to it, and in that respect, it can be said that the person is wet.

When you care about how you are seen by others (appearance, etc.), the feeling that you are seen from the surroundings acts on yourself (feeling the gaze of the surroundings, by mutual attraction from others around you) I feel restrained). It can be said that it is an action of anticipating the check by the surrounding eyes and preparing a reaction to it in advance.

I like to look good because I like to make my own surface (look) so that I can see it better. The behavior is based on the premise of checking the person's gaze, and the interpersonal relationship gives a wet feeling of mutual restraint.

In addition, taking care of private matters other than work (for example, a manager's subordinates in an organization) can be regarded as active intervention in privacy (for managers' subordinates).

12-D. Why is privacy respect dry? In a dry interpersonal relationship, mutual attraction, which is equivalent to intermolecular force, does not work very much. Not exerting mutual attraction means that it does not exert force on the opponent (pulling the foot, etc.) and continues to obtain information about how the opponent has moved against the force exerted by the opponent, It is the same as not being on guard (not interfering with privacy). Since they do not stick to each other frequently, they do not easily interfere with each other's privacy (entering the private space that each person has around).

[13. Anti-ambiguous orientation-ambiguous orientation)

II .	Item content (hypothesis = dry)	-Answer = Dry-	In either no		Item contents (hypothe = wet)
	Things are straightforward	75.000	8.000	11 / (1(1()	It is a roundabout, euphemism
A22	Try to make things black and white	68.000	15.000		Try to stay ambiguous

	l don't like ambiguous and flexible expressions		17.000		l like ambiguous a flexible expressior
חוח ו	Try to clarify your future course	71.000	21.000	8.000	Try to stay ambiguous
D34	l don't like confusion	71.000	16.000		Prefer public and private confusion

13-W. Why ambiguous orientation is wet? In a liquid molecule that gives a wet sensation to a human, the movement of the molecule (including the future course) becomes ambiguous by receiving intermolecular forces from various directions around the liquid molecule. Similarly, in a wet interpersonal relationship, even if you try to move with a clear intention at first, the direction of progress is sometimes ambiguous or unclear due to repeated intervention and adjustment by mutual attraction from other people around you. (Iridescent). The reason why public and private confusion is wet seems to be that confusion between public property and one's own leads to "ambiguity" between public and private distinctions.

13-D. Why is anti-ambiguous orientation dry? Gas molecules that give a dry sensation to humans are straight (frank) and clear (clear) because the movement of the molecules (including the future course) does not bend due to the interference of intermolecular forces from the surroundings. It is easy to continue the state. Similarly, when trying to move with a clear intention at the beginning, in a dry interpersonal relationship, there is no intervention or adjustment by mutual attraction from other people around, so the traveling direction is clear and a clear state (No ambiguity).

[14. Non-fixing orientation-fixing orientation]

II	Item content (hypothesis = dry)	-Answer = Dry-	In either no		Item contents (hypothe = wet)
III.	It moves around without being fixed in one place	58.000	22.000	1/11/11/11	Stuck in one place and not moving
B10	Prefer nomadic life	75.000	16.000	9.000	Prefer farming life

C2	HR likes to be fluid	66.000	11.000	23.000	I like stagnant HR
C22	Always trying to spread to new fields	65.000	18.000	17.000	Stay in the field the you have always been
D10	Prefer short-term contract relationships	70.000	10.000	20.000	Prefer to make lon lasting business relationships
D15	I like to change my organization in a short period of time	55.000	17.000	28.000	Prefer to stay with one organization (such as the workplace) for a long time
D21	I like relationships to be fluid	63.000	19.000	18.000	I prefer fixed relationships
D25	Like change	57.000	12.000	31.000	Prefer to stay current

14-W. Why is fixation orientation wet?

Liquid molecules that give a wet sensation, even if placed in a container such as a cup, without a lid, stay in it forever, do not diffuse outside, and have a diffusibility to the new world (new space) Absent (evaporation can only be achieved by turning it into gaseous molecules; the liquid disappears from the open container because it diffuses once it becomes gas and does not diffuse in the liquid state). In the existing human relationships (organizations) that belonged to them, they do not spread outside and continue to remain as they are (settle down and settle). The movement is common, and it gives a common and wet feeling to humans.

14-D. Why is non-fixing orientation dry?

When the lid is opened, the air in the container or the like diffuses out of the container immediately. In that respect, gas molecules that give a dry sensation can be said to have diffusivity into a new space. This is because the molecules do not stay at each other due to the intermolecular force, and it can be said that they lack fixing ability. Behavior that moves around without being fixed in one place (for example, nomadic life) always gives a dry feeling to humans, similar to the movement of gas molecules flying around in search of another new space.

In building relationships, they prefer short-term, ad-hoc, business-like contracts (soon to try to make another new partner the same way as they do to their former partner), A movement that is fluid and prefers to change the partner with whom it always dwells is equivalent to that of a gas molecule that leaves the place it was before and enters another new space one after another in search of change. It can be said that the feeling given to humans is dry.

[15. Originality oriented-precedent oriented)

number	Item content (hypothesis = dry)	-Answer = Dry-	In either no	-Answer = Dry-	Item contents (hypothe = wet)
A12	Seeking new creative ideas	65.000	22.000	13.000	Seeking behaviora standards from existing rules and precedents
B11	l'm not caught in a senior-junior relationship	73.000	11.000	16.000	Respect senior and junior relationship by socializing
C30	Dare to challenge even unexplored	60.000	21.000	19.000	Only try to have a precedent
E12	Do not respect seniority	68.000	8.000	24.000	Respect seniority
E17	Prefer to create new knowledge	52.000	17.000	31.000	Prefer to memorize existing knowledg
E28	I like to propose a new theory that no one has said yet	44.000	27.000	29.000	I prefer to repeat t theory that someo already said

15-W. Why is precedent orientation wet?

The attitudes that call for behavioral standards in the existing conventions and precedents are similar to liquid molecules, in that they lack the ability to diffuse to new frontiers (where they are, and will stay forever). Gives a common wet feeling to humans. The lack of

a positive attitude to go to the new world (similar to wet liquid molecules) as described above is due to the idea of trying to guess the value of humans by memorizing knowledge about the rules and precedents, and the relationship between seniors and juniors (Higher seniors in seniority dominate lower ones for just that reason). This type of person achieves his or her identity through integration with the already established, precedented knowledge and methods.

Wet individuals will always stay (settle and settle) where they have been (or have been) (or in the relationships they have been in). This can be expressed in terms such as "internal settlement". Then, it is easy to stock up the necessities and precedents to live there (compared to the case of going to a new area that constantly requires trial and error, which does not work as it is in the precedents). Therefore, the standard of behavior is determined based on existing rules and precedents. For example, in education, emphasis is placed on memorizing precedents.

In a wet society, it is common sense to grasp human relationships by discriminating between seniors who have accumulated a lot of precedents and juniors whose accumulation is small. The quantity and quality of precedents and customs accumulated in the mind determine the value of humans (subordinates depend on seniors). In other words, the senior-junior system is a precedent (non-proliferation) that does not emphasize originality (ability to produce unprecedented ideas) based on the fact that the amount of precedents accumulated in the human mind is proportional to age. It is a system unique to the wet society (the longer you live, the more you know the rich precedents, and you have an advantage over the shorter), and it is closely related to the seniority system.

15-D. Why originality is dry?

The attitude toward creative ideas to jump into a new territory (opening new ground, creating new knowledge) to the standard of action is gaseous in terms of diffusing into a new space that no one has ever had. Similar to molecules, both give a common, dry sensation to humans. Since emphasis is placed on adaptation in an unexplored area, there is no emphasis on conventional conventions or accumulation of precedents. In this regard, we disregard seniority-based seniority and seniority-related relationships that have emerged as an upward and downward control on human relationships, as well as seniority-based seniority-based approaches to estimating human value with the accumulation of knowledge on rules and precedents. Leads to things. This type of person establishes his or her own identity by discovering and inventing original knowledge and methods that no one else has obtained (for the first time), and by giving his name to the discovery and invention. Fulfill.

[16. Rational rational-irrational rational]

number	Item content (hypothesis = dry)	-Answer = Dry-	In either no	-Answer = Dry-	Item contents (hypothe = wet)

C6	The idea is rational	87.000	7.000	6.000	Irrational
С9	The idea is modern	70.000	21.000	9.000	Pre-modern
C15	Intelligent	72.000	8.000	20.000	The idea is emotional (emotional)
C31	The idea is scientific	80.000	10.000	10.000	Unscientific
D8	Do not believe in divination	64.000	15.000	21.000	Believe in divinati
D36	Do not believe in religion	75.000	14.000	11.000	Believe in religion

16-W. Why irrational orientation is wet?

Irrational orientation tends to give a wet feeling because it is impossible to divide the gravitational force of others around it without taking action, or because it is not able to maintain autonomy and attract from other people around it (intermolecular force) It is considered that the logic and plans that have been set up are often distorted (because it is not possible to go straight in the direction once decided) by the intervention of (equivalent). Attraction from the surroundings (corresponding to intermolecular force) is not cut off, and it lacks activity (kinetic energy) like liquid molecules. In that respect, it is considered that there is also a relationship with passive orientation.

The concept of emotional thinking is that the direction of movement changes randomly and randomly according to the direction (atmosphere) where the mutual attraction works from the surroundings, so the direction is determined autonomously by oneself. It is thought to indicate that you cannot go.

In the context of social change, wet socialists have no power to modernize themselves. This is because the way of society is irrational and unscientific (magical) and follows the precedent (disregarding originality). Modernization is achieved through the follow-up and improvement (or integration with a dry society) of precedents that were originally created by a dry society. The relationship between wet sensation and feudal sensation will need to be investigated in the future.

16-D. Why rational orientation is dry?

In order to cut off attractive force from the surroundings and act rationally, it is necessary to cut off various types of entrainment (equivalent to attractive force) coming from the

surroundings, and gas molecules free from intermolecular forces (molecules that give dryness) It can be said that it feels dry because it requires the same properties as. In order to cut off the attractive force from the surroundings (corresponding to the intermolecular force), a certain degree of activity (kinetic energy) is required like gas molecules. In that respect, it is considered that there is a relationship with the active orientation.

Each person has a certain degree of autonomy and a certain degree of autonomy and the attraction (equivalent to intermolecular force) from others around him that can take a rational and rational attitude (a logical and planned attitude that processes things according to reason).) Is less likely to bend the logic and plan once set up (because you can go straight in the direction you have decided), at which point the gravitational pull from the surroundings It can be said that it is easy to give a hard dry feeling.

A dry society has the power to promote modernization voluntarily in social change. It is rational and scientific, and the emphasis on originality is the basis of that. Modernization can be spontaneously achieved.

[17. Active orientation-passive orientation)

number	Item content (hypothesis = dry)	-Answer = Dry-	In either no	-Answer = Dry-	Item contents (hypothe = wet)
C4	Quick action	70.000	16.000	14.000	Moves slowly
C1	Fast decision making	75.000	10.000	15.000	The tempo is slow
C7	Movement is active	53.000	20.000	27.000	Behavior is passiv
C19	Action is positive	58.000	19.000	23.000	Behavior is passiv
C14	Prefer strong self- assertion	61.000	12.000	27.000	I don't like strong self-assertion
C28	Willing to open up your destiny	69.000	14.000	17.000	Swept away by fat given from outside
D1	Willing to move without self pressure	59.000	7.000	34.000	Without external pressure, I will not move from myself

D16	Weak victim awareness	59.000	16.000		Strong sense of victim
E1	The way things go is spontaneous	51.000	16.000	1 44 000 0	Lack of initiative in how things are do

17-W. Why passive orientation is wet?

Since the activity (kinetic energy) is relatively small, trying to move around spontaneously from the self, it is equivalent to the movement of a liquid molecule with a smaller kinetic energy (speed etc.), which gives a wet feeling to humans. It is considered to be. Because they cannot overcome the mutual attraction between human beings, which is equivalent to the intermolecular force, they cannot determine their own movements, and are constantly passively influenced by the movements of others around them. Victims are more likely to attribute the situation to others. Like liquid molecules, they have little physical and psychological kinetic energy and lack the tendency to move about themselves. Therefore, they receive an external pressure from their surroundings, and only lift their hips and try to move.

17-D. Why is active orientation dry?

When active, as well as the properties of gas molecules that give a dry sensation to humans, the activity (kinetic energy) is sufficiently large that they can fly freely by shaking off the mutual attraction between human beings, equivalent to the intermolecular force. It is considered possible to give a dry feeling. A person's quick or active / aggressive movement means that the person's activity or kinetic energy (not only moving around in physical space but also moving around in psychological space, Also indicates). A willingness to move (self-motivated, willing to open up fate) also indicates greater activity (kinetic energy) than otherwise. The more active, the more powerful they are at impacting others, they are considered by others to be more assertive (when they hit them).

[18. Others (general theory)]

number	Item content (hypothesis = dry)	-Answer = Dry-	In either no	-Answer = Dry-	Item contents (hypothe = wet)
	(American- Japanese)				

C32	American	58.000	21.000	21.000	The way of thinkin is Japanese
	(Masculine- feminine)				
C12	Masculine	53.000	26.000	21.000	Thinking feminine
C18	The idea is paternal	50.000	33.000	17.000	Maternal
E10	Strong bond with father	39.000	38.000	23.000	Strong bond with mother
C33	Orient to the sky	57.000	21.000	22.000	Thinking oriented the earth
	(Urban-rural)				
A13	Prefer urban (urban) relationships	73.000	15.000	12.000	Prefer rural (uneverelationships
	(Cold-warmth)				
E25	Cold per person	53.000	22.000	25.000	Warm people
E40	Persistence per person	70.000	19.000	11.000	Persistence per person
	(Tears are hard to come out-tears are easy to come out)				
E31	Less sad	55.000	12.000	33.000	Prone to sadness
E39	Not sentimental	56.000	13.000	31.000	Sentimental
	(Thoughts have a strong law-in-law relationship)				

D3	Poor heart	60.000	19.000	21.000	Humanity is thick
D38	Unreasonable	56.000	13.000	31.000	Firm in law

18-W. Why other orientations are wet?

(1) Why is rural (uneven) human relations wet?

In rural areas, households are physically separated from each other physically, rather than cities. However, their privacy is low and psychologically dense. Residents' occupations are common in that they are self-sufficient agriculture and they are of the same quality. In rural areas, there is no change in the people living in the neighborhood. The same combination of people has been going on for generations, and the relationship between the residents has accumulated (blood and territorial stratification occurs). It also has a very high level of retention, as it remains settled in one place for generations. All of the above features are biased towards giving a wet feeling.

(2) Why is the warmth per person wet?

In an interpersonal relationship, when the other person shares a position in the psychological distance space (close to each other), that is, his / her own opinion is affirmed / sympathized by the other person (eg, they are said to be the same opinion) Sometimes I feel warm to my opponent. This can be said to be related to the orientation that indicates wetness, such as proximity / overcrowding orientation and entrainment. Alternatively, it is thought that when the other party takes an attitude toward themselves (expresses an affinity desire) or takes a harmonious and harmonious attitude, they feel warmth. These are also related to the orientation indicating the wetness, such as the human orientation and the harmonious orientation.

(3) Relationship between wetness and tearability

In the explanation so far, we described the wetness in interpersonal relationships with an intermolecular force model, but apart from that, it is said that interpersonal relationships are felt as wet because the lacrimal glands are stimulated and tears easily come out ("Lacrimal gland stimulation model") may also hold. This is because items such as wetness, sadness, and sentiment in the survey are difficult to explain in the intermolecular force model (easy to explain from the viewpoint of lacrimal gland stimulation). In the above, the other questionnaire question items that could be explained by the intermolecular force model (such as those related to collectivism, anti-privacy orientation, etc.) are as follows: "Which interpersonal relationship is more prone to tears?" When asked again, the association with the lacrimal gland is likely to emerge (this will be investigated in the future). If it turns out that these are interpersonal relationships that are more prone to tears, it is necessary to physiologically elucidate why tears are likely to occur.

18-D. Why is the other orientation dry?

(1) Why is urban (urban) human relations wet?

Urban residents have different and diverse occupations. Therefore, it can be said that the distributions in the psychological metric space are dispersed. Physically seemingly overcrowded, the tough and thick walls of offices and homes, and the presence of keys that are open only to the owner, have the effect of greatly separating each other, and can be said to be virtually decentralized. Urban inhabitants form apparent and anonymous human relationships that do not go deeper into each other, but to protect their privacy and can be said to have little connection. In cities, the people who are living are constantly changing. It can be said that the residents are not very well established and there is no accumulation of ties. All of the above features are biased towards giving a dry feeling.

(2) Why is cold per person dry?

In an interpersonal relationship, when the person is far from the person in the psychological distance space, when the person's opinion is denied or the difference is emphasized, the person feels cold. Will be. This can be said to be related to the orientation that indicates dryness, such as wide-area dispersion orientation and antitunism. Alternatively, it is considered that when the partner takes a task-oriented attitude (business-like) or a confrontational attitude toward himself / herself, he / she feels cold. These are also related to the orientation that indicates dryness, such as non-human orientation and litigation orientation.

(C) first appearance 1998-9

[Comparison with existing social psychology theories]

As described above, the hypothesis confirmed to be on the axis of dry / wet was compared with the theory of conventional social psychology.

item	dry	Wet	Researcher name	Summary dimension
Affinity desire (Needforaffiliation)	Low		Murray, H.A1938 , Schacter.S1959	Non-human - human oriented
leadership	Р		1978 Misumi , Fiedler, F.E1973	Individual- collectivism, non- human-human orientation
selfmonitoring	Low	high		Non-Human-Human Oriented,

				Asynchronous- Synchronism
Self-consciousness characteristics	private	public	Fenigstein, A.etal1975	Asynchrony- Synchronism, Litigation-Harmony Oriented, Privacy- Anti-Privacy
Objective awareness	None	Yes	Wicklund, RA , Duval, S1972	Privacy-Anti-Privacy
Self disclosure	small	large	Jourard, S.M1971etc	Non-human-human oriented, privacy- anti-privacy
Psychological reactance	high	Low	Brehm, J.W1966	Freedom- regulatoryism
Distribution	Fairness	equality		Freedom-Regulatory, Asynchronous- Entrained
Gezel / Gemain Shaft	Gezel shaft	Gemain shaft	Toennies, F1887	Non-human-oriented
Follow-up in spread	Previous term	Latter term	Rogers, E, M1962	Originality- precedent-oriented

(Verification result)

[Concept] Affinity desire [Explanation] A person's desire to be with another person, approaching a person who resembles himself, has a favor, or becomes a friend, cooperates happily, exchanges favors Trying to do

[Dry-wet -related] → human-oriented (wet) like to be with each other E32 people socializing in the way is the intimacy C10

(Literature) Murray,

HA1938Explorationinpersonality: Aclinicalandexperimentalstudyoffiftymenofcollegeage.Sc

 $hacter,\,S.1959 The Psychology of affiliation. Stanford University pss.$

[Concept] Leadership [Explanation] [Missumi 1978] Leader's action to create a plan to achieve the P goal achievement function group and give instructions and instructions to members, or the function M group maintenance function group itself Actions or functions that understand the members' position and create a friendly atmosphere within the group

[Fiedler1973] LeastpferedCoworker Leader type who is satisfied with establishing close human relationships with subordinates with high (relationshiporiented) subordinates Task-oriented (work-oriented) subordinates with low permissible LPC scores Leader type who accepts that it is enough to accomplish the task even at the risk of deteriorating the relationship between them

[Dry-wet -related] relationship-oriented, M (population maintenance) function → collectivism (wet) they prefer to act in the population and organizations A1 and we will meet each other B12

→ Human orientation (wet)

E9

who likes to be intimate with each other E9 who cares about human relationships E14 which emphasizes human relationships themselves E27

[Literature] Misumi three Fuji 1978 leadership of science Yuhikaku Fiedler, FE1973Thetroublewithleadershiptrainingisthatitdoesn'ttrainleaders-by.PsychologyTodayFeb (Yamamoto KenHisayaku 1978 to clarify the leadership OkaDo Tetsuo ed modern Esprit 131: Group dynamics Shibundo).

[Concept] Self-monitoring Explanation on the basis of the social situation and others of behavior self-expressive behavior and self-presentation is to observe whether the socially appropriate, control the behavior of the self (monitor) to

They tend to act based on external factors that are concerned about whether their high social behavior is appropriate in social situations and interpersonal relationships. Change opinions and behavior

I am not interested in the appropriateness of my behavior in low surrounding situations, and my behavior is controlled based on internal factors of the individual. I express my feelings, thoughts and beliefs as it is

[Dry-wet -related] high High human-oriented (wet) is going to be like it in others E18 to worry about trying to give a good impression to others around E22

→ B9 trying to fit himself around the entrainment (wet)

(Literature) Snyder, M1974 The self-monitoring of expssive behavior. Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 30, 526-537.

[Concept] Self-consciousness characteristics [Explanation] Self -consciousness characteristics that easily draw attention to the self

Attention to personal aspects of the self that others cannot observe, such as personal feelings, thoughts, and motivations. Focus on personal identities and adhere to their own feelings, attitudes, and rights.

Public Ability to easily pay attention to the public aspects of oneself that can be observed by others such as their appearance and behavior Emphasis on social identity, emotions and self-evaluation are easily influenced by other people's actions, avoiding conflicts of opinion Be sensitive to negative feedback from other members of the group who tend to collaborate and interact smoothly, be aware of others' eyes, and pay attention to their own behavior

[Dry-wet -related] public → heteronomous principle (wet) eyes of others around is anxious A10 trying to cooperate with the surrounding D39

- → Synchronization (wet) Match your actions to others around B9 E26 susceptible to others around B9
- → Harmony with surroundings (wet) B5
- → E3 prefers action in anti-privacy (wet) official settings

[Literature] . Fenigstein, A., Scheier, MF , & Buss, AH1975Publicandprivateself-consciousness: Assessmentandtheory.JournalofConsultingandClinicalPsychology, 43,522-527 Teruo Oshimi 1992 his stare at myself - self-focus of social psychology Science, Inc.

[Concept] Objective awareness

[Explanation] Attention and consciousness are directed to oneself, the state of attention as an object When one is stared at by an attractive opposite sex, or is pointed at a video camera and is photographed, it becomes conscious of the existence of the self

Attention and consciousness turn to yourself, starting with consciousness and concern for the eyes and eyes of others

[Dry-wet -related] \rightarrow heteronomously-oriented (wet) when to take action, to worry about the eyes of others around the A10 \rightarrow anti-privacy (wet) to worry about whether the others how do you see yourself D11 the line of sight to each other D13 who likes to match

(Literature) Wicklund, RA, & Duval, S. 1971 Opinion change and performance facilitationasaresult of objective self-awareness. Journal of Experimental Social Psychology, 7, 319-342.

[Concept] Self-disclosure [Explanation] An act of revealing oneself and showing oneself so that others can perceive it. , Values, .. and so on

(Dry-wet related)

→ Human orientation, anti-privacy (wet)

who wants to disclose the inner self to others (Reference) Jourard, SM1971 Thetransparentself, rev.ed.VanNostrandReinhold (Translation of Tetsuo Okado 1974 Transparent Self-Seishin Shobo).

[Concept] Psychological reactance [Explanation] Motivation to restore freedom when a person feels restricted

[Dry-wet -related] → liberalism (dry) without the ties of human relations, freely hamstrung can A5 each other freely allow to act B4 [literature] Brehm, JW, 1966ATheoryofpsychologicalreactance.Academicpss.

[Concept] Fairness of distribution / Equality

[Dry-wet -related] \rightarrow liberalism (dry-wet) salary depending on the ability to prefer to distribution (meritocracy) D14 a salary like to be distributed equally regardless of ability prefer a free competition with one another - like Not D2

→ Synchronism (dry-wet)

To try things differently and everyone around - the same thing to try (want tuned to the surroundings) C8

[Comparison with existing Japanese theory]

In the following, as an application destination of the "molecular force model", the characteristics (nationality) of Japanese interpersonal relationships will be described from the wet vs. dry dimension.

Of the interpersonal dry-wetness, especially the wetness has been attracting attention as a word that expresses the characteristics of the Japanese character and attitude. For example, in [Haga Sui 1979], the outline of the Japanese image includes the wetness, such as "mild, meticulous, 'wet' (emphasized writer), feminine, shy". thinking. Alternatively, in [Hiroaki Yoshii 1997], the term "wet" is used to indicate the emphasis on direct face-to-face communication regarding the characteristics of the way Japanese people communicate.

Therefore, the patterns of interpersonal relationships extracted in the intermolecular force model were collated with the main theories that have been proposed in the past, which are considered to show the national character of the Japanese people. The characteristics of human interpersonal relationships almost indicate "wetness". Therefore, it was found that Japanese interpersonal relations could be considered to be basically wet. In other words, "the behavioral pattern of the Japanese is more similar to liquid molecular motion (with large intermolecular forces)."

item	Researcher name	Summary dimension
Culture of shame	R. Benedict1946	Anti-Privacy, Heterocentric (we care about the eyes of others)
Sweet	Takeo Doi 1973	Interdependence, collectivism (oneness)
Interpersonalism	Hamaguchi Keitoshi 1980	Human orientation (emphasizing the human relationship itself)
Heterogeneous	Hiroyuki Araki1973	Heterogeneous orientation
Human	Tomio Hayashi 1961	Anti-privacy (takes care of personal affairs other

Relations Manager		than work) , human-oriented
tuning	Yu Ishida 1970 etc.	Synchronism (large adaptation), uniform (horizontal)
Authoritarianism	Junichi Nishizawa 1986	Synchronism (willing to follow mainstream)
Rigging		Regulatory principle (suppressing free competition) , entrainment principle (making counselors)
Government regulations		Regulatoryism
Lack of originality	Reona Ezaki 1980 , Junichi Nishizawa 1986	Precedent-oriented
Interdependent self	Markus, H, R, & Shinobu Kitayama 1991	Interdependency oriented
Collectivism	Triandis, H, C1988 etc.	Collectivism
Seniority		Precedent-oriented (emphasis on convention)
lifetime employment		Retention oriented (settlement within the organization)
Farming		Settlement-oriented (settlement) , entrainment principle (rice harvesting) , regulation principle (water use)
Large room office	Shuji Hayashi 1984	Overcrowding, anti-privacy (mutual monitoring)
External pressure	Muramatsu Kimio 1994 etc.	Passive orientation

Stock-oriented	Motoko Katakura 1992	Fixing orientation, precedent- oriented (accumulation)
Motherhood principle	Hayao Kawai 1976	Human orientation (contact) , collectivism (oneness)
Face-to-face	Hiroaki Yoshii 1997	Proximity orientation (physical close range) , human orientation (intimacy) , anti-privacy (gaze)
Can't say no		Human orientation (reluctant to be rejected by others, care about human relationships)

In this way, it has been found that most of the doctrines of interpersonal relations of Japanese people that have been advocated in the past can be comprehensively summarized in a single word, "wet."

For confirmation, a questionnaire survey asked who was more dry / wet in Japan and the United States, and the percentage of respondents who said "U.S.A. is more dry (Japan is more wet)" than the reverse, Significantly more.

II I	Item content (hypothesis = dry)	-Answer = Dry-	In either no		Item contents (hypothe = wet)
	(American- Japanese)				
C32	American	58.000	21.000	1/1 ()()()	The way of thinkin is Japanese

At present, researchers' interests are tied to the viewpoint of Japan vs. Europe and the United States, and are not suitable for East Asian societies other than Japan. Isn't it easy to think that Japan is special (even though it is common to society)?

Hypothesis: Relationship between dry and wet environment and dry and wet interpersonal relationship

Agriculture is one of the most basic industries in securing food, supporting human life. Agriculture is divided into nomadism and agriculture from a global perspective.

Nomadism takes place in a dry, natural environment with relatively little rain, such as deserts and steppes. Cultivation takes place in a wet, water-rich environment with a lot of rain (necessary for plant growth), such as monsoon areas.

 $1997.11 \square 1998.9$ (over went to $1997.4 \square 5$ but also to be the case) in a questionnaire survey was conducted using the WWW, for the dry-wet of the attitude, out nomadic = dry, farming = wet that answer results Was.

number	Question item (hypothesis = dry)	Answer = Dry	Neither	Answer = Dry	Question item (hypothesis = wet)
B10	Prefer nomadic life	75.000	16.000	9.000	Prefer farming life

It was found that interpersonal relationships in the agricultural society were wet and interpersonal relationships in the nomadic society were dry.

Why do interpersonal relationships in agricultural communities become wet and interpersonal relationships in nomadic societies feel dry? A possible explanation for is as follows.

[Non-fixation-oriented-fixation-oriented (14)] Agriculture is a settlement-oriented agriculture settled in one place, and is therefore wet. Nomadism is a non-fixation oriented agriculture that moves around without settling in one place, and is therefore dry.

[Regulatory principle-liberalism (7)] In agriculture, mutual monitoring and control of the people involved are indispensable, like agricultural water use in rice cultivation. In that sense it is regulatory and therefore wet. Nomads move freely on vast grasslands without being bound by others. In that sense it is liberal and therefore dry.

[Interdependency Orientation-Independence Orientation (2)] In agriculture, as in agricultural irrigation in rice cultivation, people involved are dependent on each other (if one takes a lot of water, the other takes less water). In that sense, it can be said to be interdependent, and the interpersonal relationship is wet. In nomadism, the people involved must move on their own, independently (running on horseback alone on a large meadow). In that sense, it can be said to be self-sustaining, and the interpersonal relationship is dry.

[Overcrowding orientation-wide area dispersion orientation (3)] Agriculture is intensive agriculture, in which human and material resources are concentrated on a small area of land. The area where the people involved live is densely populated. Therefore, it can be said that it is overcrowded, and the interpersonal relationship is wet. Nomadism is extensive farming, with few people distributed over large areas of land. The area where the people involved live is low in population density. Therefore, it can be said that it is wide-area dispersion oriented, and the interpersonal relationship is dry.

The above description is summarized in the following table.

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	natural environment	Interpersonal relations
Farming	INVERTIMANCAANI	Wet (fixation, regulation, interdependence, overcrowding)
Nomad		Dry (non-fixing, free, independent, wide area dispersion)

Therefore, it can be said that the dry wetness of the natural environment and the dry wetness of the interpersonal relationship are positively correlated.

To see if you can really say the above, go around the world (both dry and wet) and make sure that your interpersonal relationships are dry in dry areas and wet in wet areas through fieldwork Needless to say, we need to do that.

Dry-wet sensation and attractive force between objects (generalization of dry-wet sensation causes)

A questionnaire survey confirmed that human beings felt wet when wet and dry interpersonal relationships were attracted to each other like liquid molecules. This mechanism could be generalized as applicable to general objects other than humans.

Generally speaking, "an object that has an intermolecular force (attracting and restraining each other) acting on it gives a wet feeling to humans, regardless of the size of the object, An object without a force equivalent to the intermolecular force (attracting and restraining each other) exerts a dry sensation on humans. "

For example, natto is a commonly used food in Japan. Natto is a fermented bacterium that acts on soybeans and, when stirred, causes stickiness between the beans. This is considered to be a state in which a plurality of beans are sticking, attracting, and attracting

each other. Touching the hand in this sticky state gives the skin a damp, damp feel that can be called sticky.

When this bean is replaced by a human individual, an interpersonal relationship similar to natto and sticking to each other is expected to give a wet feeling to others. In fact, in the questionnaire survey, the proportion of respondents who answered that "the less sticky per person is the more dry (the more sticky per person is wet)" was significantly higher than the reverse.

	Item content (hypothesis = dry)	-Answer = Dry-	In either no		Item contents (hypothe = wet)
∥ ⊑ 40	Persistence per person	70.000	19.000	111.000	Persistence per person

Other examples of the attraction between such objects include styrofoam particles charged with static electricity.

[Molecular kinetic approach to human behavior]

In this study, the physical and physical dimensions of the human body and the physicochemical molecule are made comparable, and the behavior / movement patterns of the two can be compared. Elucidation using molecular kinetics in

As a means to make the above comparison possible, this research takes the following viewpoints.

- (1) Take a very macro viewpoint (from the universe to the entire earth) with respect to humans, and capture humans in the size and size of physical chemistry at the molecular level.
- (2) Take a very micro (less than electron microscope level) perspective on physicochemical molecules, and capture the molecules at the size of the human body, maximized and enlarged.
- In (1), human beings are considered as mere physicochemical particles or molecules, rather than as entities with complicated and intricate behavioral mechanisms as seen in conventional psychology, and are simplified.
- In (2), the existence of physicochemical molecules is not an extremely small entity as in conventional physics, but an entity that moves around with a human-sized physical body and as if with mental intention. Assuming that they have been anthropomorphized, they are captured as anthropomorphic.

In each case, we will examine how close the human motion is to the actual molecular motion. The molecules to be verified are limited to gas-liquid molecules that can move around (have fluidity) (solid molecules are excluded because they lack fluidity).
(C) 1999 first appearance
(Old edition 1) What is a dry / wet behavior pattern (attitude)? (1997/07 edition)
1997.4 \square 5 is a questionnaire survey on the Internet for the first time I went over the. At the time of this investigation, the results were almost the same as the latest version. However, there are disadvantages in that the number of respondents to the questionnaire is as small as about 80, and that the gender of the respondents is largely biased toward men. Please use it as reference data. \uparrow
What is a dry / wet behavior pattern (attitude)?
Thank you for visiting this page.
1997 years 4 January to 5 over the May was carried out using our website, "dry (wet) attitude is what things or" I summarizes the results of the questionnaire on. The outline is shown below.
1. Summary of survey results
☐ What kind of behavior pattern (attitude) gives a person a dry / wet feeling?
$\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ $
-When a person exercises a force (attractive force) of attracting and restraining each other, such as an intermolecular force (such as acting between liquid molecules) with others around, a wet (wet = liquid state), (gas molecules) (Similarly) It was found that if you do not use an attractive force such as an intermolecular force, you can feel dry (dry = gas state).
☐ When a human is regarded as a molecule , an action pattern that tries to apply a force such as an intermolecular force (a force that attracts and restrains each other) that

acts between liquid molecules to others around it. However, it was found that the behavior

☐ We found that a society in which forces such as intermolecular forces that work between liquid molecules works between people is wet, and a society that does not work much is

pattern that was wet and that did not try to work seemed to be dry.

likely to be dry.

☐ Human sensation about wet and dry is from the molecular level to the human level, when the object shows gas-like movement, it is dry (dry), and when the object shows liquid-like movement, it is wet (Wet), and it seems that it seems that it can be said that it feels in common.

→ This is the <u>survey result (raw data).</u>

Answer result

1997-05-27-17: 25: 13 current

75 answers

Men 81.333 % Women 18.667 %

10 generations 5.333 %

20 generations 56.000 %

30 generations 30.667 %

40 generations 8.000 %

50 generations 0.000 %

60 generations 0.000 %

70 generations 0.000 %

Answer ratio

number	Item contents (hypothesis = dry)	- Dry -	In either no	- Dry -	Item contents (hypothesis = wet)	- Z score -	Significant
	[Intermolecular force]						
	[Individualism- Collectivism]						
Two	Try to stay away from each other	94.667	5.333	0.000	Try to stick together	7.736	0.01
97	Try to stay apart from each other	82.667	12.000	5.333	Try to get together	5.658	0.01
Five	Prefer to act alone or alone	85.333	12.000	2.667	Prefer to act in groups	6.120	0.01

Fifteen	Prefer separation and independence from others	88.000	9.333	2.667	Prefers integration and fusion with others	6.582	0.01
39	You don't get together unless you have a purpose	80.000	18.667	1.333	Prefer to gather together	5.196	0.01
twenty two	Can easily leave	89.333	9.333	1.333	Once a member (group or organization) joins, it is difficult to withdraw	6.813	0.01
	[Independence- interdependence]						
Four	Like to be independent of each other	92.000	6.667	1.333	I like to lean on each other in social situations	7.275	0.01
92	Independence	88.000	8.000	4.000	Strong request	6.582	0.01
34	Hate spoilers	84.000	9.333	6.667	Trying to spoil each other	5.889	0.01
35	Dislike making factions	84.000	12.000	4.000	Want to create a faction	5.889	0.01
70	Don't like to use the word love	53.333	36.000	10.667	Prefer to use the word love	0.577	
	[Regional dispersalism- overcrowding]						
Three	Try to spread in a large space	73.333	21.333	5.333	Try to be dense in a small space	4.041	0.01
58	Prefer to be in	80.000	17.333	2.667	Prefer to be in a	5.196	0.01

	private room one by one				large room with many people		
71	Try to keep a separation from others	54.667	16.000	29.333	Make sure there is no separation	0.808	
	[Non-neutralism- neutralism]						
18	We do not respect connection	85.333	9.333	5.333	We value connection by connection	6.120	0.01
19	The relationship between people is strange	65.333	30.667	4.000	The way people interact is intimate	2.656	0.01
54	I like to break up quickly	74.667	14.667	10.667	Try to associate with others for a long time	4.272	0.01
59	Don't like to interact with others	69.333	21.333	9.333	Prefer to interact with others	3.349	0.01
91	The atmosphere of socializing is not family	74.667	21.333	4.000	The atmosphere of the relationship is family-like	4.272	0.01
81	Don't like parent molecular relationships	85.333	6.667	8.000	Prefer parent- molecule relationships with people	6.120	0.01
6	We do not care about distinction between relative and outside	77.333	8.000	14.667	Sticking to the distinction between family members and outside people	4.734	0.01
68	Hang out with unrelated people	65.333	20.000	14.667	Do not try to associate with	2.656	0.01

					people who do not have a connection (refused at first glance)		
twenty four	Difficult to empathize with others	66.667	25.333	8.000	Easy to sympathize with others	2.887	0.01
42	I don't mind if I don't do it in advance	80.000	13.333	6.667	I don't like it if I don't make arrangements for myself at the meeting	5.196	0.01
	[Liberalism-anti- liberalism]						
20	Allow each other to act freely	74.667	14.667	10.667	Check each other's actions (pull each other's feet)	4.272	0.01
29	You can move freely without human relations	80.000	12.000	8.000	Stuck in a relationship	5.196	0.01
45	Allow runaway	76.000	14.667	9.333	Do not allow only one person to run through in the group	4.503	0.01
twenty one	Responsible only for the person who made the mistake	78.667	17.333	4.000	Even if you make a mistake, you will be responsible for solidarity with the people around you	4.965	0.01
61	My heart is weak	60.000	24.000	16.000	I feel strong	1.732	0.05
98	When you achieve	57.333	32.000	10.667	Thanks to	1.270	

	your own performance, it depends on your own power				everyone around me		
	[Litigation- Reconciliation]						
7	Confrontation, willing to sue	76.000	13.333	10.667	Attempt to reconcile conflicts and lawsuits	4.503	0.01
12	Don't respect harmony with your surroundings	69.333	18.667	12.000	Respect harmony with surroundings when taking action	3.349	0.01
30	Do not respect the sum inside the group	68.000	20.000	12.000	Respect the sum inside your group	3.118	0.01
41	Even if opinion is split, majority will be OK	80.000	14.667	5.333	Prefer unanimity at meetings	5.196	0.01
50	Allow mutual criticism	74.667	12.000	13.333	Do not like mutual criticism within the group	4.272	0.01
	[Respect for Diversity- Uniformism]						
44	Trying to be unique even if isolated from the surroundings	73.333	17.333	9.333	Try to be immersed so that you are not alone from the surroundings	4.041	0.01
66	Tolerant of people who have different	72.000	14.667	13.333	Not tolerant of someone who	3.811	0.01

	opinions				has a different opinion		
99	Recognize people's diversity	80.000	10.667	9.333	Try to put people in a uniform frame	5.196	0.01
62	Do not try to be side by side	80.000	13.333	6.667	Try to be side by side with others	5.196	0.01
69	Don't like being restricted in freedom of action	85.333	9.333	5.333	Prefer to be restricted in freedom of action	6.120	0.01
	[Respect for privacy-anti-privacy]						
9	Take care of others except for work	77.333	16.000	6.667	Takes care of personal affairs other than work	4.734	0.01
13	Does not interfere with the privacy of others	86.667	6.667	6.667	Want to intervene in the privacy of others	6.351	0.01
64	Don't like to monitor each other	77.333	13.333	9.333	Like to monitor each other	4.734	0.01
53	You only need to know one side	48.000	25.333	26.667	Try to know every aspect of others	0.346	x.xx
	[Anti-ambiguity- Ambiguity]						
32	Things are straightforward	85.333	9.333	5.333	It is a roundabout, euphemism	6.120	0.01

49	Try to make things black and white	76.000	17.333	6.667	Try to stay ambiguous	4.503	0.01
63	I don't like ambiguous and flexible expressions		16.000	9.333	I like ambiguous and flexible expressions	4.272	0.01
65	Try to clarify your future course	73.333	18.667	8.000	Try to stay ambiguous	4.041	0.01
	[Autonomy- Alternitism]						
26	I don't care about the eyes of others around me	88.000	9.333	2.667	Mind the eyes of others around you when you take action	6.582	0.01
36	Have their own opinion	82.667	14.667	2.667	Easily influenced by the opinions of others	5.658	0.01
40	Don't adapt your behavior to those around you	74.667	21.333	4.000	Try to adapt your behavior to those around you	4.272	0.01
52	Try different things (try to be autonomous without synchronization)	65.333	26.667	8.000	Try to do the same with everyone around you (like to get along)	2.656	0.01
60	You can decide your future course by yourself	78.667	14.667	6.667	Can't decide (affected by surroundings)	4.965	0.01
67	Unaffected by the surrounding fashion (not influenced by)	78.667	13.333	8.000	Swung around by surrounding fashion	4.965	0.01

93	I don't care how I look to others (appearance)	78.667	12.000	9.333	I care about how I see others (appearance)	4.965	0.01
46	Willing to open up your destiny	66.667	25.333	8.000	Swept away by fate given from outside	2.887	0.01
	[Non-fixation principle-retention principle]						
56	It moves around without being fixed in one place	60.000	24.000	16.000	Stuck in one place and not moving	1.732	0.05
48	HR likes to be fluid	57.333	30.667	12.000	Like to be stagnant	1.270	
77	Prefer nomadic life	62.667	30.667	6.667	Prefer farming life	2.194	0.05
	[Originalism- Precedentism]						
43	Seeking new creative ideas	65.333	25.333	9.333	Seeking behavioral standards from existing rules and precedents	2.656	0.01
80	I'm not caught in a senior-junior relationship	85.333	6.667	8.000	Respect senior and junior relationships by socializing	6.120	0.01
31	Actively dealing with unknown people	50.667	28.000	21.333	Dating only with known people	0.115	
37	Always trying to spread to new	54.667	34.667	10.667	Stay in the field that you have	0.808	

	fields				always been		
88	Dare to challenge even unexplored	52.000	30.667	17.333	Only try to have a precedent	0.346	
	□common belief□						
72	Objectives are objective	82.667	9.333	8.000	Not objective	5.658	0.01
73	The idea is rational	88.000	9.333	2.667	Irrational	6.582	0.01
74	The idea is modern	74.667	22.667	2.667	Pre-modern	4.272	0.01
82	Intelligent	78.667	14.667	6.667	The idea is emotional (emotional)	4.965	0.01
86	The idea is scientific	72.000	18.667	9.333	Unscientific	3.811	0.01
76	Prefer urban (urban) relationships	85.333	13.333	1.333	Prefer rural (uneven) relationships	6.120	0.01
79	American	80.000	13.333	6.667	The way of thinking is Japanese	5.196	0.01
84	Unreasonable	60.000	26.667	13.333	Firm in law	1.732	0.05
85	Poor heart	65.333	24.000	10.667	Humanity is thick	2.656	0.01
78	Masculine	53.333	36.000	10.667	Thinking feminine	0.577	

83	The idea is paternal	53.333	42.667	4.000	Maternal	0.577	
75	Orient to the sky	48.000	42.667	9.333	Thinking oriented to the earth	0.346	x.xx
	[High speed-low speed]						
8	Quick action	53.333	40.000	6.667	Moves slowly	0.577	
1	Fast decision making	68.000	24.000	8.000	The tempo is slow	3.118	0.01
17	Movement is active	56.000	32.000	12.000	Behavior is passive	1.039	
twenty five	Action is positive	45.333	40.000		Behavior is passive	0.808	x.xx
57	Prefer strong self- assertion	57.333	28.000		l don't like strong self- assertion	1.270	-,
	[Open-closed]						
Ten	Actively accept strangers	33.333	30.667	36.000	Eliminate strangers by socializing (exclusively exclusive, exclusive)	2.887	x.xx
16	Open relationship	34.667	29.333		Social relationships are closed	2.656	x.xx
twenty three	I like to make decisions in public	50.667	34.667	14.667	Prefer to do it in a closed place (closed room)	0.115	

27	Actively disclose information owned by our group	42.667	29.333	28.000	Do not disclose the information that our group has	1.270	x.xx
51	Also interested in things outside the group	44.000	25.333	30.667	I'm only interested in the group I belong to	1.039	x.xx
55	Working with people outside the group	56.000	17.333	26.667	Only dating people in the group to which they belong	1.039	
	[Other]						
94	Wide view of things	49.333	30.667	20.000	A narrow field of view to see things	0.115	x.xx
96	Have a wide territory around you	32.000	33.333	34.667	Has only a small territory around me	3.118	x.xx
87	Dare to try dangerous things	41.333	37.333	21.333	Only try to be safe	1.501	x.xx
89	Prefer decentralization	44.000	40.000	16.000	Prefer centralization	1.039	x.xx
28	Lack of consideration for others	40.000	41.333	18.667	Attentive to others	1.732	x.xx
47	Interested in machinery	48.000	40.000	12.000	Interested in humans	0.346	x.xx
11	Large scale of	37.333	49.333	13.333	Small	2.194	x.xx

	motion				movement scale		
33	Large scale of thinking	44.000	42.667	13.333	Small scale of thinking	1.039	x.xx
14	The gesture is rough or rough	29.333	58.667	12.000	The gesture is meticulous	3.580	x.xx
38	Only rough considerations	36.000	42.667	II I	Attentive attention to detail	2.425	x.xx
90	Behavior is aggressive or destructive	44.000	44.000	12.000	The movement is gentle and gentle	1.039	x.xx
95	The gesture is violent	30.667	52.000	17.333	The gesture is polite	3.349	x.xx

Note) "of significance level column -.-- " display, an item which is assumed dry hypothesis (left), in the actual survey, the percentage that is dry is 50 was exceeded% significance level 0.10 The Items that did not reach

In the following explanation, the concept of psychological space (tentative name) will be introduced.

→ It is a detailed explanation about psychological space (tentative name).

Note)

In the following text, what is described as the movement of molecules can be regarded as the psychological and physical movement of human beings. In other words, liquid molecules = members of a wet society (people) and gas molecules = members of a dry society (people).

The term intermolecular force is used to conveniently describe the ability of human beings to pull and check each other (psychologically and physically) .

[&]quot; x.xx " are the items that were assumed to be dry according to the hypothesis (left side), and those that did not reach 50 % in the actual questionnaire

2. Dry-Wet Attitudes The following summarizes the dry-wet attitude (the behavioral pattern of members in a dry-wet society).
Dry / wet attitude classification table (summary)
Dry (gas-like) wet (liquid-like)
Low intermolecular force High intermolecular force
(1) Individualist collectivism
Autonomy interdependence
Wide dispersibility Overcrowding
(2) Non-related connection
(3) Liberalism and anti-liberalism
(4) Litigation-oriented compatibility
Respect for diversity
(5) Respect for privacy
(6) anti-ambiguity ambiguity
(7) Autonomy and other rules
(8) Non-fixing property
Originality oriented precedent oriented
Please refer to the links below for detailed reasons why each item in the above classification

Please refer to the links below for detailed reasons why each item in the above classification is gaseous (\leftarrow dry) and liquid molecular (\leftarrow wet).

→ A detailed explanation of the wet attitude.

→ A detailed explanation of the dry attitude.

3. Background of the survey

About five years ago, I had researched what was being said about the Japanese nationality (mainly in comparison with Europe and the United States). I wondered if it would be possible to summarize the various characteristics of national character proposed with a single keyword. In some literature, I have encountered the expression that Japanese are wet and Americans are dry. Dry / in both the wet, it is the word to the comprehensive feeling. Therefore, the dry / contrast of the word wet is thought that it is the keywords that summarize the national character, I wanted to know what kind of refers to the attitude. At that time, paying attention to the fact that the dry / wet state corresponds to the gas / liquid state in physics and chemistry, respectively, the dry / wet attitude is compared with the gas / liquid molecular motion pattern (with or without intermolecular force, etc.) I thought it might be related to) .

→ A detailed description of the background.

4. Survey procedure

Human behavior patterns (or attitudes) that are likely to be related to the comparison of gas / liquid molecular motion patterns (such as the presence or absence of intermolecular forces) and that have been raised in the past by comparing Japan with Europe and the United States as representing national character We picked up as much as possible and organized them into item pairs, such as "dry-wet". Next, the item pair that you created, 1997 years 4 January to 5 over the May, "one of the two attitudes in the pair, both of attitude more do you feel dry" on the Internet of the WWW home page how to hear that We conducted a survey in.

- → A detailed explanation of the investigation procedure.
- → It is a questionnaire response screen at the time of the implementation.

We are conducting a simple <u>psychological test (personality diagnosis)</u> using the above questionnaire survey results . Go ahead and use it, please!

If you have any questions, comments or requests regarding the results, please email us. We want to reflect it on the data on our homepage.

Psychological space (tentative name)

Hereafter, what captures the area of human interest in the expanse of the n- dimensional space will be referred to as a psychological space.

Consider distribution positions of a plurality of people in a psychological space. Knowing where a person is in psychological space is the same as knowing what he is interested in and what ideas he agrees with. For example, A and Mr. B when the a's share hobbies that the same train, 2 distribution position in people psychological space is present near the concept railways, almost the same (in proximity) . C -san, when you have a hobby that is

close to the railway bus, C distribution position in the psychological space of the Mr., A Mr. B is slightly shifted from it's (away) is much closer. D -san is that classical music, when you have only a completely different taste from the railway and bus, D distribution position of Mr., A, B, C are far apart and it's.

Or, when both a and b support the emperor system, the distribution positions of a and b in the psychological space are close to each other. When the intermolecular force is working, Mr. a and Mr. b, who are originally close to each other, attract each other with close affinity and unite and collectively. c -san and d when I are both opposed to the emperor system, c -san and d, but distribution position is closer's to each other, are in favor of a Mr. b 're far removed from position and Mr. (distant) . Here c When I was approached to favor quit the opposition emperor system, c -san is to move the psychological space (of the emperor system favor) a 's b will be closer to the place where the 's. When the intermolecular force is working, it is necessary for Mr. c to move ahead of Mr. a and Mr. b by cutting off the attractive force (intermolecular force) working between Mr. d and Mr. d .

Even in physical space , if people prefer group behavior such as walking in a group (such as a group trip of agricultural cooperatives) , it seems as if the power of physically attracting people to each other is working (actually, physical It is thought that the body movements are psychologically controlled to approach each other) .

Humans may be physically close to each other, but may be separated from each other in a psychological space. For example, the supporters and opponents of the Emperor System may live in the same apartment at the same time.

It can be said that forces such as intermolecular forces also work between humans in a psychological space. For example, as in Japan before the war, there are overwhelming numbers of supporters of the emperor system, in which opponents are dotted with potunpots, and supporters of the emperor system force support for the opponents (each person's support) the position of psychological space, Emperor system tries to unanimously of the support) If you like, the opponents were united surrounding (and take her in the direction of the Imperial system support) Imperial system supporters While fluttering (I try to stay in the opposite direction) to the strength of the intermolecular force that works between each other, I was finally brought to a position in the psychological space showing the support of the Emperor system (turning) to) so that it does not protrude from there will constantly check and monitor is is it. If you vigorously resistance to the emperor system, much of the surrounding (emperor system proponents of) checks and balances, by intermolecular force tensile force (a force to detach the question molecule from the position of the opposite emperor system) large been strongly You will suffer damage (such as death in prison) .

Please) If you know the formal name originally referred to as the concept of psychological space described above, please let us know by <u>e-mail</u> until <u>it</u> first appears .

(Acting between the people and the people) for intermolecular forces will be described how affect the human behavior, (intermolecular force is working more strongly) before human behavior patterns in wet society explain.

A wet attitude is an attitude that behaves like a movement pattern of a liquid molecule, in which a force such as an intermolecular force is exerted on interaction with others around.

A wet society can be said to be a society in which forces such as intermolecular forces are acting between people, or a society in which people show behavior patterns similar to liquid molecules. The behavioral patterns exhibited by members of the wet society appear to be similar to the movements of natto (stirring and pulling strings) grains.

Note) In the following text, what is described as the movement of molecules may be regarded as the psychological and physical movement of human beings. In other words, liquid molecules may be members of a wet society.

The term intermolecular force is used to conveniently describe the ability of humans to pull each other (psychologically and physically) together.

In the following text, [became significant item] is what is itemized as a result of the survey, a significant non-dry (which is wet) and group of items is determined by the respondent, [Description] Explains why the attitude (or behavior pattern) indicated by those items can be said to be similar to the movement pattern of liquid molecules.

The following summarizes the wet attitude (the behavioral patterns of members in a wet society).

- (1) Collectivism Interdependence Overcrowding
- (2) Relationship
- (3) Anti-liberalism
- (4) Harmony-oriented uniformity
- (5) Anti-privacy
- (6) Ambiguity
- (7) Other rules
- (8) Fixability Precedent-oriented

These features are related to each other in one set, and when one changes, the other changes (if you change one, you have to change all the others together).

- (1) Collectivism Interdependence Overcrowding
- [Significant items]
- (Collectivism)

- 2 try to stick together
- 97 trying to get together
- 15 Prefers integration and fusion with others
- 5 prefer to act in the population and organizations
- 22 Once a member (group or organization) joins, it is difficult to withdraw
- 39 likes to gather with each other

(Interdependence) 4 like to get along with each other in a relationship 92 strong intent 34 want to create 35 factions trying to spoil each other

(Overcrowding) 3 Like to be in a small room 58 People like to be in a large room

[Description]

Liquid molecules (wet attitude people) are attracted to each other because of the intermolecular force acting between them, trying to gather together, trying to unite small, flocking = groups and groups have no purpose Can also be natural (we can say that we like to gather together) . Alternatively, if there is an intermolecular force, it is easy for individuals to attract each other and stick to each other = to be integrated and fused.

Once the liquid molecules are attached to each other, they move together as a dumpling. In other words, it is oriented to collective and group actions.

The fact that intermolecular forces act between each other means that a considerable part of one's movements is routinely determined by others around him. It is hardly possible to make a decision, because it affects the behavior of others around you without knowing that you move. In that sense, they are interdependent in their behavior (with others around them) , and their sense of leaning and requesting are strengthened.

Preference for interdependence and mutual integration leads to preference for spoiling and factioning.

The inability of a group to withdraw easily means that when it comes out of the group, a large gravitational pull from others around it occurs. When an intermolecular force is exerted, an individual who tries to go outside exerts a force to be stopped by others around him. In liquid molecules, such intermolecular forces are likely to act, so molecules in the population cannot easily leave the population (the population formed by the liquid molecules is highly cohesive).

Liquid molecules exist densely (in an overcrowded state) in a narrow space with a higher density than gas molecules . Preferring to be with others in a large room, as opposed to being in a private room, hate being isolated from the space where others are located by walls and doors (away from others around you) Means that. Liquid molecules prefer to be together near others around them. This is the same as trying to attract and gather together.

(2) Relationship

[Significant items]

18 crony in socializing (connector) respect the

The relationship of 19 people is intimate

24 Easy to sympathize with others

54 trying to get along with others for a long time

59 I like to interact with others

The atmosphere of 91 people is family

81 prefer parent-molecule relationships

Sticking to the distinction between inside and outside with six people

68 crony (connections) do not try to Tsukiao is a person who does not (at first glance Mr. refuse)

I don't like it if I don't make arrangements for myself in advance at 42 meetings

[Description]

Specific molecules each other stick together with each other (mutually integrated) that (repeating) by binding between molecules (connection) familiar in born. It is considered that a state in which molecules have a familiar connection with each other (applying intermolecular force to each other) is "affected".

If the frequency of interaction (attaching to each other) due to the association of molecules is high, the relationship can be said to be intimate. It is thought that the intermolecular force makes it easier to stick together, prefers contact, and increases intimacy. And it is thought that it is easy to continue the interaction (sticking) for a long time even if left alone .

As intimacy further evolves, the interaction becomes family-like (assuming that blood is connected) . It is considered that the parent-molecule relationship is also a kind of this.

Easier empathy means that the distribution position in the psychological space is closer to the partner who is sympathetic (the intermolecular force with the partner is greater), the distribution position in the psychological space is closer to the partner, and it is easy to stick with the partner Leads to things.

Relationships between molecules leads the liquid (well connected) it is common it is. Interactions (affairs) with a partner are the center, and interactions with other partners are secondary. I can't meet my partner directly without resorting to me. It is difficult to obtain the consent and cooperation of the other party unless the relationship is followed.

It is thought that relatives have a connection, such as a blood relationship, and those outside have no connection.

Negotiation refers to a situation in which certain individuals secretly psychologically attach to each other before having a place where other unrelated people are present, such as a meeting. In other words, it indicates that certain individuals gather secretly to form factions in advance and synchronize.

When viewed from the side, which is the consensus-building, that there is a consensus-building to their original, he population belongs (such as factions) can be confirmed that are important for (in yourself of the population You can have the feeling of being deeply involved, and be aware that you are in the midst of intermolecular forces in a place with others around you) . Escape from the feeling of being left out of the group.

- (3) Anti-liberalism
- [Significant items]
- 20 Check each other's actions (pull each other's feet)
- 21 Solidarity with surrounding colleagues even when one person makes a mistake
- 29 Can't get stuck in a relationship

Do not allow only one person to run through in 45 groups

69 prefer to be restricted in freedom of action

[Description]

The liquid molecules on which the intermolecular force is working are in a binding relationship with each other in terms of behavior. When an individual attempts to act, the intermolecular force acting between the actor and the other person in the vicinity restricts the person's behavior by the force of the other person in the vicinity (the original Etc.) . At the same time, others around you may be dragged in a direction unwilling by the person who took the action. This is felt by the person who took the action that there is a strain on the legs and that there is no freedom to act.

In the liquid state, if only one person tries to move alone, it is normal for other surrounding molecules to be restrained by the intermolecular force and apply a force to stop it.) Instead of being solely responsible, intermolecular forces should be used to stop independent actions, and joint solidarity in action also arises for other molecules that have not been stopped. The fact that only one person is not allowed to escape, the intermolecular force is working between the person trying to escape and the others around him, and when one moves, some of the people around him (with the person who moved) It moves along with it (thanks to the intermolecular forces acting in between) , and others around you come along, and others around you try to run back and pull back into themselves. Utosuru (from intermolecular force) tells that there may or exerts a force.

Even if you try to move alone, there are multiple intermolecular forces acting between you and others around you, so they can't move freely because of the interlock.

(4) Harmony-oriented uniformity

[Significant items]

(Harmonic orientation)

- 7 Attempt to reconcile conflicts and lawsuits
- 12 Respect harmony with surroundings when taking action
- 30 respect the sum inside your group

Prefer unanimous opinion at 41 meetings

Do not like mutual criticism within 50 groups

(Uniformity)

44 Trying to be immersed so that only oneself is not isolated from surroundings

62 Trying to be side by side with others

66 Not tolerant of someone who has a different opinion

Try to put 99 people in a uniform frame

[Description]

Liquid molecules prevent opposition, separation and collision between molecules in a group formed by intermolecular forces. Each other attractive force equilibrium (balance) also said keeping.

Litigation dictates the conflict between molecules and is a behavior that contradicts the ability of molecules within a population to attract each other.

The liking of reconciliation and being united with each other means that even if there is a force that repels each other, it is only absorbed (cancelled and neutralized) by the attractive force.

Mutual criticism, that is, trying to exert repulsive forces between each other, is considered undesirable because it goes against the mutually attractive intermolecular forces that exist by default.

The movement that tries to be side by side with others around you is based on the task of trying to make your psychological distribution position the same as (or to match) with others. Others ambient (to his people) is that it also keep up their own in the direction of the force to pull, it can be said that the action was consistent with the presence of intermolecular forces with their surroundings. Even if you are isolated, try to make the distribution position in the psychological space different from the group to which you belong (for example, try to change clothes, thoughts, etc. from the surroundings, try to be around black) However, only one person tries to go to a white place) The existence of molecules is such that the surroundings try to go in a direction different from the direction of the force that attracts each other, and attracts each other, which is the function of intermolecular force. It is not preferable because it is contrary to the force of uniting (preferably immersive) .

Preference for unanimous consensus translates to preference for a state in which the molecules are well united (without cracking) . Eliminating cracks is the function of intermolecular forces in liquid molecules, and due to the nature of the molecules sticking together, even if cracks are likely to occur between the molecules inside the group, the intermolecular forces It means that the crack is repaired immediately (return to the state without cracks) . It can be said that liquid molecules prefer the union state.

Not accepting diversity (fitting in a uniform frame) means trying to reduce the outliers in the distribution (physical to psychological) of each molecule. It can be said that the width of the distribution is small.

When liquid water is put into a balloon and heated, the water inside vaporizes and expands. Therefore, it can be said that the distribution width of the gas (dry molecule) is larger (dispersed in a wide space, the outlier of the distribution is larger).

It can be said that the liquid molecule group condensed in a narrow space has a smaller outlier in the spatial distribution and has a uniform distribution.

(5) Anti-privacy

[Significant items]

- 9 Takes care of personal affairs other than work
- 13 Want to intervene in the privacy of others
- 64 likes to monitor each other

[Description]

Constantly exerting intermolecular forces on each other means that by continuing to exert a constant force on the opponent and obtaining feedback on the force exerted on the opponent (how the opponent moved with respect to the force exerted by himself) , It is the same as constantly watching (monitoring) the other party's condition . Knowing how much you are pulled in what direction will tell you how your opponent has moved. Detecting the intermolecular forces of each other will lead to interference with the privacy of others (or self) .

Alternatively, frequent sticking and contact with each other can lead to constant intrusion into each other's private space, leading to interference with the privacy of others (or self) (intervention in private affairs).

(6) Ambiguity

[Significant items]

- 32 things are roundabout and euphemism
- 49 trying to keep things black and white
- 63 I like ambiguous and flexible expressions
- 65 try to keep my future course ambiguous

[Description]

In liquid molecules, (their surrounding) by receiving intermolecular force from various fields, the movement of the molecules (including future track) is ambiguous. Even if you try to move with a clear intention at first, the direction becomes ambiguous or unclear (iridescent) due to repeated intervention and adjustment by intermolecular force from others around you.

(7) Other rules

[Significant items]

- 26 Mind the eyes of others when taking action
- 36 Easy to be influenced by opinions
- 40 Try to adapt your actions to those around you
- 52 Try to do the same with everyone around you (willing to synchronize around)
- 60 I can't decide my future path by myself (I 'm affected by my surroundings)
- 67 Around the fashion

93 I care about how I see others (appearance)

[Description]

In liquid molecules, others around them (other molecules) constantly exert an intermolecular force on themselves. In the case of humans, the intermolecular force exerted on one's own by the surroundings is sensed as a gaze, gaze, gossip, etc. that monitors oneself. When taking an action, others around you exercise intermolecular force (influence) according to the direction in which you are acting, so you need to worry. In other words, you will always be aware of your surroundings and your relationship with yourself. In the midst of intermolecular forces, "cooperation" is required, which is sensitive to the movements and atmosphere of others around them (from changes in how intermolecular forces work) . In addition, by receiving constantly the eyes of others, (their actions) evoke a sense of such bad embarrassing-dressed.

Liquid molecules tend to change their direction of movement under the influence of intermolecular forces from others around them.

If you do not move in the same direction as the others around you, you may be injured by receiving large intermolecular forces (from other people) in the opposite direction to your own direction (damage to damage). Receive) . Therefore, when taking an action, it is necessary to know in advance what the intentions of others around him are and to adapt his / her action to it.

When taking an action, if the same as the others around you, you will be damaged by the intermolecular force acting in the opposite direction to your own action (the action result will be counter to the main flow around, Torouniowaru like by receiving opposite) potential is reduced, preferably.

In liquid molecules, one's course is determined by the intermolecular forces existing around oneself, and cannot be determined by oneself.

I care about my appearance because I feel that I am seen from the surroundings (I feel my surroundings, I feel the restraint by the intermolecular force from each surrounding molecule), or my own progress Whether the direction can be approved by the surroundings, and whether the orientation of oneself, as indicated by one's appearance, is suitable for the surrounding fashion (intermolecular forces acting on the surrounding molecules are positive for the direction of travel) or me working in the direction) If you do not know whether to advance, the force acting from the periphery (intermolecular force) because the could lead to be tricked by.

Being swung around by surrounding fashions, etc., means being moved by being pulled by surrounding intermolecular forces, indicating a lack of independence of liquid molecules.

(8) Fixability Precedent-oriented

[Significant items]

(Retention principle)

56 Established in one place and does not move

77 Prefer farming life

(Precedent principle) 43 We value seniority and junior relations with 80 people who seek the standard of behavior and seek the precedent by 80 people

[Description]

Liquid molecules lack the ability to diffuse into new territories (new spaces) (they remain in the same volume forever if placed in a container, etc.) . It can be said that the fixability is strong.

Agricultural life is to keep growing crops while staying (fixed) near certain arable land, which can be said to be close to the movement of liquid molecules.

Thanks to intermolecular forces, they are attracted to each other and remain united, and there is nothing in the united group that tries to break out the intermolecular forces and jump out.

The reason why water disappears from the container with the lid open is that the water once diffuses into a gas and does not diffuse in a liquid state.

Liquid molecules, also of existing forever (had up to now) remains continue to place (or in the human relationship that I was a member until now) (continue to settle and fixing) . Then, where tradition and precedent necessary for life (not-class is as it is of precedent, as compared to the case where the process goes to a new area to be a continuing need for a trial and error) likely to be stock. Therefore, the standard of action is determined based on existing rules and precedents. For example, in education, emphasis is placed on memorizing precedents.

In a wet society, it is common sense to grasp human relationships by discriminating between seniors who have accumulated a lot of precedents and juniors whose accumulation is small. The quantity and quality of precedents and customs accumulated in the mind determine human value (subordinates depend on seniors) . In other words, the senior-junior system is a precedent (non-proliferation) that does not emphasize originality (ability to produce unprecedented ideas) based on the fact that the amount of precedents accumulated in the human mind is proportional to age. It is a system unique to the wet society (the longer you live, the more you know the rich precedents, and you have an advantage over the shorter ones). It has a deep relationship with the seniority system.

(9) Relation to rationalization and modernization

[Significant items]

72 things are not objective

73 Thinking is irrational

74 thinking is pre-modern

82 emotional the idea (emotional) is

86 thinking is unscientific

[Description]

Liquid molecules (people in a wet society) will always integrate and fuse with an object due to intermolecular forces, making it impossible to perform objective vision that requires a certain distance from the object.

Even if a molecule attempts to move in a direction that is considered to be reasonable, the direction of movement is always distorted in an unexpected direction due to the

intermolecular force acting from the surroundings, and this applies to all molecules. Become.

A mindset that is emotional means that the direction of movement changes randomly and randomly according to the direction (atmosphere) where the intermolecular force (from the surroundings) acts, so the autonomous direction is determined by oneself. Refers to things that cannot be done.

In the context of social change, a wet society does not have the power to pursue modernization intrinsically. This is because the way of society is irrational, unscientific (magical) , and followed by precedent (disregarding originality) . Modernization is achieved through the follow-up and improvement of a dry society's original creation (or integration with a dry society) . We need to investigate the relationship between wet sensation and feudal sensation in the future.

(10) Relation to Japanese theory

[Significant items]

79 Thinking is Japanese

[Description]

In light of the content of Japanese culture theory that has been published up to now, it can be said that the behavioral pattern of Japanese (compared to Americans) is similar to that of liquid molecules with intermolecular force (R. Penedicto) , very to worry about what is likely to ambient) collectivism (such as Hamaguchi MegumiShun, prefer collective action) litigation hate (such as Kawashima Takesen, prefer a settlement)

The behavioral style of the Japanese nationality, which has been proposed separately in the past, is called the wet (= the behavioral behavior is similar to the movement of liquid molecules, a force similar to the intermolecular force works between people) Some terms can be bundled together.

(11) Relation to urban / rural society theory

[Significant items]

76 I prefer rural (uneven) relationships

[Description]

Rural settlements are physically separated from each other rather than cities, but they are still less privatized and more psychologically dense.

Occupation of residents, are common in terms of subsistence agriculture, it is a homogeneous each other (populations in the same vocational also in the city (government or company) to the inside of uneven socialization) .

There is no fluctuation of the people living in the neighborhood. The same combination of people has been going on for generations, and the relationship between residents has accumulated (blood and ground stratification has occurred) .

It has a very high level of retention because it will continue to settle in one place for generations.

(12) Relationship with conventional dictionary definitions

[Significant items]

84 Step-by-step

85 Humanity is thick

[Description]

The answer is in line with the dictionary definition.

Characteristics of dry attitude

In general, a dry attitude is an attitude that tries to act like a movement pattern of gas molecules without causing forces such as intermolecular forces to interact with others around it.

A dry society can be said to be a society in which force such as intermolecular force does not work much between people, or a society in which people show behavior patterns similar to gas molecules.

Note) In the following text, what is described as the movement of molecules may be regarded as the psychological and physical movement of human beings. In other words, gas molecules may be members of a dry society.

The term intermolecular force is used to conveniently describe the ability of humans to pull each other (psychologically and physically) together.

In the following sentence, [item that was significantly] are those that are bullet as a result of the survey, a group of items is determined significantly to be dry by the respondent, [description] and, why It explains whether the attitude (or action pattern) indicated by those items can be said to be similar to the movement pattern of gas molecules.

The characteristics of the dry attitude (the behavioral pattern of members in a dry society) can be summarized as follows.

- (1) Individualism Independence Widely distributed
- (2) Non-related orientation
- (3) Liberalism
- (4) Litigation oriented Respect for diversity

- (5) Respect for privacy
- (6) Anti-ambiguity
- (7) Autonomy
- (8) Non-fixation Originality oriented

These features are related to each other in one set, and when one changes, the other changes (if you change one, you have to change all the others together).

(1) Individualism Independence Widely distributed

[Significant items]

(Individualism)

2 trying to stay away from each other

97 trying to stay apart

5 Prefer to act alone or alone

15 Prefer separation and independence from others

22 groups can easily leave

39 We can't get together without some purpose

(Independence) 4 Prefer to be independent of each other 92 Strong independence 34 Dislike dislike 35 Dislike to create a faction

(Wide-area dispersibility) 3 Try to be dispersed in a large space 58 Prefer to be in a private room one by one

[Description]

Gas molecules (or dry attitude of the people) because the intermolecular forces between each other does not work, do not try to get together with each other attract each other (and I will be in pieces) , flock not = populations and organizations there is no Toka purpose And can not.

The absence of intermolecular forces means that you can (or must) do your own movements up to nearly 100 % without being determined by others around you. Gas molecules in that sense, (from others around) independence (independence) are.

Without intermolecular forces, it is unlikely that individuals will attract and stick to each other = unity. Dislike of uniting with each other leads to dislike of spoiling and creating factions.

Easily withdrawing from a group means that there is no gravitational pull from others around you when you go outside. When an intermolecular force is exerted, an individual who tries to go outside exerts a force to be stopped by others around him. With gas molecules, such intermolecular forces do not work, so they can easily withdraw from the group.

Gas molecules are dispersed in a wide space with a lower density than each other as compared with liquid molecules.

Being in a private room means being isolated from the space where others are located by walls and doors. That is, it is the same as existing apart from the surrounding others, and matches the tendency of gas molecules.

(2) Non-related orientation

[Significant items]

Don't respect 18 connections

The relationship between 19 people is strange

54 likes to break up quickly

59 Don't like to interact with others

The atmosphere of 91 people is not family

81 Don't like parent molecular relationships

6 Do not stick to the distinction between relatives and outside

68 Dating with unrelated people

24 Difficult to empathize with others

42 I don't mind if I don't do it in advance

[Description]

If there is no intermolecular force, it is difficult to create bonds with other molecules. That is, it is difficult to establish a connection. Unless the intermolecular force works, they do not attract each other, so it is difficult for them to stick together. If left alone , the interaction (sticking) can be stopped in a short period of time and it is thought that it is easy to break up .

Because intimacy does not evolve, the interaction is less likely to be family-like (assuming blood relations are connected) . Therefore, it is difficult to create a parent molecular relationship.

The fact that it is difficult to sympathize means that the psychological distribution position is required to be located far from the opponent (the intermolecular force with the opponent does not reach) , and it is difficult to adhere to the opponent.

Relationships between molecules leads in the gas (nepotism) is usually thin. It is common for people to meet with their opponent directly without resorting to a connection or to approach and interact with an unconnected opponent suddenly (because weak connection is the default) .

Since it is difficult it is nepotism, relatives (some of the well connected, such as relatives) and outside (those without nepotism) distinction is difficult birth, and it can be said.

Gaseous molecules (dry people) don't care if you don't have a base. Because belonging to a group (faction, etc.) has little meaning, you feel that you are deeply in the group, you are in a place with others around you, in the middle of intermolecular force work There is no need to be conscious.

(3) Liberalism

[Significant items]

20 Allow each other to act freely

21 Only the person who made the mistake is responsible

29 You can move freely without human relationship

45 Allow the runaway

69 I don't like being restricted in freedom of action

[Description]

Since gas molecules have no intermolecular force, they do not attract and bind to each other. There is no binding between molecules. Only one can run through. Can move freely. In that respect, freedom of action is of paramount value.

Responsibility for the result of the action (failure) is limited to the person who took the action, because even if one person takes action, the intermolecular force does not work and does not affect others around him.

(4) Litigation oriented Respect for diversity

[Significant items]

(Litigation oriented)

7 opposition, willing to take lawsuit

12 We do not respect harmony with our surroundings

Do not respect the sum within 30 groups

41 Even if opinion is split, majority vote is okay

50 Allow mutual criticism

(Respect for diversity) 44 trying to be individual even when isolated from the surroundings 66 being tolerant of those who have different opinions 99 recognizing the diversity of people 62 not trying to be side by side

[Description]

Gas molecules are prone to litigation. This is because the molecules do not attract each other (unify into one), and they do not care if there is a collision, separation or collision in the traveling direction between the molecules. Mutual criticism suggests that trying to exert repulsive forces between each other is not inconsistent with intermolecular forces, and there is no particular problem, since there is no intermolecular force that attracts each other.

Gas molecules do not line up with others around them. That is, they do not try to make their position in the psychological space the same (match) with others (so that they do not try to unite with surrounding molecules) . Since there is no pulling force by others around you (toward you) , you do not need to omit the position of the other person and you can do your own positioning freely.

The existence of molecules that try to make the distribution positions in psychological space different from each other, as a result that the intermolecular force that attracts and integrates each other does not work, and the orientation that tries to distribute and distribute in a wide space works, This is desirable (it is said that it is better to make the distribution positions different from each other as much as possible and to be unique) .

The fact that a majority vote is acceptable even if opinions are split indicates that the relationship between molecules is broken and that one does not mind if they do not get together and get together. The fact that molecules are less likely to stick to each other (cohesion) means that cracks between molecules within the population are not particularly repaired.

Recognizing diversity (not trying to fit into a uniform frame) corresponds to the fact that gas molecules have more outliers in their distribution (physical to psychological) . It can be said that the width of the distribution is large.

When liquid water is put into a balloon and heated, the water inside vaporizes and expands. Therefore, the distribution width of the gas (dry molecule) is larger (disperse in a wide space, the outlier of the distribution is large).

- (5) Respect for privacy
- [Significant items]
- 9 Take care of others except for work
- 13 Does not interfere with the privacy of others
- 64 Don't like to monitor each other
- [Description]

Gas molecules have no intermolecular forces. It not adversely intermolecular force with each other, without exerting a force to the other party, and nor does it get feedback of the force exerted on the opponent not popping state of a partner (does not interfere with the privacy) equivalent It is.

Alternatively, the molecules do not frequently stick to each other and come into contact with each other, so that the molecules do not interfere with each other's privacy (penetration into a private space around each molecule).

- (6) Anti-ambiguity
- [Significant items]
- 32 things are straightforward
- 49 trying to make things black and white
- 63 I don't like ambiguous and flexible expressions

65 Try to clarify your future course

[Description]

In gas molecules, the movement of the molecules (including the future course) does not bend due to the interference of intermolecular forces from the surroundings, so it is easy to keep straight (frank) and clear (clear) state It is. If you are trying to move with a clear intention at first, there is no intervention or adjustment by intermolecular force from others around you, so you can keep a clear and clear state (no ambiguity).

(7) Autonomy

[Significant items]

26 Don't worry about the eyes of others around you

36 have their own opinion

40 Don't try to adapt your behavior to those around you

52 Try to do different things (try to be autonomous without synchronization)

60 You can decide your future course by yourself

67 Unaffected by surrounding fashion (not affected)

93 I do not care how I see others (appearance)

[Description]

Gas molecules can behave autonomously because the intermolecular force of others does not act. Gas molecules, of around (to monitor their) eyes (lobbying, stringing of intermolecular forces from the surrounding) that there is no feel (it can be said that I do not feel the embarrassment) . Therefore, one can walk one's own path without worrying about the intention of the surroundings (there is no need to be swept around) . In addition, it is possible to proceed without sideways traffic from the surroundings in the direction determined by the user. You are in a different (distant) psychological position from others around you, so it is not unnatural to do anything different from others.

If a molecule wants to move in a certain direction, the direction in which it moves is always maintained at the initial value determined by the molecule because no intermolecular force acts from the surroundings. You can pass through the route you have decided without being washed away by the surrounding atmosphere.

(8) Non-fixation Originality oriented

[Significant items]

(Non-fixing)

56 Moving around without fixing in one place

77 Prefer nomadic life

(Originality-oriented) 43 standards of behavior seek a new creative ideas of 80 not trapped in senior junior relationship

[Description]

The gas molecules have a diffusivity to a new space (when put in a container or the like and the lid is opened, they are immediately scattered). This is because they do not stop at each other due to the intermolecular force, and it can be said that they lack fixing ability.

Nomadic life moves from place to place on vast grasslands in search of pasture. It is a non-fixed lifestyle, similar to the movement of gas molecules.

The emphasis is not placed on traditions or precedents, and the standards for action are sought after for creative ideas to jump into new lands (open new boundaries) . That leads to an emphasis in education on coming up with new venture-like ideas.

In a dry society, there is no need to segment human relationships by precedented accumulations in each person's brain (no junior subordinates to seniors) . The value and quality of human beings is determined by the quantity and quality of new and creative ideas created in the mind.

(9) Relation to rationalization and modernization

[Significant items]

72 perspectives are objective

73 thinking is rational

74 Thinking is modern

82 The idea is rational

86 thinking is scientific

[Description]

In the case of gas molecules, it is common to objectively view an object (an object can be viewed in an objective way), which is premised on keeping a certain distance from the object (not attracting or integrating with each other) . Why is a rational and rational attitude (a logical and deliberate attitude to process things according to logic) dry ? Because gas molecules are autonomous, intermolecular forces from the surroundings It can be said that the logic and plan once set up are unlikely to be distorted by the intervention by.

A dry society has the power to promote modernization voluntarily in social change. It is rational and scientific and emphasizes originality. Modernization can be spontaneously achieved.

(10) Relation to American theory

[Significant items]

79 is American

[Description]

What has traditionally been regarded as American (compared to Japan) can be said to be largely in line with the above-mentioned dry nature, such as preference for litigation and individualism.

(11) Relation to urban / rural society theory

[Significant items]

76 urban (city) prefer a specific human relations

[Description]

Urban residents have different and diverse occupations. Therefore, it can be said that the distributions in the psychological space are mutually dispersed.

Physically seemingly overcrowded, the tough and thick walls of offices and homes, and the presence of keys that are open only to the owner, have the effect of greatly separating one another, and are virtually decentralized.

Urban inhabitants form apparent and anonymous human relationships that do not go deeper into each other, but to protect their privacy and can be said to have little connection.

In cities, the people who are living are constantly changing. It can be said that the retention of residents is low. In addition, it can be said that accumulation of relations is not made.

(12) Relationship with conventional dictionary definitions

[Significant items]

84 Not legal

85 is thin humanity

[Description]

The answer is in line with the dictionary definition.

By the way, `` how to do things simply '' that appears in the meaning of `` dry '' means that there is a psychologically sufficient gap between others and you do not need to consider intermolecular force, It does not matter what others think, but seeks conclusions through a certain set of rules logically. " (Shinmeiken Japanese Dictionary 3rd Edition Sanseido 1981 The meaning of " divisible ") .

About five years ago, I investigated what was said about the national character of Japanese people (mainly in comparison with the United States and Europe). (For a list of proposed theories, see Please refer to Iwanami Shoten 1994, which is more detailed than the one I read.) I wonder if it would be possible to summarize the proposed characteristics of various nationalities with a single keyword. Was.

In some literature, I have encountered the expression that Japanese are wet and Americans are dry (for example, for Japanese, Sui Haga, "Japanese Expression Psychology", Chuo Koronsha 1979). Dry / in both the wet, it is the word to the comprehensive feeling. Therefore, I thought that the contrast between the words dry / wet might be a keyword that summarizes national character.

However, it was not clear what kind of behavior pattern was perceived as dry (or wet) .

It off in doubt many dry behavioral pattern / because the difference between the wet is ultimately in the physical and chemical, gaseous (giving a dry feeling) / liquid state (giving a wet feeling) the difference between the relationship I thought there was.

Using a commercial physics encyclopedia (Baifukan, Maruzen) and reference books on physics and chemistry for high school students, the difference between the gaseous state and the liquid state was examined.

It was found that the difference between the two was a difference at the ultra-micro level, that is, a difference in molecular motion pattern.

Note) Difference in physical and chemical properties between gas molecules and liquid molecules

Gas molecule Liquid molecule
No intermolecular force
/olume indefinite (diffusion) constant (non-diffusion)
Kinetic energy large small

The feeling of giving dry wet

Reference books (physical from a chart series basis (P.116), chemical (p.55) Number of Research published 1985), a look at the illustration of, intuitively of molecular motion pattern of gas and liquid difference is, the reality of human beings It seemed similar to the differences between Western and Japanese behavior patterns.

Note) Illustration of motion patterns of gas molecules and liquid molecules

Therefore, a questionnaire survey was conducted to find out how close or similar the pattern of dry / wet behavior is to the movement pattern of gas / liquid molecules (mainly depending on the presence or absence of intermolecular force) in real humans . .

Survey procedure

1. Create item pairs

The human behavior patterns (or attitudes) that are likely to be related to the comparison of gas / liquid molecular motion patterns (e.g., with or without intermolecular force) and that have been raised in the comparison between Japan and Europe and the United States to represent national character as much as possible We picked up a lot and organized them into item pairs, such as "dry-wet". Please refer to the <u>questionnaire count result</u> for the list of item pairs.

2. Implementation of questionnaire

For item pair that you created, 1997 years 4 January to 5 over the May, "one of the two attitudes in the pair, both of attitude do you feel more dry" on the Internet of the WWW home page questionnaire in how to hear that went. The survey was solicited by posting a solicitation article to a few newsgroups on netnews, linking the article to a prepared WWW homepage dedicated to answers so that you can fly with a single shot. Please refer to here for the contents of the WWW home page dedicated to answering.

3. Total of questionnaire results

Questionnaire results aggregation, Perl of CGI by using a script, the trend of answers that were received up to that point at any time, the proportion and the normal distribution z value, the place and the determination of whether or not reached the level of significance Calculated for all item pairs and displayed in table format.

<u>Please</u> refer to <u>here</u> for the survey results .

4.Result analysis procedure

From the results,

Compare the magnitude of dry vs. non-dry (wet + neither) using a test of the ratio difference in a set of samples that are not independent of each other. For the test method, see Minoru Nakamichi, "Social Survey Methodology" (Koseisha Welfare) Cabinet 1997) Referring to Example 11.3 on p.353, the calculation was performed using the following formula.

AP (in the same item pair as UAP) Percentage of items that were actually determined to be dry in the item that was expected to be dry in the original hypothesis

UAP (in the same item pair as AP) The percentage of items that were predicted to be wet in the original hypothesis that were actually determined to be dry

Proportion determined to be neither of the NN item pairs (both item pairs are not dry)

Incidentally, the AP and the UAP have opposite attitudes in the same item pair. If one item pair is dry in one item pair, the other is automatically wet. To find the z- value of the normal distribution,

```
z = ABS (AP-(NN + UAP)) / SQRT ((AP + (NN + UAP)) / n)
= ABS (AP-(1-AP)) / SQRT ((AP + (1-AP)) / n)
```

And

Significance level a=0.01 null hypothesis at the (dry = non dry) is rejected (dry > can affirm that the non-dry) The, z=2.33 or higher required number of samples n=75 because, AP = 0.63 or more Is necessary

Significance level a=0.05 null hypothesis at the ($dry=non\ dry$) is rejected (dry>can affirm that the non-dry) The, z=1.64 or higher required number of samples n=75 because, AP=0.60 or more Is necessary

Significance level a=0.10 null hypothesis at the (dry = non dry) is rejected (dry > can affirm that the non-dry) The, z=1.28 or higher required number of samples n=75 because, AP = 0.58 or more Is necessary

In the following text, only items whose dry ratio is significantly higher than the non-dry ratio (significance level 0.10 or less) are picked up and listed. In this case, the rate at which the opposite item is considered wet, in contrast to the item with a significantly higher dry rate, is equal to the rate at which the opposite item is dry (1-(UAP + NN) = AP), So it can be regarded as significantly wet.

Questionnaire page about dry attitude

When the answer is completed, please click the "answer complete" button at the bottom of the screen.

Please enter your email address. Required for reward notification. (Example: fwhz6149@mb.infoweb.or.jp)

Your gender (check boxes that apply)

○ Man ○ Woman

Your Age (Check the applicable items)

0 10 generations○ 20 generations○ 30 generations○ 40 generations○ 50 generations○ 60 generations○ 70 generations questionnaire text

Read the pair of sentences on the left and right below that describe the attitudes that people take, starting with " 1 ", and check the button next to the attitude content that you

feel	"dryer	(dr	ver`)" .

(Example) Dry ● ○ ○ It is wet

If you feel neither, check the middle button (but avoid this if possible).

(Example) Neither • • Neither

No.	Sentence (left)	Select button	Text (right)
1	Fast decision making	0 0 0	

Examination of "gas / liquid type behavior" (1992/05 edition)

A hypothesis about dry / wet behavior that was first created around 1992.5. At this stage, a basic hypothesis has been obtained. However, the content of the hypothesis and the classification method are very different from the current one. Please use it as a reference only. \uparrow

A Study on "Gas / Liquid-type Behavior" -Molecular Kinetic Understanding of Human Behavior-

1992.05.24 Integrated gas / liquid version for the first time

1. Introduction 1. Necessity of capturing human behavior at the physicochemical level

The levels that explain human behavior are, in order from the basic ones: 1) Physicochemical level (movement of objects) 2) Physiological / biological level (neural cells to animals, heredity) 3) Human specific level (cerebral frontal lobe ... culture) □ Civilization) can be considered.

However, the behavioral sciences that deal with human behavior up to now have only one human-specific level in sociology and social psychology (even animal experiments are rarely performed). 2 Even in psychology, it is at most the biological level (application of ethology, neuronal research found in physiological psychology).

There are quite a few examples of applying physicochemical thinking as a metaphor to behavioral science. Psychology and psychophysics (Weber-Fechner), social psychology, group dynamics (Levin et al.), Sociometry (Moreno), sociology and social systems theory, and self-organization theory (Parsons et al.).

However, the approach to the most basic physicochemical level, which treats humans as physical entities (objects) rather than merely metaphors, and regards their actions as the movements of objects, has not been studied much. Such a situation is like building a high-rise building without foundation work, and it is doubtful that it is an appropriate procedure for conducting research. Therefore, it is necessary to reconsider whether items that have been studied as higher-order human-specific levels (eg, interpersonal relations, ethnicity, etc.) cannot be explained at a more basic physicochemical level. is there.

2. Physicochemical understanding of human behavior by introducing a macroscopic viewpoint

When viewed from a very macroscopic point of view at the cosmic / terrestrial level, individual humans can be perceived as being as small as physicochemical molecules. However, to no human being as physical chemical entity that has been minimized to the molecular level, the behavior of the human population, for it can be taken in any form, is noticeable study has not been performed (the man The physico-chemical approach itself, which is considered to be minimized to the molecular level, is not the subject of social science in the first place).

Whether the genetic or cultural behavior (ethnicity or social character) of a human or human population as a molecular physicochemical entity is directly related to the actual laws of molecular movement in physical chemistry. However, existing research remains unclear (applications of physics to the field of social psychology include the theory of collective mechanics by K. Levin et al., All of which remain at a metaphorical level).

If we can prove that the genetic and cultural behavioral patterns of human beings are directly related to the laws of molecular motion , we will use the computer-based molecular motion simulation technology currently used in physical chemistry for humans (It can be applied to the research of a group as it is, leading to a dramatic improvement in the level of computer utilization in the social science field.

In this paper, we show that (1) subjects that have been treated as sociology, psychology, and cultural anthropology, such as traditional ethnicity and social character, can be treated as physical kinematics in physical chemistry. We show that the genetic and cultural behavior of humans or human populations as bimolecular physicochemical entities globally obeys the law of fluid liquid-gas molecular motion. This shows that the application of physicochemical approaches and computer-based molecular simulation techniques to social sciences is directly possible (not just as a metaphor).

2. wrap up

- (1) When viewed from a macro perspective, human behavior, including social and cultural behavior, follows the laws of physicochemical liquid-gas molecular motion (regardless of whether or not one is aware of it). Strictly speaking, humans behave differently from physicochemical molecules in that they incorporate sensory, association, and motor functions, but act globally as physicochemical entities.
- (2) Genetically, the behavioral patterns of women and men correspond to the laws of liquid and gaseous molecular motion according to the degree of their biological preciousness.
- (3) Culturally, the behavioral patterns (ethnicity) of agricultural (settlement / intensive) and nomadic (migration / exhaustive) societies according to the degree of liquid / gas superiority (wet / dry) of the natural environment to which they are adapted) Corresponds to liquid / gas molecular motion. (The dry / humidity of cultural human behavior is positively correlated with the dry / humidity of the natural environment.)
- (4) There is a mutual correspondence between the genetic behavior of women and men and the behavior of cultural (derived from the natural environment) agricultural and nomadic societies. From the viewpoint of adaptability to the natural environment, women are dominant in agricultural societies in a liquid-dominant (humid) environment, and men are dominant in a nomadic society in a gas-dominant (dry) environment.

3. Liquid and gas molecular kinetics

There is a constant flow of interaction in human behavior. Therefore, when physicochemically grasping human behavior, the subject of comparison is the molecular motion of fluid gas to liquid (solids without fluid are excluded from the subject of comparison).

This section summarizes the basic properties of liquid and gaseous molecular motion. First, the intermolecular force will be described, and then the principle of the molecular motion will be divided into a motion (Movement) dimension and a distribution (Distribution) dimension centered on the intermolecular force . Next, for each item of the basic principle, a comparison of liquid / gas molecular motions is made based on the intermolecular force and arranged in a table.

Some of the explanatory texts use anthropomorphic expressions of molecules or actively use concepts used in social sciences. It aims to bridge the terminology between traditional physical chemistry and social sciences.

I Intermolecular Force Each molecule has an "intermolecular force" (a mutually attracting force). The degree to which the "intermolecular force" acts (the ease of attraction between multiple molecules) is determined by (1) the "distance" between each molecule, and (2) the "kinetic energy" of each individual molecule that shakes off the mutual attraction. Negatively correlated.

The relationship between the motion of each molecule in the M motion dimension and the "intermolecular force" will be summarized.

Regarding the operating energy of each molecule of M1, each of the fluid molecules has a moderate to high level of kinetic energy.

The operating energy of each molecule is expressed as the product of 01 "mass" 02 "speed".

The operating energy of each molecule is: 11 The size of the operation "scale" 21 The "activeness" of the operation (the degree of spontaneous movement) 31 The degree of "hit" at the time of mutual contact and the degree of destructiveness 32 Vulnerability 33 Correlates positively with the energy to break down and reform the status quo .

The degree to which the "intermolecular force" acts is negatively correlated with the kinetic energy of each molecule. Therefore, the above index values of 01 to 31 are negatively correlated with the "intermolecular force".

The method of determining the motion of each molecule of M2 is as follows: For each molecule of M211, 01 "degree of freedom" (a degree that can be determined without being physically restricted by surrounding molecules) 02 "autonomy" (determined independently of the surroundings) Degree of creativity) 03 It is represented by the degree of originality (the degree to which one's own decision that is different from surrounding molecules can be made) .

These values represent the degree to which each molecule can freely move around by shaking off its attractive force, or the degree to which it is not necessary to consider the influence of the surrounding individual attraction when deciding on an action. (Attraction between molecules). The greater the intermolecular force, the greater the degree of each molecule's "run away from freedom" [E. Fromm].

For M212 molecules, 01 "interdependence" (the degree of mutual influence of the decision of the movement of other molecules) 02 "mutual traction system" (the movement of other molecules is regulated and restricted, fit "the degree) 03" uniformity degree "(the degree will not be able to individually move apart) 04" collective principle of "(the strength of the tendency to move in unison become a loaf in the mutual attraction) 05" (like) other Degree of person orientation (the tendency to make the motion target the same as another molecule, the tendency to seek mutual "warmth") The degree of personification (the degree

to which non-similar inorganic substances, etc. are equivalent to others of the same kind)

06 "degree of mutual compatibility" (degree of mutual friendship / "friendship") This value can be subdivided into the following 061 to 063. It also has a positive correlation with the degree of mutual fusion / integration of molecules (D22-11). 061 "degree of attraction confirmation" (degree of (actively) confirming that gravitation acts between each other) 062 "repulsion suppression degree" (suppresses the effect of repulsion (repulsion) between each other (with surroundings) 063 "Attraction invalidation suppression degree" (between each other, move around freely (by disabling) by pulling off (surrounding) gravitational force, which does not allow the existence of movement in the opposite direction) Degree of deterrence)

Represented by

These values are negatively correlated with the "degree of freedom" of each molecular motion, and are therefore positively correlated with "intermolecular forces".

For M213 vs. surroundings, 01 "synchronization degree" (degree of seeking harmony in operation with surroundings) 02 "easiness of shame" [R.Benedict] (interested and monitored by other surrounding molecules) degree) feel that around other molecules, if the degree to consider whether the feeling) about their own in the "Ease of care around the eyes" (mutual 03 in advance for the "need for consensus-building" 04 (their work together Degree of consent of the surroundings) .

These values indicate the degree to which the movement of each molecule is defined by the movements of other surrounding molecules, and are positively correlated with the intermolecular force. It is negatively correlated with the "degree of freedom" of each molecular motion.

The motion direction (path) of each molecule of M22 is represented by 01 "constant degree", "straightness degree", and 02 "clarity" (the degree of distinction between black and white) .

These values are negatively correlated with intermolecular forces. The motion direction is zigzag, hit, and fuzzy as the molecules attract each other, and the clarity decreases. Therefore, the "target directivity" of the operation (the degree to which the operation proceeds in a straight line toward the target object) decreases.

M23-taking responsibility for the operation of each molecule itself, 01 "dispersion" (the degree to diffuse into between other molecules) 02 "joint degree" (take in collaboration with other molecules, the degree to which mutually have) represented by .

These values are positively correlated with intermolecular forces. As the degree of mutual attraction increases, the degree to which each person's movement cannot be determined by only one molecule increases, and accordingly, the degree of individually taking responsibility for his own movement decreases. Therefore, the degree of "collective irresponsibility" for the movement increases.

The distribution of each molecule (group) in the D distribution dimension will be described focusing on the relationship with the intermolecular force.

D11 mutual distance The fluid molecules maintain a moderate to large distance from each other. The degree to which the attraction between molecules is effective, that is, the degree to which the "intermolecular force" acts, is negatively correlated with the distance between the molecules.

For the distribution of each D21 molecule, 01 " individuality " (the degree to which each molecule is separated and independent from each other, the degree of "individualism")

- 11 "Objectiveness of viewpoint" (degree of peering away from each other, degree of non-myopia of eyes looking at each other)
- 21 "Territory size" (the size of your own space secured by each molecule) 22 "Visibility size" (the size and distance of visibility secured by each molecule, good visibility) 23 "Privacy" (The degree to which each molecule is not monitored by one another.) 24 "Direction of private room" (The degree to which each molecule sets up a partition between each other to make its own space independent from the surroundings)
- 31 (degree of exposure to the environment) (the degree to which each molecule is directly exposed to the external environment without the intervention of other molecules) .

These values are positively correlated with the mutual distance between the molecules and therefore negatively correlated with the magnitude of the intermolecular force.

For the distribution between D22 molecules, 01 "Mutual closeness" (the degree to which each molecule tries to approach each other in distance)

11 "Fusion / integration directivity" (the degree to which each molecule tries to fuse / integrate with each other) 12 "Degree of leaning" (the degree to which each molecule

leans and leans on each other, "Ame" directivity [Doi]) 13 "Degree of contact" (period of contact with other molecules, frequency, number of faces, degree of stickiness)

These values are positively correlated with the degree to which the molecules exert an attractive force on each other, and therefore with the magnitude of the intermolecular force. The interaction between each molecule is positively correlated with the degree to which it becomes more "all personal" and "family".

21 "Territory obscurity" (the degree to which the boundaries between territories are blurred and unclear)

This value is positively correlated with the degree of mutual integration of molecules (D22-11), and is positively correlated with the magnitude of the intermolecular force. The degree of "interpersonality" [Hamaguchi] is positively correlated with this value.

For the distribution at the D23 molecular assembly level,

01 "dispersion" (spatial dispersion of distribution region) 02 "scale" (spatial spread / scale of distribution region) These values are positively correlated with the magnitude of mutual distance between molecules and the difficulty of the attraction. Therefore, it is negatively correlated with the magnitude of the intermolecular force.

11 "Concentration / agglomeration degree" (the degree to which the distribution is gathered in one place) 12 "Continuity" (the degree to which the distribution is connected in an analog manner) 13 "(mutual) degree of protection" (the mutual opposition to the external environment degree) to prevent exposure by becoming these values are small mutual distance between molecules is positively correlated to work ease of attraction. Therefore, it is positively correlated with the magnitude of the intermolecular force. 21 "outlier tolerance" (tuning of lower degree molecule can exist of to the surroundings in the distribution plane) (separation degree of independence with respect to the other part of each portion in the distribution) 22 "Decentralization of" these values, the distribution (\rightarrow D23-01 section). Therefore, it is negatively correlated with the magnitude of the intermolecular force.

31 "density" (degree of close contact with each other, degree of directing an overcrowded state) 32 "ground directivity" (degree of pointing downward spatially due to the effect of gravity, and ground directivity) These values are: Positive correlation with distribution concentration / aggregation degree (→ D23-11) Therefore, it is positively correlated with the magnitude of the intermolecular force.

MD Operation × distribution dimension M. Operation and D. Items related to both distributions are summarized, focusing on the relationship with intermolecular forces.

MD1 diffusibility 11 "Diffusion degree" (degree of diffusion of the distribution region of each molecule gradually) 12 "distribution frame unlimited degree" (distribution space is not limited, degree is not restricted by frame and type, degree of non-constant volume) 13 "Unknown area directivity" (the degree to which each molecule actively challenges and jumps out to an area where it has not yet been distributed) 14 "Originality" (something discovered / invented by entering the target area "first") to the degree) 15 "different fields exchange-oriented degree" (go out to a different area, other molecules (population) the degree of interaction with)

These values are positively correlated with the magnitude of the operating energy and the magnitude of the mutual distance. Therefore, it is negatively correlated with the magnitude of the intermolecular force. The distribution is positively correlated with the degree of non-"sectionalism" and the degree of "non-octopus" (Maruyama).

21 "surface abundance" (degree of existence of surface / interface in distribution area) 22 "inside / outside distinction degree" (degree of making distinction / boundary between inside and outside of distribution area) 23 "neighborhood / group directivity" (The degree to which the interaction partner is limited to similar molecules in the region (to fellow whip)) These values indicate the degree to which each molecule collectively stops only by the interaction between molecules. That is, the distribution area "diffusion degree" (MD1-11 to MD1-14) is low, and is positively correlated with the magnitude of the intermolecular force.

31 "Surface tension" (the degree of energy that minimizes the surface area of the distribution region) 32 "Surface avoidance" (the tendency of each molecule to avoid coming out of the region surface and being directly exposed to the outside of the region) 33 " "Inward directivity" (the tendency of each molecule to enter the region) 34 "Exclusion" (degree of minimizing the window (region surface) to the outside) 35 "(inside) occlusion" (from inside to outside) 36 "Degree of cohesion" (36) "(External) degree of closure" (Degree of difficulty in entering from outside to inside) These values are mutually affected by the intermolecular force. Shows the degree of resemblance between matching molecules and molecules that do not. It is positively correlated with the magnitude of the intermolecular force.

MD2 fluidity 11 "movement / fluidity" (degree of voluntary change in distribution space) 12 "scale of visual field" (degree of visual field expanding due to expansion of action range) 13 "diversity of visual field" (multiple These values are positively correlated with the magnitude of the operating energy and the attraction of the molecules, which makes it difficult to apply the brake. Therefore, it is negatively correlated with the magnitude of the intermolecular force.

21 "Settlement degree" ("vegetation" tendency to stop at almost the same position by applying the brakes of mutual attraction) 22 "Maintenance degree" (trend to stay at the current position unless "external pressure" is applied) 23 "Stock directivity" (the tendency of accumulating the trajectory of each molecule) 24 "Precedent effectiveness" (the tendency of the trajectory of each molecule to repeatedly trace the point where another molecule has previously passed) These values are expressed as "fluidity". And inversely correlates with the magnitude of the intermolecular force.

Comparison of C liquid and gas molecular motion

Based on the above explanation on the principle and law, the molecular motions of liquid and gas are compared with each other.

Liquid and gas molecules each have fluidity and kinetic energy. Assuming that the degree of "kinetic energy" is equal to the mass per molecule, the operating speed is much higher for gas molecules than for liquid molecules.

The degree to which the "intermolecular force" acts (the degree of attraction between molecules) is as follows: 1) The distance between each molecule is far greater in a gas than in a liquid. 2 The kinetic energy of each molecule is a gas. Is much larger than liquid, so liquid molecules are much larger than gas molecules.

Therefore, regarding the above explanation of the principle and law, the motion of one liquid molecule (group) conforms to an item that is positively correlated with the magnitude of the intermolecular force. The motion of the two gas molecules (population) fits an item that is negatively correlated with the magnitude of the intermolecular force.

Table 1, each item of the above principle and rule description, a positive correlation and negative correlation between 1 intermolecular force calibration and incompatibility with 2 liquid molecular motion calibration and incompatibility with 3 gas molecular motion and It is a summary of the relationship.

The following is an example showing that the principles and rules correspond to actual liquid and gas molecular motions.

In order to nullify the intermolecular force in the liquid and the intermolecular force in the liquid, that is, to convert the liquid into a gas, it is necessary to supply a huge amount of energy from the outside.

The M motion dimension, the constant motion direction, and the straightness are significantly larger for gas molecules than for liquid molecules. \rightarrow M211-1.

The D distribution dimension / density of distribution is much higher for liquids (1000 times) than for gases. \rightarrow D22-31. The size (volume) of the area required by the same number of molecular populations is smaller in liquids. If you put liquid water in a deflated balloon and put it in boiling water, it will expand rapidly as the water evaporates. \rightarrow D23-01. -As for the spatial distribution above and below, the gas floats upward, and the liquid falls downward. \rightarrow D23-32.

MD operation \times distribution dimension / liquid is "constant in volume", and "diffusion" is hardly observed. Even if you open the lid of the container filled with liquid water, it does not come out like vaporized steam. \rightarrow MD1-11. -The "surface / interface" of the distribution area exists only in the liquid (for example, when a transparent cup is poured with water, a boundary line is visible). \rightarrow MD1-21. -"Surface tension" exists only in liquids (such as a 1-yen coin floating on the water surface). \rightarrow MD1-31. -The liquid lacks the movement and flow tendency in the distribution area. Once a drop of water is placed on a horizontal surface, it stays there forever, unless you breathe in from outside (external pressure). \rightarrow MD2-11.

(c) 1992 first appearance

Gas / Liquid Molecular Motion Styles-Tables and Figures- (1992 edition)

This is a table and diagram description of the molecular motion modes of gases and liquids, which are responsible for dry and wet, created around 1992. It is the source of current dry and wet behavioral descriptions. \uparrow

First appearance

↓ Table 1

Micro perspective (motion)					
Molecular ty	/pe	Liquid molecule	Gas molecules		
Physical ene	ergy	small	large		
motion		Passive fine software	Active rough or hard		
Intermolecu	lar force	large	Small (not)		
	Direction similarity Direction clarity	Similar unclear	Clear third-party space		
motion	Independence and independence	Non-independent	Independence		
motion	Responsibility occurrence liability attributable	Difficult dispersion	Easy to fix		
	Conflict	Suppression	Tolerance		
Macro perspective (distribution)					
Molecular ty	/pe	Liquid molecule	Gas molecules		
distribution Mutual distance		Minimization	large		

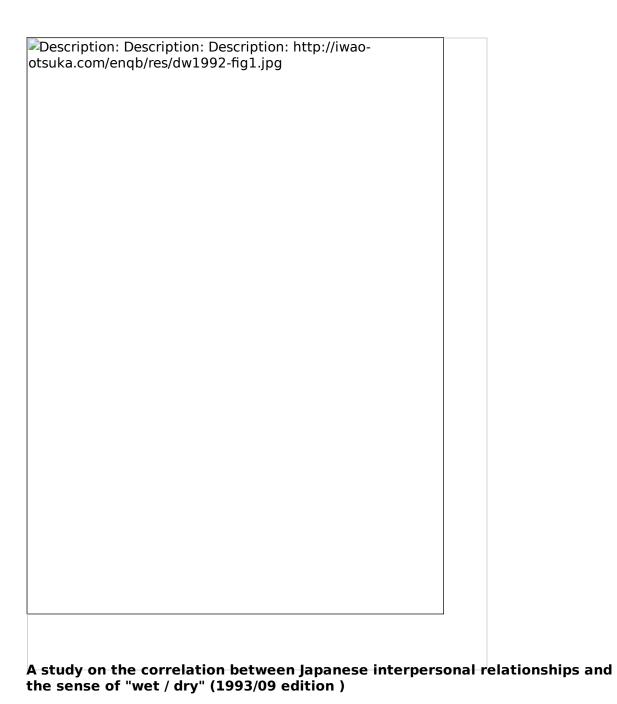
Density unity / dispersion	High collective	Low individual
Diffusion / fluidity	poor	Rich
Openness	Exclusive obstructive	Open

↓ Table 2 [Internal communication patterns]

Description: Description: Description: http://iwao- suka.com/enqb/res/dw1992-table1.jpg	

Description: Description: Description: http://iwao- otsuka.com/enqb/res/dw1992-table2.jpg	

↓ Figure 1



A revised version of the hypothesis on dry / wet behavior that was created around 1993.9 . At this stage, we had already planned a questionnaire survey based on the basic hypothesis, and had created survey items. However, in reality, there wasn't yet an environment to do the survey. Please use it as a reference only.

Examination of correlation between Japanese interpersonal relations and "wet / dry" feeling 1993.09.30 version first appearance

1. Summary

Conventionally, in Japanese society, the "wet" sense of interpersonal relationships, that is, interpersonal sensations accompanied by emotions such as humanity and compassion, has been considered to have important value. For example, Hayashi [1], who deals with the national character of the Japanese, has obtained data indicating that Japanese prefer "human relations managers" who care for their subordinates. This is the reason. However, it is not yet clear why such interpersonal relationships provide a "wet" feeling. In this paper, the reason was clarified as "the Japanese behavior pattern is physically close to liquid".

2. Interpersonal relationships and wet / dry feeling

The category of "wet / dry" state that gives a "wet / dry" feeling to human skin corresponds to the category of liquid / gas from the viewpoint of physics which is a natural science. However, in order to distinguish between the two states, it is necessary to go down to a very small molecular size and observe the difference in the magnitude of the kinetic energy of the molecule, the intermolecular force, and the surface tension. The activity patterns of molecules and their adjective expressions are arranged as shown in Table 1 and FIG.

	liquid	gas	Remarks
Adjective expression	Wet wet	Dry and dry	
Physical energy	small	large	Degree of molecular movement
Intermolecular force	large	small	Degree of attractive force acting between molecules
surface tension	large	emaii	Degree of distinction between inside and outside of molecule group

[↑] Table 1 Classification of activity patterns of molecules

On the other hand, it is also an undeniable fact that in interpersonal relations, humans themselves give others a "wet / dry" sensation, for example in the literature on intercultural communication and ethnicity. Interpersonal relationships between people / Western people are often described as "wet / dry". The "wet / dry" feeling given by interpersonal relationships and the "wet / dry" feeling given to humans by the activity of liquids / gases as objects (molecular motion) seem to be seemingly apart from each other. There must be a connection.

Therefore, the following hypothesis is introduced in order to consider the connection between the "wet / dry" sense given by interpersonal relationships and the "wet / dry" sense given by liquids / gases to humans in physics.

"A general object is expressed by the word" object. "It is assumed that the size of the object ranges from molecular size to human size. Each subject is "normalized" to a certain size and the activity pattern is observed at the same size. The activity pattern of the target seen at that time,

- (1) Pattern similar to that of wet-type liquid molecular motion
- (2) Pattern similar to that of dry-type gas molecular motion

Depending on which of the above is applied, the sensation given to the human by the subject becomes "wet / dry". In the above hypothesis, if the standardization scale (object size) is set to the molecular size, it can be explained that the physical liquid / gas gives the "wet / dry" feeling, and if it is set to the human size Can explain that "interpersonal relationship" gives a "wet / dry" feeling. In other words, the connection between the two senses can be seen using the hypothesis as a middleman. When the standardization scale is human size, the target activity pattern is summarized as an expression indicating the way of human action as shown in Table 2.

		Wet type (liquid type)	Dry type (gas type)
(1)	Activity energy	Small (passivity)	Large (active)
	1. Personal care	Be slow	early
	2. (same as above)	heavy	light
	3. (Same as above)	Fine-grained	Rough
	4. per person	Easy	Frank

<u></u>			
(2)	Gravitation	Large (group / mutual regulation)	Small (individual / freedom)
	1. Relationship	Stick together for a long time	Meet quickly and break up
			Like to be independent of each other
			Be independent of the people around you
	4. (Same as above)	Perform in groups or groups	Do it alone
(3)	surface tension	Large (closed / exclusive)	Small (open)
	1. Relationship	Stick to the distinction between relatives and outside	Do not distinguish between relatives and outside
	2. (same as above)	Eliminate the stranger	Open the door to the stranger

↑ Table 2 Classification of human relationships

If the hypothesis described above is correct, the interpersonal relationship summarized in Table 2 was used as a questionnaire item, and when a questionnaire was asked, "Is this interpersonal relationship wet or dry?" The answer should be "wet" or "dry". Therefore, the interpersonal relationship paired as "wet / dry" in Table 2 is used as a questionnaire item, summarized in a questionnaire, and the subject? ? They were presented to a person (attribute ???) and asked to answer "Which of the pairs is wet (wet)" in the form of a circle. As a result, as shown in Table 3, it was found that, as shown in Table 3, the ratio of "O" was significantly higher in the pair that was "wet" in the hypothesis (\leftarrow Writer's note 2000.8: Here, it is written as if a questionnaire survey was conducted in order to proceed with the explanation, but in fact, in 1993 when I wrote this , the survey environment was not yet established, so I wanted to do a survey Is that they couldn't.)

(Author's note 2000.8 : Table 3 omitted)

Then, it turned out that the following formulation can be made. (a) The sense of dryness and moisture given to a human by an object is determined by its physical activity pattern, provided that the size of the object is fixed. (b) In other words, every object (from molecules to the human body, in general, objects) is positively correlated with its activity

energy, its attraction (intermolecular force, etc.) and its surface tension. To give humans a more "wet" feeling. This formula is applied to interpersonal relationships and expressed in social psychology as follows.

(c) Every actor gives a more "wet" feeling to others, directly correlated to the degree of passivity, collective / reciprocal regulation, and closure / exclusivity of the act.

The definition [2] of "wet" and "wet" conventionally formed by a dictionary can be reclassified as follows according to the above-described formula (Table 4).

		Dictionary definition	Applicable word
	Active energy (inactivity / passivity)	Become quiet there is no momentum sink	Get wet
	Attraction [group / mutual regulation]	I can't divide things with compassion	Wet
11111	Surface tension (closed / exclusive)	(Not applicable)	(Not applicable)

¹ Table 4 Classification of dictionary definitions

For example, the reason why the "human affairs manager" is "wet" is because the boss can not only take the public side but also the private side, take care of it (interfering), and subordinates want it, It can be seen that the strength of mutual attraction between the boss and the subordinates (corresponding to (2)) creates "wetness" in interpersonal relationships.

As described above, it was possible to roughly summarize what kind of interpersonal relationship gives a "wet / dry" feeling.

3. Fit to Japanese society

The above results show that in social psychology, it is possible to "directly" apply the laws of motion of liquid / gas molecules in physics to the problem of what interpersonal relationships give a "wet / dry" sensation. I have. For example, when "Japanese are wet," the behavior of the Japanese follows an activity pattern closer to that of a liquid molecule, indicating that the entire Japanese society has a "liquid-like structure". Compared to Western societies in Japan, (1) in diplomatic relations, there is no "external pressure", it is difficult to move from oneself, and it is passive (the activity energy is small and the movement is delicate). (2) Individuals Emphasis on "collectivism", which is to try to act in a group while favoring each other without favoring play (pulling legs while leaning against each other because of high mutual attraction). (3) The market is closed and room for

intruders It has been repeatedly pointed out that it has features that correspond to the above formula, such as that there is no (the surface tension is too large to go inside) [4]. These characteristics are the manifestation of the "liquid structure" of Japanese society.

In order to support the correctness of this explanation, the interpersonal relationship of "Wet / Dry" in Table 2 was set as a questionnaire item, summarized on a questionnaire, and examined by a subject. ? They were presented to the person (attribute ???) and asked "Which of the pairs is more Japanese?" As a result, to support the correctness of the explanation, as shown in Table 5, the ratio of "O" to the pair determined to be "wet" = "more Japanese" is significantly higher. I understand. (\leftarrow Writer's Note 2000.8: This is written as if a questionnaire survey was conducted in order to proceed with the explanation, but in fact, the survey environment was not yet established in 1993 when this was written. In fact, it was impossible to conduct a survey even if they wanted to.)

(Author note 2000.8: Table 5 omitted)

From the above results, we were able to confirm the appearance of the "liquid structure" of Japanese society,

- (A) Being able to take a physical approach to social science issues,
- (B) The behavior of human behavior and society that seem intricately complex has aspects that directly follow simple physical laws,

Could be shown.

(References)

[1] Institute of Statistical Mathematics (Tomio Hayashi et al.) "The national character of the Japanese" [2] Iwanami Shoten Kojien, Sanseido Shinmeiken Japanese Dictionary [4] (Author's note 2000.8: Not written in the original text))

Questionnaire on the sense of interpersonal relationships (dry and wet)

This questionnaire examines what kind of interpersonal relationship gives a sense of "dry / wet".

For the 10 pairs listed below, circle the item that feels more "wet (wet, damp)".

Example: Interpersonal relationship is wet. It is dry.

Oneself is fast-Slow

Two people are heavy and light

Three-handed work is rough-fine-grained

Easy for 4 people.

The five-person relationship will stick together for a long time.

Six people like to lean on each other. Like to be independent on each other

7 Match your actions with those around you. Be independent of those around you.

8 action alone do — carried out in organizations and groups

Nine people stick to the distinction between family and outside. Do not distinguish between family and outside

A 10-person relationship eliminates strangers—Open doors to strangers

Questionnaire on the sense of interpersonal relationships (Japan)

This questionnaire examines what kind of interpersonal relationship gives a sense of being "Japanese."

For the 10 pairs listed below, circle the item that feels more Japanese.

Example: Interpersonal relationship ○ Japanese-style ◆ American-style

Oneself is fast-Slow

Two people are heavy and light

Three-handed work is rough-fine-grained

Easy for 4 people.

The five-person relationship will stick together for a long time.

Six people like to lean on each other. Like to be independent on each other

7 Match your actions with those around you. Be independent of those around you.

8 action alone do — carried out in organizations and groups

Nine people stick to the distinction between family and outside. Do not distinguish between family and outside

A 10-person relationship eliminates strangers—Open doors to strangers

Ouestionnaire item extended version

1 is fast-moving — is slow 2 is curvilinear — is straight 3 is hard — soft 4 is sharing responsibility for what I did with others [] take myself Meet quickly with 5 people and break up quickly. 6 Meet for a long time. 6 Meet through an introducer when meeting an important person. 7 Meet directly without an introducer. 7 Meet with known people in a long time. 8 Actively meet unknown people. Adapt to the people around me. 9 I want to be independent of the people around me. I like to do actions in groups or groups. I like to act

alone. 10 I prefer to work alone in a private room. prefer 11 boss is take care also to the private affairs of other than - work that does not look at the trouble is in addition to the work in 12 socializing does not interfere with the opponent's privacy - to the other party of privacy Wataru the want 13 socializing with like to each other leaning against each other independent prefer to have each other circumstances surrounding the 14 they prefer to not change - like to change 15 thinking is in accordance with the traditions and customs that previously – new discoveries invention prefer the 16 things of decision black-and-white is clear and has – iridescent, vague is carried out 17 things of the decision in the – publicly performed at a private stick to the distinction of relatives, outside in the 18 socializing – relatives - Eliminate the stranger with 19 people who do not distinguish outside. □□Open the door to the stranger. 20 Make the same action as the surroundings. $\Pi \Pi$ Make the body stand out differently from the surroundings 21 ∏∏ Fine-grained ∏∏Rough 22 Scale of thinking is narrow and small - large in the wide-angle placement of people in 23 office prefer to scattered in the prefer – each other wide space for crowded into a narrow space each other to say of 24 products Is straightforward and is – beat around the bush 25 thoughts are already prefer the known field – prefer not yet unknown areas divide a quick 26 thinking – not indecisive forever 27 action is a passive – active and is 28 thinking Is facing the sky (sky). 29 facing the earth (earth). The relationship is simple-rich